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NO. 5

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NATIONAL SOCIETY  
—OF THE—  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
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**ROLL OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.**

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This roll contains the names of all persons entitled to vote at the Seventh Continental Congress, with alternates, whether such persons were present or not.

I.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

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*First Vice-President General.*

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*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.*

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*Vice-Presidents General.*

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Mrs. Joseph E. Washington,  
Mrs. Levi P. Morton,  
Mrs. William Dickson,  
Mrs. F. W. Dickens,  
Mrs. Wm. Lindsay,  
Mrs. J. N. Jewett,

Mrs. Thomas Roberts,  
Mrs. Eleanor W. Howard,  
Mrs. John M. Thurston,  
Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry,  
Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill,  
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Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvärd,  
Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee,  
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Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

*Recording Secretary General.*

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston.

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Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin.

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Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch.

*Historian General.*

Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

*Assistant Historian General.*

Mrs. Francis J. Fitzwilliam.

*Librarian General.*

Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin.

## II.

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Connecticut, .....	Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.
Delaware, .....	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.
District of Columbia, .....	Miss Virginia Miller.
Florida, .....	Mrs. D. G. Ambler.
Georgia, .....	Mrs. Sarah Berrian C. Morgan.
Illinois, .....	Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot.
Indiana, .....	Mrs. C. C. Foster.
Indian Territory, .....	Mrs. Walter A. Duncan.
Iowa, .....	Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.
Kansas, .....	Mrs. Mattie A. Hand.
Kentucky, .....	Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell.
Louisiana, .....	Mrs. Benjamin F. Story.
Maine, .....	Mrs. Wallace H. White.
Maryland, .....	Mrs. John James Jackson.
Massachusetts, .....	Mrs. T. M. Brown.
Michigan, .....	Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards.
Minnesota, .....	Mrs. R. M. Newport.
Mississippi, .....	Mrs. William H. Sims.
Missouri, .....	Mrs. Geo. H. Shields.
Montana, .....	Mrs. E. A. Wasson.
Nebraska, .....	Mrs. Laura B. Pound.



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New Jersey, .....	Mrs. David A. Depue.
New Mexico, .....	Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
New York, .....	Miss Mary I. Forsyth.
North Carolina, .....	Mrs. Mary D. Reeve Sprinkle.
North Dakota, .....	Mrs. Frances C. Holley.
Ohio, .....	Mrs. Estes Geo. Rathbone.
Oklahoma, .....	Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.
Oregon, .....	Mrs. James B. Montgomery.
Pennsylvania, .....	Mrs. N. B. Hogg.
Rhode Island, .....	Mrs. Susan A. Ballou.
South Carolina, .....	Mrs. R. C. Bacon.
South Dakota, .....	Mrs. Margaret Kellar.
Tennessee, .....	Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.
Texas, .....	Mrs. James B. Clark.
Utah, .....	Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.
Vermont, .....	Mrs. Jesse Burdette.
Virginia, .....	Mrs. William Wirt Henry.
Washington, .....	Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs.
West Virginia, .....	Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner.
Wisconsin, .....	Mrs. James S. Peck.
Wyoming, .....	Mrs. Francis E. Warren.

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##### *Alternates.*

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Regent, Miss M. A. Harrison. Miss T. Gachet.

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Regent, Mrs. Helen N. Norton. Mrs. Logan Roots.

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Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.

Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Eastman. Mrs. Hancock Banning.

La Puerta del Oro Chapter, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Gibbons. Mrs. John Swift.

Miss Ida Harper. Mrs. Austin S. Perry.

Oakland Chapter, Oakland.

Regent, Mrs. Emma W. C. Percy. Mrs. Henry Turner.

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Regent, Mrs. Lida C. G. Leib.

Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard.

Mrs. David D. Colton

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Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.

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Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Mrs. J. K. Crofut,

Mrs. George C. Eno. Mrs. Abbie Barker.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.

Regent, Mrs. Lucien B. Loomis. Miss M. E. H. Power.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. Mary L. U. Hassard.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington.

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Whitman, Mrs. Slocum,

Mrs. Isabella Rodman, Mrs. B. A. Copp,

Miss Julia Smith, Mrs. Francis Latham,

Mrs. B. M. O'Brien. Mrs. F. B. Noyes.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.

Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. Partridge. Miss Eliza W. Tiffany.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie P. F. Litchfield, Miss Sarah P. Bugbee.

Mrs. Sarah M. Hayden.

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Regent, Mrs. Julia M. Andrews. Miss Bertha Sprague.

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Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Wells.

Mrs. H. W. Wakeman.

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Regent, Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. Dana Bartholomew,

Mrs. Emma J. Powe,

Mrs. William P. Judson, Mrs. Arthur H. Bartholomew,

Mrs. Franklin B. Platt,

Mrs. Sarah D. Plummer. Mrs. Theodore T. Terry.

Mrs. Edward I. Vance.

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Mrs. J. B. Kent. Miss S. Lizzie Clark.

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 Regent, Miss Alice Norton. Miss H. V. Hollister.
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 Mrs. H. D. Humphrey,  
 Mrs. Jas. H. Minor.
- Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.  
 Regent, Mrs. William B. Glover. Miss Mary T. Burr.  
 Miss Bessie S. Betts,
- Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.  
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 Mrs. Charles Kenyon.
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 Regent, Mrs. Julia A. Bradley. Miss Edna Woodruff.
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Mrs. Morehead.  
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Regent, Miss Cornelia Collins.

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Mrs. L. H. Poucher.	Mrs. R. H. Wyman.

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Mrs. Chas. T. Gildersleeve,

Mrs. John R. Little.

Mrs. Lane Welton.

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Regent, Mrs. M. Gillispie.

Mrs. A. G. Bates.

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Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere.

Mrs. Butterworth.

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Regent, Mrs. W. C. Egan.

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Regent, Mrs. Gates Straun.

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Mrs. C. S. Brett,

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Miss Mary Preston.

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Regent, Mrs. Laura J. M. Noyes.

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Mrs. William Ridgley,

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Mrs. H. C. G. Bals,

Mrs. E. C. Atkins.

Mrs. Addison Bybee.

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Mrs. James M. Fowler,

Mrs. John O. Perrine.

Mrs. A. W. Stahl.



General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.

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Huntington Chapter, Huntington.

Regent, Mrs. Anna S. Hawley.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.

Regent, Mrs. J. A. Heinsohn.

Spencer Chapter, Spencer.

Regent, Mrs. Lavinia H. Fowler.

Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.

Regent, Mrs. Mary V. H. Ingle.

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Mrs. George M. Curtis. Miss Margaret McCormick.

Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs.

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Mrs. Tittle.

Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque.

Regent, Miss May Rogers. Miss A. McDoel.

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Mrs. C. C. Taylor,

Mrs. S. F. Ferree.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport.

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Mrs. Martha A. Greene.

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Regent, Mrs. Genevieve Stevens. Mrs. Julia C. Hallam.

Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak.

Regent, Mrs. John Hays. Mrs. Mary H. Gridley.

Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City.

Regent, Mrs. Ella L. Lyon. Mrs. L. Johnson.

Sarah McCalla Chapter, Chariton.

Regent, Mrs. Corilla C. Lewis. Mrs. R. S. Murphy.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Mrs. Cate G. Wells. Mrs. J. F. Douglas.

KANSAS.

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence.

Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Robinson.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita.

Regent, Mrs. G. F. Lewis.

Topeka Chapter, Topeka.

Regent, Mrs. M. M. Miller.

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Regent, Mrs. Margaret B. Shelby. Mrs. Cecelia McClarty,  
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Morse,  
Mrs. Harbison.

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Mrs. William H. McKay. Mrs. J. C. Cassidy.

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Regent, Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd. Mrs. Frank Parsons.

General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson.

Regent, Mrs. Jackson McLain.

Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris.

Regent, Mrs. Emma Payne Scott. Miss Lizzie Spears.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.

Regent, Mrs. William L. Lyons.  
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Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Reynolds.

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Carson B. Forse. Mrs. Thomas C. Brown.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Short. Mrs. Threlkeld,  
Mrs. M. T. Scott,  
Mrs. J. K. Morton, Mrs. Arthur Carey,  
Mrs. E. D. Casey. Mrs. J. W. Sayre.

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Mrs. C. S. Holton.

Margaret Taliferro Chapter, Winchester.

Regent, Mrs. Betty T. Beckner.

—— Chapter, New Liberty.

Regent, Mrs. Cora Turner Barker.

—— Chapter, Paducah.

Regent, Mrs. Benjamin E. Reed.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor Arnold.

Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, Versailles.

Regent, Mrs. R. T. Hart.

Mrs. Edward C. Platt,

Mrs. James B. Haggin.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.

Regent, Mrs. E. O. C. Blatterman.

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Mrs. J. H. Ogelsby.

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Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Shepard.

Mrs. Eliza A. Stone,

Mrs. Mary R. Kendall.

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Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn.

Mrs. Grace C. Smith.

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Mrs. Charles Webber.

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Mrs. F. H. Beale.

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Mrs. Anna F. R. Snow.

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Regent, Mrs. F. H. Packard.

Mrs. Caroline E. Pulsifer.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.

Regent, Miss Cora B. Bickford.

Mrs. Lydia H. B. McBride.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardner.

Regent, Mrs. William Powell Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville.

Regent, Mrs. Georgia K. Bodge.

Mrs. Carrie E. Hutchins.

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Mrs. John S. Tyson,

Miss Mary S. Hall,

Mrs. John Findley,

Mrs. B. F. Smith.

Mrs. Robert C. Berry.

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Mrs. William Baltzell.

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Miss Elizabeth C. Williams.

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Miss Louise Johnson.

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Regent, Mrs. George C. Bossom, Jr.

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Regent, Mrs. Louise S. Cable.

Mrs. O. G. Spelman.

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Mrs. Allen,

Mrs. Head.

Mrs. Snow.

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Mrs. E. L. Waterman,

Miss Edith Sanderson,

Mrs. W. N. Alline.

Mrs. C. E. Wyman.

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Regent, Miss Maud L. Brown.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.

Regent, Mrs. Charles Gross.

Miss Ella Bates.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.

Regent, Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield,

Mrs. Helen F. Sargeant.

Mrs. Mary W. Beale.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.

Regent, Mrs. Ida L. G. Gibbs.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield.

Regent, Mrs. Louisa G. Deane.

Mrs. Caroline C. Furbush.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.

Regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller.

Mrs. Howard A. Carson,

Mrs. Sarah E. Odlin,

Miss Lizzie E. Shumway.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond.

Mrs. Anna R. Witherell,

Mrs. Daisy J. Watson.

Mrs. Emily K. Wright.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. White.

Mrs. C. U. Fuller,

Mrs. F. H. Falls.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes,

Mrs. William E. Leavitt,

Miss A. Nay.

Mrs. A. H. Josselyn.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.

Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury.

Mrs. Isabella B. Stimpson,

Mrs. C. F. Kinney,

Mrs. C. H. Gould.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlboro.

Regent, Mrs. Hattie M. Manning.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Miss Ellen Chase.

Mrs. Robinson,

Miss Alma Cummings.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Mrs. William F. Bradbury.

Mrs. Swan,

Mrs. Sacker,

Mrs. Brock.

Mrs. Weston.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Floretta Vining.

Miss Marianna Smith,

Mrs. Gillgan.

Miss Raymond.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah V. Van Ness.

Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton.

Regent, Miss Fannie B. Allen.

Mrs. M. Louise Pemberton.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet C. Rogers.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah J. Gibbs.

Mrs. Dora Tetlow,

Mrs. B. H. Dwinell.

Miss I. L. Montgomery.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren.

Miss Jennie Dunham,

Mrs. M. T. Hillman.

Miss F. Fisher.

Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.

Regent, Miss Helen M. Winslow.

Mrs. Wilder,

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.

Regent, Mrs. David P. Todd.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Mrs. A. S. McClean.

Mrs. Watson,

Mrs. Benj. I. Nesmith,

Miss Buckland,

Mrs. Vaille,

Mrs. Wallace,

Mrs. Frissell,

Mrs. Crane,

Mrs. Fuller,

Miss Colley,

Mrs. Lazelle.

Miss Callender.

Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith.

Mrs. Arthur Pollard,

Mrs. C. E. Adams,

Mrs. W. H. Anderson,

Mrs. H. M. Thompson,

Miss Ella Hildreth.

Mrs. Harry Reed.

Miss Martha E. Warren.

Newton Chapter, Auburndale.

Regent, Mrs. Edward A. Ellis.

Mrs. Frank R. Moore.

Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.

Regent, Mrs. John W. Day.

Mrs. John D. Long.

Mrs. E. Bentley.

- Old Concord Chapter, Concord.  
Regent, Miss J. S. Barrett. Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop.
- Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport.  
Regent, Miss Edith Russell Wills.  
Miss Alice Boynton.
- Old South Chapter, Dedham.  
Regent, Mrs. Laura W. Fowler. Mrs. F. F. Favor,  
Mrs. Harriet Minot, Mrs. S. M. Brooks,  
Mrs. Vesta H. Richardson. Mrs. Albert Fifield.
- Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.  
Regent, Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook. Mrs. Grouard.  
Mrs. Josiah Reed, Mrs. Benedict,  
Mrs. White. Mrs. Simonds.
- Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. C. Crane.
- Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Holmes. Mrs. M. P. Hartley,  
Mrs. C. W. Davol. Mrs. B. P. G. Covell.
- Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Goodale. Mrs. Helen T. Wild.
- Sea Coast Defense Chapter, Vineyard Haven.  
Regent, Mrs. Clara D'A. Chase. Mrs. Howes Norris.
- Chapter, Somerville.  
Regent, Miss Mary A. Bradford.
- Submit Clark Chapter, East Hampton.  
Regent, Mrs. Minnie H. Webster.
- Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.  
Regent, Mrs. Samuel Elliott. Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell,  
Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. J. W. Farwell,  
Mrs. Charles O'Neil. Mrs. Henry T. Dobson.
- Chapter, Watertown.  
Regent, Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee.

## MICHIGAN,

- Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.  
Regent, Mrs. Sarah S. Angell. Mrs. Ella Babcock.
- Genesee Chapter, Flint.  
Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.
- Lansing Chapter, Lansing.  
Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Grant. Mrs. Mary Hall.
- Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.  
Regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden. Mrs. W. G. Williams,  
Mrs. John S. Newbury, Mrs. E. S. Barbour,  
Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Mrs. O. M. Poe.  
Mrs. Olive Phelps.
- St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.  
Regent, Miss Stella L. Winchester.

Sophie de Marsac Campan Chapter, Grand Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Martha C. Hollister. Mrs. Frank B. Wallin,  
Mrs. James R. Wylie. Miss C. Billings Shepard.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.

Regent, Mrs. Eunice Watling.

MINNESOTA.

Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.

Regent, Mrs. I. C. Marston. Miss Cruikshank,  
Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. Bernadette Kelly,  
Mrs. P. B. Winston. Mrs. E. C. Cook.

Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.

Regent, Mrs. Denison B. Smith, Jr. Mrs. Page Morris.

Chapter, Faribault.

Regent, Miss Stella F. Cole.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.

Regent, Mrs. Julia M. Barnes. Mrs. Flora M. Davey.

Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance. Miss Martha L. Frink,  
Mrs. S. C. Barrows. Miss Carrie L. Pennington.

Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.

Regent, Mrs. J. E. McWilliams. Mrs. Du Val F. Polk,  
Mrs. Hascal R. Brill. Mrs. Walter S. Alexander.

St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.

Regent, Mrs. James B. Beals. Miss A. Murphy,  
Mrs. F. W. Farrar, Mrs. W. D. Rhodes,  
Miss M. Newport, Miss G. Flower,  
Mrs. J. A. Gilfillan, Mrs. F. E. Foster.  
Mrs. C. R. McKinney.

Wenonah Chapter, Winona.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Louisa Yale. Mrs. Ruth VanSant.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.

Regent, Miss Alice Q. Lovell.

MISSOURI.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.

Regent, Mrs. Karnes.

Mrs. D. B. Holmes,  
Miss Ethel Allen.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.

Regent, Mrs. T. O. Towles. Mrs. M. W. Gantt.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie H. Nave.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Western Bascome.

Mrs. Diana Powell, Mrs. Mary A. Barclay,

Mrs. Alfred Carr,                      Mrs. Mary P. Winn,  
 Miss Elizabeth C. Ball,           Mrs. E. L. McClelland,  
 Miss Martha J. Robinson.       Mrs. J. C. Jannapoulo.

—— Chapter, Sedalia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. T. McClune.

## NEBRASKA.

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.

Regent, Mrs. Mary N. A. Stevens.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha.

Regent, Mrs. Elma L. Jaynes.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.

Regent, Mrs. Anna E. Ricker.       Mrs. G. H. Shedd.

Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret L. Griffin.

Buntin Chapter, Suncook.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah F. Dearborn.   Mrs. Mary J. Munsey.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.

Regent, Miss Mary Carr Grimes.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah J. J. Wells.       Mrs. George F. Richards.

—— Chapter, Farmington.

Regent, Mrs. Adelaide C. Waldron.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. D. Sawyer.       Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah W. Perham.       Mrs. Charles Holman,

Mrs. Webster Hussey.       Mrs. George Bowers.

Milford Chapter, Milford.

Regent, Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett.       Miss Eliza A. Holt.

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.

Regent, Mrs. George W. Bingham.   Miss Currier.

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. J. W. Smith.       Mrs. P. C. Cheny,

Miss Harriet J. Hall,       Mrs. George Eastman,

Mrs. N. P. Hunt.       Mrs. Z. Foster Campbell.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Bradley.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Riley,       Mrs. Minnie Glidden.

## NEW JERSEY.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.       Mrs. Campbell.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson.   Miss Gummere.



- Buff and Blue Chapter, Hoboken.  
 Regent, Mrs. Coleman Kissam.
- Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Boundbrook.  
 Regent, Mrs. John Olendorf. Miss Herbert.
- Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.  
 Regent, Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant.
- Continental Chapter, Plainfield.  
 Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Myers.
- Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.  
 Regent, Mrs. Israel Crane. Mrs. S. A. Swenarton,  
 Miss Caroline Hobart.
- General David Forman Chapter, Trenton.  
 Regent, Mrs. Olivia G. Moses. Mrs. Julia W. Blackfan,  
 Miss M. Chambers.
- General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.  
 Regent, Miss E. Ellen Batchellor. Mrs. Wm. L. Van der Veer.
- General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.  
 Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty. Mrs. William Glenn.
- Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.  
 Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Moore. Mrs. Henry Rogers,  
 Mrs. J. F. Tatem,  
 Miss Mary P. Tunnelle.
- Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.  
 Regent, Miss Kate Deshler. Mrs. W. C. Butler.
- Morristown Chapter, Morristown.  
 Regent, Mrs. J. W. Revere.
- Nassau Chapter, Camden.  
 Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum.
- Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.  
 Regent, Mrs. Chas. Borchesling. Mrs. J. D. Bedle,  
 Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. H. Atterbury,  
 Mrs. James F. Rusling, Mrs. S. W. Carey,  
 Mrs. A. H. McGregor. Mrs. F. A. Vinson.
- Princeton Chapter, Princeton.  
 Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Swann. Mrs. Paxton.
- Trent Chapter, Trenton.  
 Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson. Miss Annetta Quimby,  
 Miss Kate A. Mott.

NEW MEXICO.

- Sunshine Chapter, Santa Fe.  
 Regent, Mrs. Francis R. Cross.

NEW YORK.

- Astenrogen Chapter, Littlefalls.  
 Regent, Miss Clara H. Rawdon.

- Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.  
 Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley. Mrs. Helen G. Beekman.
- Batavia Chapter, Batavia.  
 Regent, Mrs. Gardner Fuller. Mrs. H. F. Tarbox.
- Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.  
 Regent, Miss Susan M. Stone.
- Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.  
 Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson.  
 Mrs. John Horton, Mrs. J. A. Wayland,  
 Mrs. H. C. French, Miss Bullis.  
 Mrs. S. S. Spalding,  
 Mrs. R. L. Fryer,  
 Mrs. J. G. Monroe,  
 Mrs. J. Peterson,  
 Mrs. Mary Prentiss.
- Camden Chapter, Camden.  
 Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Frisbee. Miss Mary E. Conant.
- Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.  
 Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Mrs. W. F. Jones,  
 Mrs. Frank S. Smith.
- Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.  
 Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Grant.
- Chemung Chapter, Elmira.  
 Regent, Miss Mary Park.
- Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.  
 Regent, Miss Lucy L. Smith.
- Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.  
 Regent, Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea. Mrs. Haley,  
 Mrs. S. V. White, Miss Sherman,  
 Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. S. P. Ferree,  
 Mrs. D. P. Clapp, Mrs. Higgins,  
 Mrs. E. W. Birdsall. Mrs. T. J. Barbour.
- Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.  
 Regent, Miss Anna M. Whitwell.
- Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.  
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. H. Bright. Mrs. James H. Searles,  
 Mrs. F. A. Ethridge. Miss Sarah Hammond.
- Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.  
 Regent, Mrs. Katharine Learned. Mrs. Albert Vandever,  
 Mrs. A. C. Curtis. Mrs. James A. Holroyd,  
 Mrs. Wallace.
- General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.  
 Regent, Mrs. Frances C. Prescott. Mrs. Ellen S. Munger.
- Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.  
 Regent, Mrs. Margaret M. Collier.
- Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.  
 Regent, Mrs. William S. Little. Mrs. William Eastwood,

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|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mrs. L. L. Stone,                           | Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, |
| Miss Jane Brewster,                         | Mrs. Louis Chapins,     |
| Miss Marion Wright,                         | Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins.    |
| Kanesteo Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.     |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Margaret M. McConnell.         |                         |
| Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.                |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Ralph E. Prime,                | Miss Katharine Prime.   |
| Knickerbocker Chapter, New York.            |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. R. H. Green.                   | Mrs. John L. Meeker,    |
| Mrs. Fred Hasbrouck.                        |                         |
| Mrs. Simon Baruch.                          | Miss Edna M. Green.     |
| Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.      |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Norman Stiles.                 |                         |
| Mrs. Louis S. Lansing.                      |                         |
| Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.        |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Edward A. Atwater.             | Mrs. J. W. Pelton,      |
| Mrs. J. L. Moore,                           | Miss May Reynolds,      |
| Mrs. D. C. Foster.                          | Mrs. Arnold.            |
| Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York. |                         |
| Regent, Miss Mary V. Vanderpool.            | Mrs. Benj. S. Church,   |
| Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,                      | Mrs. J. S. Wise,        |
| Mrs. A. G. Mills.                           | Mrs. J. C. Hazen.       |
| Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.           |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. M. Bassett.           |                         |
| Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill on the Hudson.  |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. K. R. Wolcott Verplanck.       |                         |
| Mohawk Chapter, Albany.                     |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. A. H. Baldwin.                 | Mrs. C. D. Gregory,     |
| Mrs. E. W. Wetmore,                         | Miss Martha Irwin,      |
| Mrs. A. M. Irwin.                           | Mrs. W. P. Irwin,       |
|                                             | Miss Alice Irwin,       |
|                                             | Mrs. George P. Wilson.  |
| Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing.                 |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Annie Van R. Wells.            | Mrs. Henry S. Brown,    |
|                                             | Mrs. Hanford,           |
| Mrs. R. Branbreth.                          | Miss Gertrude Meade,    |
|                                             | Mrs. Harris,            |
|                                             | Mrs. Secor,             |
|                                             | Mrs. Parsons.           |
| Monroe Chapter, Brockport.                  |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Helen S. Sylvester.            |                         |
| New York City Chapter, New York.            |                         |
| Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean.                 |                         |
| Mrs. R. O. Doremus,                         | Mrs. V. M. Davis,       |
| Mrs. Edward Hall,                           | Mrs. W. Brookfield,     |
| Mrs. C. Postley,                            | Mrs. John Stanton,      |
| Mrs. James Fairman,                         | Miss Springer,          |



Seneca Chapter, Geneva.

Regent, Mrs. Ernest C. Coxe.

Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck. Mrs. Mabel P. Dawley.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.

Regent, Mrs. Kate M. Bartlett, Miss Minnie E. Woodbridge

Mrs. Caroline S. Phelps, Miss Sallie E. Brandt,

Mrs. Cora T. Farnham. Mrs. Susan D. Crafts.

Vassar College Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand Earle. Mrs. Franklin.

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Miss Abbie W. Sherman. Mrs. Jobe G. Sherman.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Lawton, Mrs. H. B. Snyder,

Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, Mrs. G. D. Hasbrouck,

Mrs. F. J. R. Clarke. Mrs. C. M. Preston.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo Chapter, Fargo.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry. Mrs. Mary Anna Pinney.

OHIO.

Catharine Greene, Xenia.

Regent, Mrs. J. A. Beveridge. Miss Emma King,  
Miss T. F. King.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.

Regent, Miss Anna Laws, Miss Mary Harrison,  
Mrs. Henry Yeageron, Mrs. J. Thoms,  
Mrs. John W. Bailey, Mrs. Harry Probasco,  
Mrs. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. H. Robbins,  
Miss Ida Doane, Mrs. J. Murphy,  
Mrs. J. M. Crawford.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron.

Regent, Mrs. Minor Allen. Mrs. A. C. Voris.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.

Regent, Mrs. Parker Willard. Mrs. Sneath.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Zanesville.

Regent, Miss Kate Pinkerton. Mrs. Allen.

Fort Findley Chapter, Findley.

Regent, Mrs. Mary K. Hyatt. Miss Marian Stephenson.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Nichols. Mrs. Katherine Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. L. B. Wing. Mrs. Martha Wright.

- John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.  
Regent, Mrs. Willis E. Hall. Mrs. Walter Toby,  
Mrs. M. E. Murphy.
- Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.  
Regent, Mrs. Silas R. Burns.
- Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.  
Regent, Mrs. J. L. Botsford. Mrs. W. J. Hitchcock.
- Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.  
Regent, Mrs. Fanny G. B. Moss. Mrs. Rush R. Sloane,  
Mrs. John T. Mack.
- Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Avery.
- Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.  
Regent, Mrs. Edmund C. Brush. Mrs. Spangler.
- Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.  
Regent, Miss Mary P. McClintock. Mrs. Taylor Douglas.
- New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary A. A. Stockwell. Mrs. C. C. Viall.
- Piqua Chapter, Piqua.  
Regent, Mrs. Rexford Slawson.
- Chapter, Portsmouth.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary Slocum Cotton. Mrs. Louise G. Leete.
- Springfield Chapter, Springfield.  
Regent, Mrs. A. S. Bushnell.
- Urbana Chapter, Urbana.  
Regent, Prof. Sarah A. Worcester.
- Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.  
Regent, Mrs. Julia W. G. Smith. Mrs. F. Welch.
- Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro.  
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards.
- Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.  
Regent, Mrs. Sarah D. Hayward.
- Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.  
Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Barriss, Mrs. James A. Stephen,  
Mrs. E. C. Pechin, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer,  
Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Mrs. W. R. Warner,  
Mrs. E. A. Handy, Mrs. W. D. Kearfoot,  
Mrs. Andrew Squire, Mrs. B. D. Babcock.
- Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.  
Regent, Mrs. George Kinney. Mrs. R. Waldo.

## OREGON.

- Multnomah Chapter, Portland.  
Regent, Mrs. Mary Montgomery. Mrs. Kate S. Bingham.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.  
Regent, Mrs. Caroline W. C. Furst. Miss Elizabeth L. Piper.

Berks County Chapter, Reading.	
Regent, Mrs. G. A. Nicolls.	Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout.
Chester County Chapter, West Chester.	
Regent, Mrs. John P. Logan,	Mrs. Martha Stille,
Mrs. Edward H. Gheen.	Mrs. Abner Hoopes.
Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.	
Regent, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.	Mrs. Mary Goff Smith.
Colonel William Montgomery Chapter,	Danville.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Lightner.	Mrs. Laura Magill.
Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selin's Grove.	
Regent, Mrs. Laura E. R. Shoch.	Miss Annie R. North.
Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.	
Regent, Mrs. M. L. Paulding.	Mrs. Walter Beall.
Delaware County Chapter, Media.	
Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters.	Mrs. L. K. Lodge.
Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.	
Regent, Mrs. Elvira A. Fear.	Mrs. Thomas Ford.
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.	
Regent, Mrs. Henry Carpenter.	Mrs. Amos H. Mylin,
Miss Sarah Watson Walker.	Miss Grace Woods.
George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.	
Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur.	Mrs. John W. Coddling.
George Taylor Chapter, Easton.	
Regent, Mrs. H. D. Maxwell.	Mrs. Frank E. Edgar.
Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton.	Miss Caroline Pearson,
	Mrs. A. J. Herr.
Hugh White Chapter, Lockhaven.	
Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott.	Mrs. L. C. Kress.
Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.	
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. H. Hoffer.	Mrs. A. E. Gilroy,
	Miss Mylie.
Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.	
Regent, Miss Minnie Mickley.	Mrs. Alfred Saeger.
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.	
Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Emery.	Miss Burrows.
Merion Chapter, West Philadelphia.	
Regent, Mrs. Dora H. Munyon.	
Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.	
Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison,	Miss Fannie Magee,
Mrs. Edward T. Bruen,	Mrs. Penn. Gaskill Skillern,
Mrs. Wm. P. Ellison,	Mrs. Wm. F. Dreer,
Mrs. J. Nicholas Mitchell,	Mrs. Wm. J. Latta,
Mrs. Alfred Whelan,	Mrs. Herman Hoopes,
Mrs. J. Bolton Winpenny.	Mrs. Wm. T. Carter.
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Nancy Jack Wentling.	Mrs. George F. Huff.

## Pittsburg Chapter, Pittsburg.

Regent, Miss Matilda Denny,	Miss Kate C. McKnight,
Miss Julia M. Harding,	Mrs. Roberts Franks,
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson,	Mrs. Charles Bassett,
Mrs. Jarvis Adams,	Miss Grace Gormley,
Mrs. E. F. Earle,	Mrs. S. Ammon,
Mrs. O. D. Thompson,	Mrs. Howard Morton,
Mrs. James Gayley,	Mrs. J. B. Herron,
Mrs. Wm. Herron.	Mrs. Charles Albree.

## Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.

Regent, Mrs. L. A. Morrison.	Mrs. Charles Clarke.
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## Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, George W. Kendrick, Jr.,	
Miss E. E. Massey,	Miss Roney,
Mrs. C. S. Fisher.	Mrs. W. Ernst.

## Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg.

Regent, Mrs. George G. Groff.	
Miss Ida Frick.	

## Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.

Regent, Miss Mary R. Shuman.	Miss Isabelle Whitmer.
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## Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.

Regent, Mrs. Nannie I. Weaver.	
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## Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker,	Mrs. Rebecca McInnes.
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## Venango Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah T. McCalmont.	
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## Washington County Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Miss Helen W. Haslett,	Miss Rebecca J. Johnson,
	Miss Anna G. Quail.

## Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta.

Regent, Miss Lillian S. Sevens.	
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## Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre.

Regent, Mrs. W. N. McCartney,	
Mrs. Murray Reynolds,	Mrs. Estella Larrabee,
Miss Annie B. Phelps.	Miss Martha Moffett.

## Yorktown Chapter, York.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Schmidt.	Mrs. Henry A. Ebert.
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## RHODE ISLAND.

## Bristol Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah P. Hasbrouck.	Mrs. C. B. Rockwell,
Miss H. A. Boynton.	Miss C. P. Church.

## Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Peck,	Miss Ann Stockbridge.
Miss Mary A. Green,	Mrs. Samuel S. Douglas,
Miss Eliza Barker,	Mrs. W. S. Chambers,
Mrs. A. M. Eaton,	Miss Annie C. Cushing,



Mrs. Wm. Tillinghast,	Miss May Talbott.
Mrs. Ella Ballou.	
General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.	
Regent, Mrs. M. A. Brown.	Miss Mary E. Wightman.
Narragansett Chapter, Kingston.	
Regent, Mrs. Emily P. Wells.	Miss Emily L. Lane.
Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.	
Regent, Mrs. Wm. Park,	Mrs. C. E. Longley,
Mrs. Ida Beede.	Mrs. E. L. Johnson.
Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.	
Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Allen.	Mrs. Gilbert Johnson.
William Ellery Chapter, Newport and Jamestown.	
Regent, Mrs. Eliza N. Alexander.	
Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.	
Regent, Mrs. John W. Ellis.	Mrs. S. P. Cook.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Edgefield.	
Regent, Mrs. Kate W. Cheatham.	
Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.	
Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. W. Buist.	
Columbia Chapter, Columbia.	
Regent, Mrs. Clark Waring.	Mrs. T. C. Robertson.
Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Kate B. Carson.	Mrs. George Nicols,
	Mrs. Wm. A. Law.
Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.	
Regent, Mrs. George W. Croft.	
King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.	
Regent, Miss Leslie Witherspoon.	Mrs. Samuel E. White.
Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.	
Regent, Mrs. E. W. Mayberry.	
Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.	
Regent, Mrs. F. M. Jones,	Mrs. Ernest O. Patterson,
Mrs. Francis S. Nash.	Miss Anna Hacker.

## TENNESSEE.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.	
Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple,	Mrs. Isabella Boyd,
Mrs. John Frazee.	Mrs. McCue.
Campbell Chapter, Nashville.	
Regent, Mrs. E. C. Lewis.	
Mrs. James M. Head,	Mrs. E. P. Bronson.
Mrs. Mary Hoss.	
Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.	
Regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.	Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

## Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.

Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter,      Mrs. J. P. Drouillard,  
                                                                                          Miss Lizzie Atchison.

## Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Julia A. R. Stirling.  
                                                                                          Mrs. Massie.

## Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Anna D. Robinson.

## Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.

Regent, Mrs. Susan S. Tarver.

## Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Miss Susie Gentry.      Mrs. Jennie K. Collins.

## Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.

Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.      Mrs. S. E. R. Hampton.

## Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Abbie W. Scudder.      Mrs. Carrie Nooe Wardlaw.

## Watauga Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Kellar Anderson.      Mrs. T. J. Latham,  
                                                                                          Mrs. Luke Wright.

## TEXAS.

## George Washington Chapter, Galveston.

Regent, Mrs. Julia W. Fontaine.      Miss Mary Davis.

## Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.

Regent, Mrs. John L. Henry.      Mrs. Gatriell H. deJarnette.

## UTAH.

## Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret B. Salisbury.

## VERMONT.

## Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

Regent, Mrs. H. H. Dyer.      Mrs. Mary Roberts.

## Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.

Regent, Mrs. Helen E. J. Davis.

## Bellevue Chapter, Saint Albans.

Regent, Mrs. Edward C. Smith.

## Bennington Chapter, Bennington.

Regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine.

## Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.

Regent, Mrs. J. J. Estey.      Mrs. A. G. Cobb.

## Brownson Chapter, Arlington.

Regent, Mrs. E. Delbert Stone.      Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

## Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.

Regent, Miss Katherine E. Wright.      Miss Ada B. Callender,  
                                                                                          Mrs. Ruth P. Albee.

## Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Miss Mary Roberts.      Mrs. Karl Rohrer.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.  
 Regent, Mrs. F. B. Barrett. Miss Tuttle.  
 Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.  
 Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Ormsbee. Mrs. Helen C. Harrison.  
 Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.  
 Regent, Mrs. Minnie J. Adams.  
 Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.  
 Regent, Mrs. S. E. Thayer. Mrs. John Blackmer.  
 Ottauquechee Chapter, Woodstock.  
 Regent, Mrs. Ada E. S. Gillingham. Mrs. G. F. Harves.  
 Ox Bow Chapter, Newbury.  
 Regent, Mrs. Louise P. Wheeler. Miss Nellie Kimball.  
 St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.  
 Regent, Mrs. P. V. Hazen.

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.  
 Regent, Mrs. Mary G. M. Wallace. Mrs. John R. Sampson.  
 Beverley Manor Chapter, Staunton.  
 Regent, Miss Maria P. Duval.  
 Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.  
 Regent, Miss Elvira Miller. Mrs. Peter J. Otey.  
 Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.  
 Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn,  
 Mrs. Swanson.  
 Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.  
 Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash. Mrs. J. C. Cresap.  
 Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.  
 Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.  
 Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.  
 Regent, Mrs. S. W. Jamieson. Mrs. G. R. Henderson,  
 Mrs. R. H. Fry.  
 Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.  
 Regent, Mrs. K. S. G. Paul.  
 Montpelier Chapter, Orange.  
 Regent, Mrs. Kate M. Williams. Mrs. Anna W. Hopper.  
 Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.  
 Regent, Mrs. Robert Hunter. Mrs. Nannie Mason Davis.  
 Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.  
 Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, Mrs. S. L. Alfred,  
 Miss Virginia M. Pleasants, Mrs. James Lyons,  
 Miss Mary Lewis. Mrs. L. S. Lewis.  
 Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.  
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gravely. Miss M. Grason Williams.

## WASHINGTON.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.

Regent, Mrs. James C. Harvey.      Mrs. Harriet T. Foster.

Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. Emma M. Cole.

## WISCONSIN.

Beloit Chapter, Beloit.

Regent, Mrs. Isabel C. Cole.

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny H. Wright.

Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.

Regent, Mrs. E. M. Kimball.      Miss Anna Kimball.

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.

Regent, Mrs. Angus Cameron.      Mrs. Low.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Brown,      Mrs. D. H. Johnson.

Mrs. Henry C. Paine,      Mrs. E. C. Wall,

Mrs. J. V. Quarles,      Mrs. W. L. Mason,

Mrs. Ann Hazleton.      Mrs. E. C. Gray.

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.

Regent, Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer.

## HAWAII.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes D. Judd.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL  
CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION.

The Seventh Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Grand Opera House, corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Monday, February 21, 1898.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1898.

Congress called to order at 10.40 o'clock, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. Will the audience rise while the Chaplain General opens the Seventh Continental Congress with prayer?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. O thou God of our salvation, God of our fathers, and our God, we come before Thee with gratitude and praise for Thy manifold favors to us individually and as a people. Especially do we thank Thee for the marked success which has attended the labors of this Society during the year just past. We rejoice that through the fidelity and enthusiasm of the women here represented a revival in patriotism is beginning to show itself in the homes as well as in the hearts of the people, and we recognize Thy hand in it all. Impress us more and more with our responsibility as descendants of those who sacrificed nobly for our country's Independence, and may the principles so dear to them become even more precious to us.

Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day, we humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Music is the next thing on the program.

"America" was sung by the members of the Congress, led by Mr. Foster, the precentor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (reads her address of welcome):

*Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:* When Rome, the Eternal City, ruled the then known world from her illustrious hills, it was the custom of that imperial people to place upon the top stone of their steps the simple word, "Salve"—Welcome. It is not upon the marble slab where your footsteps linger that we would write "Salve," but upon the lintels of the door posts of the homes in this capital city, that wherever your eyes may rest you may know how gladly, how proudly, all would say "Welcome."

As we assemble once more, to renew pleasant friendships, to report the progress of the work of the past year, and to make new plans for the future, reverently, tenderly, we recall the loved ones, who since our last meeting have "Embarked upon that shoreless sea, whose glassy waves have never known the shadow of a homeward sail." They are not dead.

"There is no death—

What seems so is transition.

This life of mortal breath

Is but the suburb of the life elysian

Whose portal we call death."

In the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters (Mrs. H. V. Boynton) to the Second Continental Congress, she states: "The first Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Chicago, Illinois, March 20th, 1891." Mrs. Boynton further reported that there were on that date twenty-four State Regents, ninety-seven Chapter Regents, and a total membership of twenty-seven hundred.

It was at this time that, untutored and undisciplined, I entered into your service to obey your commands, however with many misgivings, having been elected to the high office of President General by the Second Continental Congress, in February, 1893. While the pathway has not always been strewn with roses, "nor the streets of pure gold, nor the gates of pearl, nor the foundations of jasper," yet I am grateful that somewhere, concealed within the heart of my "Daughters" (for such you will ever be to me) has been the great broad mantle of charity with which you have been wont to envelop your President General from the earliest to the closing hours of our association. I have deemed it, not only my bounden duty, but my high privilege to bring to the Board, and to the Congress as able parliamentary ruling as this country can afford; I refer to the decisions of Col. Henry M. Robert, the ac-

cepted parliamentary authority of the National Society, and Mr. W. E. Spencer, from whom I have sought counsel in reference to almost all points which it did not seem wise to trust to my own inexperience.

In the interim between my terms of service, and by the Fourth Continental Congress, Mrs. John W. Foster was elected President General. Mrs. Foster served you with distinction and marked ability, and would have succeeded herself had she yielded to the wishes of the Congress.

In 1896 I again entered upon the duties that fall to the lot of the presiding officer of the National Society. To-day it is my great privilege to report 47 State Regents, 624 Chapter Regents, an increase in membership since last year of over 5,000 and a total membership of 23,097.

Nor has your work stopped at the "water's edge." In traveling abroad it was no infrequent sight to catch the gleam of your insignia as one passed hurriedly through galleries and palaces. No further introduction was necessary, and the simple badge told the story of the strong tie that binds us to a common cause. The English lady asks with reserved but curious interest as to the meaning and intent of the remarkable organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In Geneva, where there is always a large resident American colony, the Regent appointed by your Board was enthusiastic in her hope of organizing a Chapter. In Rome a charter member of your Society donned her badge and called to renew her loyalty to the cause she loved in its infancy and still cherished. In Naples there is a Regent, but I should doubt the ability of the most enthusiastic "Daughter" to accomplish aught on Italian soil, as the stay of Americans there is, in the main, brief. In Hawaii there is a Chapter, and in Johannesburg, South Africa, we have one representative.

Most heartily, and with emphasis, I congratulate your Officers, and State and Chapter Regents, upon their splendid achievements. Nor should it be forgotten that it has been mainly through the unwearied efforts of the "brain and sinew" of the National Society (the Chapter Regents) wisely directed by the prudence and discretion of the State Regents, that these magnificent results have been accomplished.

It was almost a startling fact to learn, as stated at the last Congress, "that the Chapter Regents and Chapter Delegates formed almost four-fifths of the Continental Congress." As the Congress is the legislative body of the National Society, and is composed of the officers elected by Congress, the State and Chapter Regents and the duly elected delegates to the Congress, a respectful observance of their will and obedience to their orders is most necessary.

Colonel Robert in his "Rules of Order" states: "It is usual in deliberative assemblies, to have all of the preliminary work in the preparation of matter for their action done by means of committees." Under this rule the work of the National Society is performed. There are four standing committees, the National Executive Committee, and



there have been twenty-four other working committees since February last. Under the provision of the By-Laws of the National Society, Article III, Section 1, the four standing committees are appointed by the President General: "Finance," "Auditing," "Printing," and "Revolutionary Relics" committees. The "National Executive Committee" of nine is elected by the Board, according to Article VI, Section 3, of the Constitution, and its duties are: "To transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the National Board of Management." This committee can do nothing more. All other committees save those selected to arrange for the Continental Congress are appointed by the President General, at the request of the National Board of Management, or by the order of the Congress; all of these committees are of great importance, and eminently worthy of mention, but some of more general interest than others.

Perhaps the committee which will elicit the most interest is the one appointed by the order of the Sixth Continental Congress, to "Select medals for the Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Its work will be reported by the chairman. There is no woman who would disassociate one of these distinguished ladies from the grand work of organization. Honor and recognition is not only due them; it is theirs.

Again rises in attractive proportions our pet scheme, our "castle in the air," but as yet I trust not a "castle in Spain." Of the progress made the chairman will speak, and make another plea for the Continental Hall. There is nothing that so quickly and so forcibly attracts the attention of the wayfarer in foreign lands as the monuments, statues and memorials that other nations rear to their illustrious dead. Why should we be such laggards in this work? Let us have this Continental Hall, and let us give to it the best in art that this country can offer, whether it be wrought in stone or painted on canvas. Let us remember, ladies, that "the deed begun is half accomplished."

Nor of less interest and importance is the National University Committee. Recently a new awakening impetus has been given this subject. - "Ninety-eight years ago George Washington left in trust to Congress a fund for the purpose of a National University. It has been estimated that the fund would now yield a sum not exceeding four million five hundred thousand dollars (\$4,500,000)." It is earnestly to be hoped that ere long the fulfillment of Washington's suggestion, contained in his Farewell Address to the American people, may be a living and a vital influence.

The committee appointed to draft a bill to present to Congress "to prevent the desecration of the National Flag" is so significant as to suggest without comment the full import of its object and work. I cannot, however, forbear a word in behalf of our "Star Spangled Banner." The flag of each nation is the emblem and seal of the rights and privileges of its people, and is held by them too sacred to allow it for



a moment to float heavenward, with aught but the nation's distinctive mark. Let us see to it that our own National Flag waves "o'er land and sea" pure and unsullied, the emblem and seal of "an indivisible union of indestructible States."

**Committee on Prison Ship Lists**—This Committee brings forcibly to mind the strong paper read by Mrs. S. V. White, to the Fifth Continental Congress, and by which she awakened the first interest among the Daughters in the martyrs of the Prison Ships. In that paper Mrs. White reviewed the capture of four thousand colonial troops at the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, by the British Army. Most graphically did she describe the sufferings by day and night of these heroic men. It is estimated that over eleven thousand (11,000) of these brave men died on the "Old Jersey" alone. Death came swiftly to their relief, crowded into the holds and between decks, without food, light or air. Their bodies were carried ashore and buried in trenches in the sand. To erect a monument to these heroes, not one of whom betrayed his country's trust, perhaps you will be asked to contribute, be it great or small, to mark the resting place of the martyrs of the Prison Ships.

Ever and anon the inquiry is made, "What are you doing in the National Society? What are your objects?"

The objects are so lucidly and concisely explained in the Constitution that any further exposition would be superfluous. To state what the Chapters have done in patriotic work would require a volume of vast proportions.

The most notable and interesting event of the past year was the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at the Tennessee Centennial, October 19th, 1897. The observance of this anniversary of October 19th, 1781, was intended to be of a national character, and the National Board of Managers had accepted the courteous invitation extended by the President of the Woman's Board, and the distinguished State Regent of Tennessee, Daughters of the American Revolution. However, exaggerated rumors of the yellow fever and quarantine regulations compelled the Board at a later date to decline the proffered hospitality. With quick decision and wonderful pluck the day was converted into a State affair, and right nobly did the Tennessee Daughters observe it. The objects and aims of the National Society were fully discussed, its methods, rules, etc. Special attention and impetus were given to the National Society Children of the American Revolution. The noble State of Tennessee can well congratulate herself upon such capable "Daughters."

In the history of the organization perhaps there has been no more valuable work done than by the Philadelphia Chapter. From the distinguished Regent of this Chapter, whose energy and zeal did much toward carrying through successfully the project of restoring the Banqueting Room of Independence Hall, I learned some very interesting

facts. The first plans for the restoration of this historic old room were made in the fall of 1895. There were many difficulties to surmount, and some opposition to overcome. However, nothing daunted, and with a perseverance worthy of Revolutionary sires, finally the Philadelphia Chapter rejoiced in the more than fulfillment of their arduous undertaking. In her report, Mrs. Harrison says: "Most interesting was the finding of the original English brick in the hearths, enough of them being found in good condition to enable the architect to complete the southwest fire-place with them, and then, too, you can see the Revolutionary soot clinging to the bricks in the back of the fire-places. The original locks were found in a corner of the cellar; they were cleaned and put on the doors. Thus our work progressed." On February 19th, 1897, in the presence of a distinguished audience, the Regent, in behalf of the Philadelphia Chapter, returned to the City of Philadelphia, through His Honor the Mayor, and Gentlemen of Councils, the keys of the Banqueting Room in Independence Hall, restored in all its pristine beauty and simplicity.

With pardonable pride I refer to the work done by the Chapter at my home, Bloomington, Illinois. An enthusiastic Daughter writes: "We offer three prizes in each of the public schools; the schools have different topics, so they do not compete with each other; the topics were selected by a committee from the Chapter and the Superintendent of the Public Schools; the topics are as follows: 'A Winter at Valley Forge,' 'The Debt we Owe France and Frenchmen,' 'Heroines of the American Revolution,' 'England's Treatment of the Colonies; Was it a Crime, or a Blunder?' 'Paul Jones and the American Navy.' Committees for the Chapter are to be judges. The children are working like beavers; we have engaged the Grand Opera House for February 22d, when the prize essays will be read, and all prizes awarded."

Much more in the same general line has been done successfully in other Chapters.

The Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ottawa, Illinois, was the first Chapter in the west to mark the grave of a hero of the Revolution. That Chapter erected a granite monument to the memory of Joseph Wisner; the ceremonies taking place at Ottawa, June 14th, 1897.

The George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak Park, Illinois, has endowed and will support a Department of American History in the Public Library of that town.

In Kentucky, the Lexington Chapter has placed a portrait of Washington in each of the seven public schools of that city. The most important work accomplished by that Chapter was the completion and dedication of a memorial to the Pioneer Women of Bryan's Station. In placing this memorial the Chapter has not only commemorated one of the most important events in the history of the State, but has

erected one of the first memorials ever raised in this country to women, by women.

The New York City Chapter has done a grand work in establishing a Chair of American History in Barnard College; too much cannot be said in commendation of this distinctive work.\*

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, New York City, on January 18, 1898, unveiled in the post office of New York a bronze tablet which commemorates an interesting event in the history of the city. The tablet bears this inscription: "On the common of the city of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood, from 1766 to 1776, a Liberty Pole, erected to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty, who organized watch and guard. In its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed, January 18, 1770."

In Georgia an effort is being made to purchase the Meadow Garden Farm, and we shall hope to hear a favorable report from this Committee.

Another interesting anniversary observed was "Tea-Party Day" by the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Old South Meeting House in Boston. The devotional exercises were conducted (so says the report) by the Chaplain of the Chapter, Dr. Barton, who first read a few verses from the Bible which had been the property of Francis Rotch (owner of the famous tea ships), and which had been used by him daily in family prayer. This Bible was printed in 1759 and presented to Dr. Barton by Mrs. Mary Rotch Allen, a relative of the original owner. Dr. Barton spoke of the slight thing a tax on tea seemed to be, and yet what great things came from it. He also spoke of the women, and the glory it was to them that they vowed to do without tea as long as the world stood, if necessary. He gave a graphic account of the first Tea-Party and the causes which led up to it, reading from a facsimile of a letter sent out by the Committee of Correspondence, arousing the people to a proper feeling of the tyranny of the Mother Country, and accounts of the meetings held in the Old South Meeting House on the subject of determining the proper method to prevent the unloading, receiving, and "vending of the detestable tea."

One work has been done that I am sure will commend itself to the grateful hearts of all Americans. The grave-yards, so long neglected and forgotten, have in many places been reclaimed from the reign of bramble, bush and brier, and with stones replaced, enclosed and

\* This statement, which may be premature, was made upon information believed at the time to be correct. See below extract from letter of Emily James Smith, Dean of Barnard College.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

"Chapter began three years ago to collect funds for the chair in Barnard College. Do not know present intentions. \* \* \* The New York Chapter this year supported a scholarship in Barnard College."

adorned with shrubs and flowers, have become the fit resting places for our heroic dead. "Mrs. Margaret H. Mather has the honor of having removed the reproach of undergrowth from the Topanemus Burying Ground at Marlboro, New Jersey. She has had the place cleaned of briars and weeds, but there is still work to be done; a handsome iron fence will enclose the ground and beautiful flowers will adorn the resting place of the brave men buried there."

There is still another outgrowth of the National Organization, more potent in its effects and perhaps more far-reaching in its results than any other. I refer to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; this is the child of the original Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Daniel Lathrop was the first to advance the idea of a Children's organization.

In February, 1895, Mrs. Lothrop was elected President of this organization for a term of four years. She has been ably assisted by an efficient Board and enthusiastic promoters, and has met with phenomenal success. The Children's Society now numbers 3,345. Into the keeping of these children, in a large measure, must soon be committed the welfare and government of our Republic.

Let us teach them not only love for the National Flag, and reverence for their ancestors, but first of all a strict regard for the personal rights of others; a proper deference for the "powers that be" and obedience to the laws of the land. Let them learn that freedom is not license, but that freedom, in its highest sense, is liberty regulated by just laws. Nor should these children ever forget the motto under which they have enlisted, "For God and Country."

In all ages, under all conditions, and in all climes, the influence and power of woman have been felt, but not always recognized. It was Mary the Mother, and Christ the Child, that gave to Raphael's brush the inspiration that brought forth the Sistine Madonna. It was Mary the Mother, and Christ the Crucified, that gave to the world the "Pieta" of Michael Angelo, the almost living, breathing statue so revered in St. Peter's Cathedral. It was "the mother of the Gracchi who took the ashes of her murdered sons, and calling upon the avenging gods, flung toward heaven, and from it sprang Caius Marius."

In these earnest, glorious days it is a joy to every serious, thoughtful woman's heart to realize that "one of the encouraging signs of the times is the increase of the altruistic spirit amongst women." Women have advanced beyond the mere search for self-gratification and self-aggrandizement. They think of higher, nobler things than "What shall I eat? What shall I wear? How shall I be happy?" It has been said, "there is in man a higher than love of happiness. He can do without happiness, and instead thereof find blessedness." Sir John Lubbock, in his charming book, "The Use of Life," says: "To help the soul, aid energy, inspire hope and blow the coals into a useful flame, to redeem defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy. That is the work of divine man." Then rather let the women of to-day seek how

to lift the fallen, help the weary and heavy-laden, and do that which will uplift and better the condition of her sex and, in helping others, find happiness and blessedness.

As the time fast approaches when the tie which has bound me with strong fetters to the "Daughters" in every State and Territory in our broad domain must be broken, I find it exceedingly hard to render an account of my four years' stewardship.

However, in these closing moments, when "the tide goes out," and I shall in a few brief hours lay down the gavel for the last time, I would fain, like the old sun dial, "mark only the hours which shine."

During the four years it has been my honor and privilege to serve you to the utmost of my strength and ability. I have been keenly alive to the grave responsibilities of the office, and have fully appreciated the exacting nature of its manifold duties. These duties and responsibilities I shall lay aside without regret, except that I have been so imperfectly able to attain unto the accomplishment of many cherished plans, and the high standard inspired by the objects of the National Society. But "a man's reach should be beyond his grasp," and the future will fulfill the dreams which have not been realized.

To-day, as I bid you a formal farewell, with heart overflowing with gratitude for your unfailing forbearance in times of perplexity and grave doubt, and for your support and approval, evinced in repeated re-elections, for oft-spoken, and many times written, words of cheer and encouragement, I beg to give this public expression of my sincere acknowledgments.

"With malice toward none, and kindness toward all," I now commit you in his keeping, whose judgment erreth not. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have the honor to present to you Mrs. Mathes, the State Regent of Tennessee, who will deliver the reply.

Mrs. MATHES (responds, as follows):

*Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* [Applause.] Other nations and climes have their methods and forms of "welcome" in private life and upon grand occasions—the Roman people had it upon the door-step of their homes, and the Russians of to-day invite their guests to take a pinch of salt at the threshold, as an expression of good faith and hospitality. These were and are cherished social customs. None, however, could be more cherished or significant of sincerity or patriotism than the words of truly American welcome to which we have just listened; our hearts respond even more readily from the fact that our gracious speaker and leader has just recently returned from a protracted visit to the old world and is surely more than ever in love with her own country and its institutions. There may be a written or unwritten statute of limitation as to her official term of

office, but certainly none as to our personal affection for her, and respect for the work she has done!

We are glad to be assembled here in this the Seventh Annual Congress, and delighted with the mission calling us together, as well as honored by this brilliant reception and splendid welcome. In this the Mecca city of patriotic America we feel thoroughly at home, realizing as we do, that we are here for a grand purpose and a mighty cause.

We are all imbued with the spirit of that cause, and can testify to the same experience of our President General—a steadily increasing enthusiasm in the objects of our Order. Can we not all from our hearts declare that since our becoming Daughters of the American Revolution, life has acquired for us a fresh significance, a new radiance, emanating from the lofty purposes with which we are inspired?

We have come together to-day, and will continue to meet during the remaining days of the Congress, to discuss the various objects of our Society individually and collectively; more specifically, to review the past, rejoice in the present, and plan for the future. We are now thoroughly organized. From the small beginning of a band of patriotic workers, to which many members here present can look back, we are grown into a vast body of women, whose numbers alone would entitle it to the world's consideration, and whose noble work is now winning the gratitude of all true lovers of America.

Much has been done. We have just heard briefly outlined some of our tangible achievements; but this is only the beginning of what we shall attain in the future. The past has been years of sowing—we are still sowing, but the first fruits of the harvest are at hand. Each day as we scatter the seeds in the land of promise, we see tall, graceful vines springing up before us, and can point to results of our labors so immediate as to seem almost magical.

We have listened with the keenest interest to the report of our President General. The fair surface of her chronicle of the Society's successes bears no reflection of the harassing difficulties with which she was often beset, nor of the grave responsibilities attached to the honor of the position. Bravely and conscientiously she undertook the responsibilities, with apparent ease she has surmounted the difficulties, and in her administration has conferred honor both upon herself and her office. For all of her efforts and sacrifices in our behalf, our Society will ever hold beloved the name of Letitia Green Stevenson.

We are thoroughly satisfied with every plan outlined by our President, and await with eagerness the report of those committees who are soon to give their accounts of the progress made.

I voice the sentiments of this vast assemblage when I say that, excepting the honoring of the founders of the National Society and the preserving unsullied our American flag, no other projects inspire us with such zeal as the establishment of the National University and the Continental Hall. Like unfortunate Mary Tudor of England in speak-



ing of Calais, we truly declare that the words "Continental Hall" and "National University" will be found written on our hearts. Only I pray that, unlike those of Mary Tudor, the letters may stand for the light of patriotic achievement instead of the darkness of mourning, and may be symbolic of a splendid attainment which will signalize the spirit of our body and make it honored among all men.

Reference has been made in our President's report to the Convocation of Daughters and Children of the American Revolution at the Tennessee Centennial in Nashville on the 19th and 20th of last October. Grim pestilence at that time was hovering on the borders of the far South, and it seemed as if they must indeed be courageous who would respond to an invitation under such circumstances.

But there were many who answered the call, and the occasion passed gloriously. Every State is made glad by the entrance of your banners, and Tennessee feels particularly honored in recalling the National Daughters of the American Revolution Day at her Centennial.

Even more auspicious was the rally of the Children of the American Revolution, the first of its kind ever undertaken in the State. They met in the historic old capital city, where are preserved many of the most shining landmarks of the Nation's past—the homestead of that staunch patriot and warrior, who was the lad-patriot of '76 and the hero of the War of 1812—General Andrew Jackson, whose ancient mansion, "The Hermitage," furnished nearly exactly as it was in his day, stands as a suggestive object lesson to all young Americans.

It may be appropriate just here to pause in my historic recital sufficiently long to call attention to and to present to this National Society a medallion bust of this grand old national hero, Andrew Jackson, sculptured and presented by Miss Eleanor Wheatley, a young, talented, and most worthy member of the Hermitage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memphis, Tennessee. A similar medallion bust hangs in the halls of the "Hermitage," which is to Tennessee what Mount Vernon is to the Nation.

In Nashville is also the home and tomb of another President of the United States, James K. Polk; the Legislative Halls, where from earliest times were molded the laws of that Commonwealth; the Chamber of the Supreme Court, quaintly columned and balconied, and gorgeously canopied in crimson, where many a brave contest has been waged for the maintenance of justice; museums teeming with colonial and revolutionary relics so vivid as to seize the spectator from the prosaic present and transport him to that most heroic era in our national life—to that time when men, holding as naught the inglorious ease of servitude to the Mother Country, lived, fought, bled and died for the cause of Liberty. We cannot overestimate the ennobling influences such surroundings have upon the youthful mind, particularly if viewed at a time when its whole attention is concentrated upon the subject of devotion to country. We are confident that their intelligent survey of scenes like these will be productive of beneficial results.

The ancient Athenians, whose civilization is the most brilliant and original that the world has ever known, received but little of their instruction in the schools; they gleaned it from attending the Olympic games, from the questioning of wise men like Socrates on the streets, from the incomparable beauty of the human form divine revealed by the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, from listening to the orations of Pericles in eulogy of the heroes of Marathon, and of Demosthenes in behalf of his beleaguered country.

Ancient Rome looks down upon this assemblage of American women and glories in the culminating of that womanly prowess for which she herself was so eminently distinguished. The name of "Roman Matron" is a figuration, to the world, of virtue, courage and patriotism; but half of her influence was lost to her country because she was not conscious of her strength. Had Roman matrons known such an organization as this, Rome had not fallen—or had not fallen so ingloriously!

Let us thank God for this union among the descendants of the proud spirits of that freedom-searching age which has made possible the liberties of this present day; for the perpetuated characteristics which, endowing their children, will make them as sterling as their illustrious forefathers, whose foreheads wore the insignia of a new nation and of the world's highest freedom.

Brave women, for brave at heart you are, spirited in time of danger, and foremost in the day of advancement as you are gentle and gracious in this lull of the battle-drum, you cannot but realize that a solemn obligation rests upon us in this Congress—to work with the unity that shall destroy the disunity, in many places threatened, to Americanism; to set ourselves resolutely for all that tends to restore the simple virtues of the early Republic, and for all that will clarify the voice of freedom; to ignore petty struggles and undertakings; to clamor for the great living issues, the solution of which will make us as much a bulwark of the Nation as the Army or the Navy; and finally to bear in mind that our greatest achievement must be the promulgation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, so that the generations to come, proud of their country and grateful for their heritage, may be the more fervent in love of country and the practice of those virtues in the administration of public affairs which alone can continue the American people the leading nation of the earth.

We meet under auspicious circumstances and better equipped and informed than ever before for the real work before us. Let it be hoped that a spirit of harmony will prevail and that we will make a good and lasting impression upon the times in which we live and especially upon the rising generations.

In conclusion, permit me to say that it is a great privilege and pleasure to meet so many friends and co-workers here from all parts of the country and to unite with them in promoting the rapid progress of so grand a cause.



Madam President, we greet you with the love of loyal hearts, and will ever cherish a fond remembrance of our association and friendship. Long may you live to participate in these patriotic reunions and to witness the golden harvest and the full fruitage of the seed sown under your guidance and brave, well-directed efforts. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung, the audience standing. Immediately after, the audience will take their seats, while some announcements are being read.

("Star-Spangled Banner" sung.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A resolution has been sent to the Chair with the request that it be read now. It is a little out of order, but inasmuch as it refers to the very sad disaster to the "Maine" the Chair will ask permission of the Congress to allow that it shall be read. All in favor will designate it by saying "aye," those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the resolution will now be read.

READER (reads resolution offered by Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison):

WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution are preëminently a patriotic society in touch with all that concerns the interest and welfare of our country; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that we unite in the general expressions of sorrow at the calamity which has befallen the Nation in the recent disaster to the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, and the attendant loss of so many of the brave defenders of our country and its honor: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual Congress assembled,

That we regard with feelings of profound sorrow this appalling disaster and the sad and untimely death of the officers and seamen of the American Navy who perished thereby;

That we extend our warmest sympathies to the bereaved families and relations of the deceased and also to those now suffering from wounds received in this dire calamity.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the motion has been made

and seconded. It is open to any remarks that you would like to make.

A MEMBER. I call for a rising vote, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor of adopting this resolution will please rise. There is no reason to count the vote. It is unanimously adopted. Announcements will now be made.

READER gives notices of receptions, teas, etc., tells of the loss of a bundle of letters and to whom they are addressed, also requests of various delegations for meetings during the day and to-morrow of their own delegations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All business of the morning session has been finished. Is there any motion to adjourn? Before we adjourn, the Chair will say that she has a very cozy little nook at the back of the stage, and will be glad to see any ladies there for the next fifteen or twenty minutes.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we adjourn. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The "ayes" have it, and the motion to adjourn is carried.

Adjourned at 11.45 o'clock.

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*Afternoon Session, Monday, February 21, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Please be seated. We are waiting so that we can have the report of the Credential Committee. If the ladies at the door will tell those outside that we are waiting and will have the report of the Credential Committee, it will oblige us very much. The chairman of the Credential Committee will read her report.

Mrs. HATCH (reads Report of the Credential Committee):

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* In compliance with the decision of the Board of Management, your Committee sent a circular letter in November last to each Chapter Regent and Treasurer, asking for a correct list of the members of her Chapter, and stating the basis of representation for the Seventh Continental Congress and the last day on which elections for delegates and alternates could be held in accordance with Article V, Section 2, of the

Constitution, and of No. 5, Article XI, of the By-Laws, which read as follows:

"Each Chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent, and each Chapter having seventy-five members may elect a second additional delegate. Other delegates may be elected in the proportion of one to every fifty members over and above the first seventy-five. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

"Regents and delegates unable to attend the Congress must be represented by duly elected alternates."

(5) \* \* \* \* "the delegates must be elected on or before the first of February preceding the Continental Congress."

Claims of Chapters for recognition based on elections held after the first day of February have been considered by the Committee and its decision that all elections held after that date are illegal has been sustained by action of the Board of Management, to whom it was submitted.

We have 23,097 members, 31 active officers, 46 State Regents, 420 organized Chapters represented by 420 Chapter Regents and 287 Delegates, making a total of 784 members entitled to vote in the Seventh Continental Congress.

As many Chapters have not been heard from, the Committee recommends that only names of the Chapter and number be called, until Wednesday next, when a correct list of names of accredited delegates can be had.

Your Committee has been faithful to its charge, and trusts that no mistakes have been made.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH H. HATCH, *Chairman*.  
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,  
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.  
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.  
ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Credential Committee. You know it is not complete until the roll is called. We will get a correct roll call, but there is a recommendation in this report. What will you do with it?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may the recommendation be read?

CHAIRMAN. The recommendation will be read.

READER. "As many Chapters have not been heard from, the Committee recommends that only names of Chapter and num-

ber be called, until Wednesday next, when a correct list of the names of the accredited delegates can be had."

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with it, ladies?

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I move the acceptance of the recommendation.

Seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, can this Congress proceed to business until it is regularly organized?

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted, and discussion is now in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Can it proceed to be regularly organized until the names of its delegates are upon the rolls?

CHAIRMAN. Heretofore the Congress has proceeded to business with the roll call which was furnished. It is for this Congress to say whether it will make an exception this time. You will be called upon to-night to vote—the program, I think, is for to-night—and you know that you can do no voting until you have your list of voters. The list is not here, but you who have attended Congresses heretofore know what has been the custom—to accept what we have and to add the names of those who come.

Miss CHENOWETH. I should think that we should proceed with the roll call and those names not on the roll be added afterward.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. I understood that to be the recommendation of Mrs. Hatch, that we should proceed with what we have and add the others as they come.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman, I will withdraw my motion.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that we proceed with the roll call.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we proceed with the roll call. Those in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried.

READER. Do I understand that you wish the entire roll call of all delegates?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

READER reads roll call;\* interrupted.

Mrs. SARGENT. Madam Chairman, there seems to be a doubt. Some of the ladies do not understand, I think, that this roll call is for the week, for those who are to vote, and not a roll call for the day. Should not they answer if they are here to vote for the week, and if not here that their friends answer for them?

CHAIRMAN. Yes. Is there no way to induce those who come into the room to take their seats as soon as possible? If they only knew how difficult it is to hear I think they would do so.

Mrs. SCRIBNER. Madam Chairman, I understand this lady, at the last of her remarks, to say that we would answer for those who are to vote for the week.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand it so.

Mrs. SCRIBNER. Do I understand the last of her remarks that we were to answer for those who were to vote for the week?

CHAIRMAN. They will have to send up their names.

READER continues roll call; interrupted.

Mrs. BEAMAN, of Oregon. I think I should have answered for Mrs. Montgomery if the voting is to take place.

CHAIRMAN. Is the State Regent present?

Mrs. BEAMAN. No. I am her representative to vote, I suppose. State Regents have no alternates, have they?

CHAIRMAN. No; they are members of the National Board, and the Chair is under the impression that that is the decision always, that State Regents have no alternates for voting.

Miss MILLER. That has been my understanding, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Is this lady a delegate?

Mrs. BEAMAN. I am the representative of Oregon.

CHAIRMAN. You are a delegate, are you?

Mrs. BEAMAN. Yes; from the Chapter and State.

READER continues roll call; interrupted.

Mrs. SARGENT. Will you make it clear to the ladies present whether this roll call is a roll call of delegates, or a roll call simply for the day?

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\* This roll call, having been incomplete, is not published here. See first page of Magazine.

CHAIRMAN. This is a roll call of the delegates, the call which must be made before the report of the Credential Committee can be called complete. This is the roll call of delegates, the names that were sent into the Credential Committee, the State and Chapter Regents and their delegates; those who are entitled to vote according to their paid-up membership. This is what came to the Credential Committee and the committee is now presenting those names to you.

Mrs. SARGENT. I asked this question because I thought the ladies here whose delegates were not present should not answer for them. Some did not understand it, and I wished to facilitate matters by having them answer correctly.

CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The Chair is under the impression that you cannot answer for a person who is absent. They should be here, and if they are not their names will be added when they arrive.

Miss PIKE. There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of some persons that the alternates should not answer, but the alternate is the delegate when her delegate is absent.

Mrs. TIBBALLS, of Connecticut. I did not answer as a delegate, simply because my name was not called correctly. I was called as an alternate and my name should have been called as a delegate.

CHAIRMAN. That correction will be made. Will the ladies who come in be seated and we will proceed with the roll call.

READER. Mrs. Tibballs, will you please state just what your position is? You are down here as Regent's alternate.

Mrs. TIBBALLS. I am not.

READER. I suppose, Madam Chairman, I may say for myself that I am reading the list as it is given to me, and if there are inaccuracies it is because of the difficulty in getting them straight.

Mrs. HATCH. I would like to say to the Congress that the credential list is prepared according to the credentials sent to me by the Chapters. A great many names have been sent to me, telegrams have come in up to last night making changes in the representation. The list is not prepared correctly, and that was the reason I asked you to wait until Wednesday, until we could have a complete roll call.

CHAIRMAN. That is the reason we are calling the roll now, and we will get the roll call as nearly complete as possible so that we may have proper voting when the time comes.

Miss LATHROP. Madam Chairman, I ask for information; whether the alternates who are on the floor are expected to answer if their principals are also here.

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Miss LATHROP. Is it expected that both the delegates and alternates will answer?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly; we want to know if they are present.

Miss LATHROP. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that after you have organized, the alternates have seats reserved for them in the upper balcony, and they will go up there, but we want to know that they are present, that they are in the House, that they are in town, and this is the roll call for that purpose, and as soon as we organize they will take their seats. After the Regents have selected the seats for the delegates, the alternates will take their seats upstairs.

READER continues roll call; interrupted.

A MEMBER. Twelve delegates from Chicago. All present. [Applause.]

READER proceeds; interrupted.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, my name is spelled B-u-r-f-s. [Laughter and cries of "Louder!" "Louder!"]

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, if you will just be quiet we will proceed to business. It is important to hear when you answer.

READER continues roll call.

Mrs. Jewett, Vice-President General, here takes the Chair.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to announce something very important. As soon as this roll call is completed, you will draw for your places in this House. It is very important that you will all remain, that the numbers of your delegations may be ascertained, so as to know just how many chairs are to be reserved for you as you draw. You make a great mistake in leaving; you will not know where your chair is tomorrow morning. (Completes roll call.)

Mrs. HATCH. If there are any corrections to be made in the



credential list, will you please call at the office and make them, as my list must be correct, and this is the correct list that the Reader will have to read after this. As I told you this morning, the list that she has read is not correct to-day. If you will make the corrections at the office they will be corrected properly and be on the list so that she can read them properly when she calls the roll for Wednesday's vote.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to state that when State Regents wish to leave, and leave some one to do their drawing for them, it must be a duly authorized person in their own delegation. You cannot give it to some one else outside of your own delegation to draw for you. If you leave and do not delegate some one, you will not be drawn for.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, must it be in writing, or can we leave a verbal authorization?

CHAIRMAN. It must, because one lady has been asked to draw for a number of States, and the Chair thinks this is not correct.

A MEMBER. Can a State Regent appoint a member of her delegation to draw for her?

A MEMBER. I would like to hear that ruling, please, as to drawing of States. The Illinois delegation has an important business meeting. Can that be delegated only to a member of the Illinois delegation, or can some one in the House draw for them? They are needed for an important business meeting at half past four. Can one of our alternates for Illinois do the drawing for the State?

The First Vice-President General here resumes the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to oblige you in every way. It was by vote of the last Congress that this system was adopted. The State Regents are to draw for the State, and it must be a properly authorized person, because if you come tomorrow and find that you are seated in the back part of the House and make a complaint, we want to be able to say that the drawing was done by your own authorization.

A MEMBER. I desire to ask if the State Regent is not present, who does the drawing for the State?

CHAIRMAN. If the State Regent is not present, has she not delegated some one?



SAME MEMBER. The State Regent is not present, and she has not delegated any one.

CHAIRMAN. Is there some one from her State present?

SAME MEMBER. Yes; a number.

CHAIRMAN. Then one of those can do the drawing. The roll completes the report of the Credential Committee. It is now before you ladies for action. What will you do with the report of the Credential Committee?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted. All in favor please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the motion is carried. Next on the program is the drawing for seats. This will be done by the State Regents or their representatives. A great many have left. Now you must decide whether this drawing shall be final. You do not want to repeat this to-night or in the morning. The Chair wants to know that you are going to be satisfied with the drawing of these seats. A motion might be put if you think necessary.

Miss MILLER. The selection of seats will be done by drawing a number, the one drawing number one having the first choice, will it not?

CHAIRMAN. The drawing will take place alphabetically—that is, States will be called alphabetically; then number one of course will have the choice of any part of the House that number one prefers. If number one is not drawn first, then you will have to wait till number one is drawn. We will expedite it as much as possible. If there is nothing further, and you are ready, Mrs. Hatch will call the names of the States and you will please step forward and draw. The Chair wishes to ask the House if, in the absence of any appointed delegate to draw, you are willing that the Chair should name some one to draw.

Several voices: "Yes."

CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to this?

Several: "No."

(Drawing takes place at 5.05 p. m.)

CHAIRMAN. The drawing is completed, ladies.

Mrs. HATCHER. The banners ought to be brought in now, oughtn't they, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly the banners ought to be brought in now. Mrs. Hatch, please get the banners. Now the only fair thing to do is when you get your numbers you will take your seats just as they come to you, as many as are needed; nothing else is just.

Mrs. CRESAP. I make a motion that it be put to vote, as to whether the seats should be taken on a line back of one another or across.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion, ladies, and it has been seconded. The lady's name, please?

MEMBER. Mrs. James C. Cresap, of Virginia.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may I speak to that motion? The Chair has already decided that we take our seats as the numbers come.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair prefers to put the motion. You can settle this now if you wish. Ladies, a motion is put, and the lady's motion is—you will please state it, Mrs. Cresap.

Mrs. CRESAP. My motion is that there shall be a system one way or the other adopted by all.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that there be such a system and that it should be put to a vote whether the delegates of one State shall sit across or back of one another.

MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may I understand your sense? Will the motion sustain the decision of the Chair?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was sustained in the motion. All in favor will please say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. The seats will be taken as the numbers come.

(The ladies choose seats. Some time passes.)

CHAIRMAN. There has not been any motion to adjourn from this afternoon session. Is there a motion to adjourn?

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. A motion has been made to adjourn the afternoon session. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the afternoon session is adjourned.

Adjourned at 8.30 o'clock.

*Evening Session, Monday, February 21, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 8.30 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please come to order.

Mrs. HATCHER. A number of the States have not chosen their seats. Shall we go on with the selection of seats?

A MEMBER. I move, Madam President, that we leave this until to-morrow morning and that we go on with the exercises. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we go on with the evening exercises, and that the rest of the delegation be seated to-morrow morning. All in favor will please "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

Mrs. HATCHER. As Chairman of the House Committee, I desire to ask all those who have not seats to meet me here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and select their seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the ladies will come and occupy their seats we will begin the regular order of business. It is getting late, ladies, and if you will be seated we will begin. We will now have the report of the Program Committee, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman. [Great Applause.]

Mrs. MANNING reads the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

*Madam President, Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:* The Committee appointed to prepare the Program for the Seventh Continental Congress has the honor to report.

The Program was submitted to the National Board of Management, and by them amended and accepted and ordered printed in the February number of the Magazine, and is hereby submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,  
*Chairman.*

MARGUERITE DICKINS.

Mrs. J. M. THURSTON.

Mrs. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, I move that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the

designation "First Vice-President General" be hereby abolished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you hear the motion? The Official Reader will read it again.

READER. Moved "that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished,"

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to hear it again for information? The Official Reader will read it again. This motion is open for discussion.

A MEMBER. Madam President, don't we accept the report of the Program Committee first in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is next in order to accept the report of the Program Committee; that takes precedence of everything this evening.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I merely rise for information. I want to hear the resolution and ask that it be read again for information.

READER. Moved "that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks upon this motion?

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, it seems to me that this motion is clearly out of order at this time. The program says that we are to hear the report of the Program Committee. This is not the time now for new business, and I know personally that there are a great many delegations who are interested in this question and wish to discuss it and who are not here to-night. There is nothing on the printed program to suggest its coming up to-night. It seems to me clearly out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it not out of order; and decides that it is not out of order.

A MEMBER. Pardon me for interrupting the Chair—it was merely a request for information. I have been here for some

time and have not been able to find where the delegation from Vermont is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is according to arrangements made last year. Officers have done all in their power, but until to-morrow morning all cannot be properly seated. I do not know where Vermont is; I hope the ladies are in the House. Mrs. Nash do you wish to speak?

Mrs. NASH. I wish to know what is before the House; I have just gotten in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before the House made by the lady from the District, Mrs. Walker. Do you wish to speak on the motion?

Mrs. NASH. I would like to know what it is. I cannot speak until I know what it is.

READER (reads motion). "That the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished."

Mrs. NASH. I should only like to say, Madam President, that I hold a motion to that effect in my hand which I would have offered, if that had not been already offered. I think the office is opposed to our Constitution—that it is in direct contradiction to one of our requirements. I do not think the office ought to exist, as it is not in accord with our Constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it your wish, ladies, to consider this motion to-night, or postpone it? (Cries of "Postpone! Postpone!")

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, those who are here that were at the Congress last year, will remember that, in accepting the program, we accepted everything that was printed under that head, including this list of officers. Therefore, when the time came for election, a motion to abolish this office of First Vice-President was ruled out of order. That is the reason for bringing the motion in to-night; the other reason is that we abolish the office now and not leave it until the last moment to decide whether we shall have the office, or shall not have it. In regard to the motion directly before the House, your attention has already been called to the fact that the Constitution provides for twenty Vice-Presidents who shall act in the ab-

sence of the President General. It has been a question with many as to whether it would be better to have twenty Vice-Presidents General, or to have one Vice-President and nineteen Second Vice-Presidents. In practice, it is one Vice-President and nineteen ladies on the Board. In my opinion, it is impossible to find ladies here to act as Vice-President during the whole of the Congress, when the President is absent; and it seems to me that it should be in the power of the President General to select one she wishes to preside, and not delegate it to one, and make a distinction between that one and the other nineteen.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and Ladies: I would say that we have had what was the equivalent of the First Vice-President, as a distinct office, since the beginning of the organization. We had first a President, with a Vice-President, the Vice-President presiding in the absence of the President, then we changed it. Some of you will remember that Mrs. Foster in the early days of the Congress recommended it strongly, giving reasons why it was important to restore this, and have this office of a distinctive character, so that some one would always be ready to fill the place of President when she should be absent, and to open meetings of the Board when she was not in Washington. It seems to me that this question is a very important one, and that we should not, with only a few of us present, decide such an important matter. And I therefore move that the matter be postponed until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that the matter under consideration be postponed until to-morrow. It is open to discussion.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I ask a question? If we accept the program, then we leave this in abeyance. If this motion is carried, in accepting the program we leave the question of the First Vice-President General in abeyance. Will it be perfectly in order to discuss the question at eleven o'clock to-morrow?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so without doubt. You will have the liberty to take this vote to postpone it, with

the understanding that you will have an opportunity to discuss it to-morrow morning. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it; the motion is carried. The next question is on the adoption of the program. You are all familiar with it; you have seen it, and have it before you. What action will you take?

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is seconded. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no"—(interrupted).

Mrs. McLEAN. Does the acceptance of the program entail the acceptance of the general information that is given in the back of it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think not.

Mrs. McLEAN. I only refer to some notes on the back of the program marked "General Information." I am under the impression that each house makes rules for its own government. I simply rise to request an opinion on this point as to whether we accept the general information also. Occasions may arise when this information which we have accepted would not be desirable to carry out later on in the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you designate to what you object?

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not object to anything. I only want to know whether we must in accepting the program accept the items of general information on the page next to the last. I would not have thought of it being considered, only it is that we must accept the names; I mean the general information. I think that each house makes its own rules. I do not mean parliamentary rules—I mean for its own acts. I have no motion to offer with respect to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with the page next to the last, general information? What disposition will you make of it? Will you accept it as a whole or accept part of it? What action will you take? There is a motion before the House, ladies, and that is, that the program be accepted.

A MEMBER. Does that mean the program for the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It means the entire program for the week as printed.



Mrs. JOY. I move to amend the motion by substituting the words "for the days," that is, day by day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is to accept the program day by day. All in favor of this amendment—(interrupted.)

Miss LATHROP. I want to offer to the Seventh Continental Congress the lecture of William L. Ellsworth of New York, on the American Revolution, illustrated, if it can be held in this building either Friday afternoon or Friday night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are out of order just now. You may make the suggestion some other time—after we finish discussing—(interrupted).

Miss LATHROP. But, Madam President, it would come in with the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are discussing now the amendment. Please bring it up just a little later; that is, after we get through with the amendment. The question is open for discussion, ladies. The amendment is that you will accept the program as printed day by day. It has been suggested by the parliamentarian that the program be accepted, that the vote be taken on the amendment with the exception of this general information, that to be voted on afterward. The motion will be read for information. The amendment is "for the leaving out all printed matter except the program for the days."

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, I move that the parliamentarian's suggestion be accepted. It would be proper to take the program day by day and not occupy valuable time. I move leaving out all printed matter except the program for the days.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before the House. We cannot possibly consider another motion.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I move to amend the amendment by substituting the words "in toto" instead of "day by day."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the amendment to the amendment. There is an amendment to the amendment by Mrs. Nash. The amendment to the amendment is before the House. The Chair would like now to enforce the rule that no lady shall



make a motion until she has written it and sent it to the platform to be read. If the ladies who have offered these motions and the amendments will send them in writing to the Chair, then we can put them before the House, otherwise it will be impossible to do it. Ladies, Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, who has just handed up her first amendment in writing, says she means by it the addition of the words "for the days," that part of the program that pertains to the days only, and leaving out that part relating to officers and to instructions, in toto for the days only. With this understanding that perhaps the lady's amendment to the amendment would not be offered.

Mrs. NASH. In that case I will withdraw the amendment. I understood it meant day by day.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, may I speak to that amendment? Those ladies who were present at the last Continental Congress will remember the program was not followed—Thursday put into Tuesday, Friday into Wednesday, and so on. Matters of business for which the members came from a great distance were relegated. If I were able I would turn the entire program end for end; that the work assigned for the last three days, the good of the Society, amendments to the Constitution, etc., which most concerns the hundreds of members who are here from great distances, at great expense and sacrifice, might be acted upon before many are obliged to return to their homes; and the work of the first days, which only vitally concerns local matters and consists of reports that can be read, be considered during the last days. As half a loaf is better than none, I favor the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is upon the amendment, ladies. You have heard the amendment.

Miss PIKE. May I ask that the amendment be read once more, with the explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original motion was to accept the program. Mrs. Joy amends it "for the days," which excludes the first and last of the book. Are you ready for the motion? (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, the previous question has not been called. If we vote to pass this amendment of Mrs. Joy's, that the days on the program be accepted as regards

the days, we make, in my opinion, one very grave mistake. For that reason I offer the following amendment to the amendment: Adding the words, in accepting the program, "That Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday." If you notice in the program here, Wednesday is given to the nomination and election of National Officers. If you notice, the program for Thursday is "Consideration of Amendments." One of the amendments, which was considered of sufficient importance by the Revision Committee to be introduced in the proposed revision of the Constitution, is the substitution of one Registrar General for two Registrars General. Now, if we on Wednesday elect our officers and elect two Registrars General, how shall we decide which one is to step out on Thursday, and which fill the position? Then at 2 p. m. there is the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers. Each national officer is at liberty to present to this Congress any recommendation which she may like to present, in regard to the work to be undertaken by her successor. We have seen from the newspapers that there are to be several important recommendations brought up by different officers. It has been openly discussed that some ladies, eligible for positions of a great deal of importance—that many of the national officers will not take the positions unless certain recommendations have been carried. For instance, that of Registrar General. There is a motion, I understand from the newspapers, for a recommendation for a Genealogist. A lady might be willing to become Registrar General, who would be an honor to the Board and do a great deal of good work there, who would not be willing to take the place unless she had a thorough expert Genealogist's knowledge. (Interrupted.)

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask the Chair to say whether I am in order or not. A national officer has the right to recommend anything that she chooses.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair decides that you are in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then, Madam President, if the question be decided upon, on Wednesday we have the business of electing

our officers, and on Thursday discussing our amendments and the recommendations of national officers. Now I am sure that every national officer would prefer that her report would be discussed the evening before her successor is elected. Therefore, Madam President, I have to make an amendment to the amendment, that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday.

A MEMBER. I second the amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment to the amendment, ladies.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Do you mean the evenings are also to be changed? We have the report of the Medal Committee on Wednesday night, and on Thursday night we have the presentation. Are we to present the medals before the report is made?

Mrs. DRAPER. The day does not necessarily include the evening. I am speaking of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready for the question? Do you understand the amendment to the amendment? The motion, with amendment, will be read for information.

A MEMBER. May I ask Mrs. Draper, Madam President, if that referred to the morning and afternoon session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand that Mrs. Draper means only morning and afternoon business, not evening.

Mrs. DRAPER. The amendment refers only to morning and afternoon.

READER. "I move that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday, in accepting this program."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is before you, ladies. All in favor of the amendment to the amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." (Interrupted.)

A MEMBER. Madam President, I call for a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the amendment will please rise. (Two ladies delegated to count voters.)

Mrs. FOWLER. What is the understanding in regard to the motion? I would like to turn the program end for end if we can get amendments before the motion is put. That is what I wish to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what Mrs. Draper wants to

do. Order, ladies, please. The result of the vote for the amendment to the amendment is 98 for and 86 against. The Chair declares the motion, amendment to the amendment, carried. [Applause.] You are now ready for the original motion as amended. Vote upon the amendment now, for the days.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I think the amendment as amended should be read as the amendment to the amendment was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment as amended will be read for information.

READER. "For the days, that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday." (Calls for a rising vote.)

A MEMBER. Madam President, the ladies in our part of the House do not understand for what they are voting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is being taken upon the amendment as amended. The Official Reader will read it again.

A MEMBER. Madam President, is there a quorum present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so.

A MEMBER. We will have it decided. We will have the roll called. (Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Tellers to count those present. (Designates one lady for each aisle.) Will you count the ladies and see how many members there are, and report as rapidly as possible?

Dr. McGEE. How many constitute a quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are trying to find out now. There are 784 accredited delegates; a majority is 393.

(Tellers report 247 voting delegates on floor.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is nothing in your Constitution to decide what a quorum is of your body. The Chair decides that a majority of those who have come with accredited certificates is a majority. On the floor you have 247. How many delegates have you with credentials? This is undoubtedly a majority of those ladies who have come. There are more delegates than that, but they have not come. They are not present and you cannot count people who are not in Washington, so that the Chair would rule that there is a quorum

present. [Applause.] The question is now upon the amendment as amended. The Official Reader will again read for information the amendment as amended. You have accepted the amendment to the amendment, now comes the amendment as amended.

READER. "For the days, that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday and Wednesday for Thursday."

Mrs. MILLS. Does that mean the entire day, or the first two sessions, the morning and afternoon? That, I think, should be stated in the motion. This substitutes the whole day of Thursday for the whole day of Wednesday, whereas the sense of Mrs. Draper's amendment is to substitute the first two sessions of Wednesday for Thursday, and Thursday for Wednesday, leaving the sessions as they now stand.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I change the amendment to mean that the first two sessions of Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for Thursday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was understood that way, Mrs. Draper, but you may make the change. We will now read the amendment as amended.

READER reads: "For the days, that the first two sessions of Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for Thursday."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment as amended. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, there is still some doubt. Please have that amendment read again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the amendment as amended, not the whole motion as amended, but the amendment as amended. The original motion was that the program be accepted. The first amendment was for the days. The amendment to the amendment was that the first two sessions of Wednesday be substituted for the first two sessions of Thursday, and the first two sessions of Thursday be substituted for the first two sessions of Wednesday. Having voted upon the amendment to the amendment, we have reached the amendment as amended. (Cries of "Question!")

A MEMBER. Madam President, I call for a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor will please rise. (Designates two ladies to count.) Now, those opposed will please rise. The vote stands 112 in the affirmative and 74 in the negative. The amendment is carried. [Applause.] The question now is upon the motion as amended. Will the Reader please read the motion as amended?

READER. "I move that the program be accepted for the days, the first two sessions of Thursday to be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for those of Thursday."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion as amended; are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WARD. I think it is not the proper time to-night to take a vote upon such an important question. Very many of our members are not here who would like to vote upon that subject. It seems to me that we have plenty of time during the day, from ten to two, to do important business, and not to do the important business in the evening; I think many of our members are voting on both sides. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair remembers that the Congress voted to go on with the work; that was the motion, was it not? I think the Chair stated that the amendment had been carried and the question settled. You have heard the motion read; will you hear it again? (Cries of "No!" "No!") All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the motion as amended is passed. [Applause.]

Miss LATHROP. I have to offer to the Continental Congress an illustrated lecture on the American Revolution by Mr. Ellsworth, if it can take place in this building either Friday afternoon or evening. It will take about an hour.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this very pleasant offer of the New York City Chapter. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded. All in favor—(interrupted).

Mrs. MILLS. \* \* \*



PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not understand you. Will you please come forward?

Mrs. MILLS. I ask for information. I understand the invitation was either Friday afternoon or Friday evening, and I think we have just accepted the program, including Friday afternoon and Friday night. My impression is, ladies, that we have three sessions on Friday, and that we have accepted the program. Is it not impossible to accept the invitation, although it would be desirable if we could? I ask for information.

Miss LATHROP. I had offered the invitation before this amendment was offered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Other business took precedence.

A MEMBER. I find from my program that Friday evening is set down for the "Good of the Society." Having very recently heard this lecture, I think this Society could not have a greater good than listening to this lecture. It is most instructive. After listening to it I thought that I never before had known anything about the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. Could we not devote one hour to that lecture?

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, I find that Friday evening on the program is for the "Good of the Society." Since we have been a national society we have never gotten to a discussion for the good of the society, and I think it is much more necessary than to hear a lecture. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you. Will you accept this very courteous offer from the New York City Chapter?

Miss PIKE. May I offer a suggestion? The afternoon of Saturday is a blank. Could you have the lecture on that occasion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Everybody will be gone by that time.

Mrs. McLEAN. I want to explain that Mr. Ellsworth offers this lecture without any expense whatever to the National Congress, thinking it might like to be entertained and interested for one hour. I would like for the Congress to accept this offer if they desire to do so; if they do not, of course say so.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think, with all due deference to the New

York City Chapter for their very kind offer of this lecture to be given before this body, that if we accept it we are establishing a precedent that would embarrass us very much in the future; and that we should not do it even for such a magnificent lecture as this.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Would not that require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is of the opinion that it requires a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. LOWELL. I move that the Congress—(interrupted).

Mrs. FOWLER. Can a motion be interrupted when it is partially offered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the Congress. All in favor of accepting this courteous offer will say aye.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Does not a two-thirds vote require a rising vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This requires a rising vote. All in favor of accepting the courteous invitation of the New York City Chapter will please rise. Ladies, there are but 55 voting, and that is not two-thirds and the motion is lost.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask the privilege of extending an expression of thanks to Mr. Ellsworth?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I move a vote of thanks to the New York City Chapter for their kind offer of this evening.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to amend that by adding Mr. Ellsworth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a motion that we extend to the New York City Chapter and to Mr. Ellsworth our thanks for this most courteous offer. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. Ladies, do you wish to consider at all the last page, "General Information," under the program? Do you wish to consider it at all, or do you wish to ignore it, making rules for yourselves? Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. Did the Chair call me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thought you rose to be recognized. What do you want to do with this page "General Information"?



Mrs. SHEPARD. I move, Madam President, that it be accepted with the rest of the program.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the page "General Information" be accepted with the rest of the program. It is open to discussion.

A MEMBER. We do not hear you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with the page "General Information"?

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. It says: "None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions." And then further, it says: "None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress." Does that exclude the ex-officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say, it is not possible to exclude the ex-officers. They have the privilege of the House. They have no vote, but they can take part in discussions and they are certainly entitled to seats on the floor.

Miss PIKE. There is one sentence here that seems to me to be a little arbitrary: "No nomination to be made unless the member nominating has the authority to state the nominee will serve if elected." A member cannot always have the authority for placing a name before the House. If she does not have authority she would, therefore, be debarred from making nominations. I ask the House to consider this question before they pass this page without any reservations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you any motion to offer on that point?

Miss PIKE. Will you let me write it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Madam President, this general information is simply for our guidance and need not be either accepted or rejected as a part of the official program. It is simply, to my mind, for our guidance and is not, and need not be accepted or rejected as a part of the program. Am I right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will have to decide that.

A MEMBER. I agree with the member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion, Miss Pike? The motion before you, ladies, is this: "Moved that the clause

under 'No nomination to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state the nominee will serve if elected,' be stricken out."

Mrs. JOY. Stricken from what, Madam President; is that an amendment to the motion? I thought there was a motion before the House that the page of general information be accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not an amendment to anything.

Mrs. JOY. I thought we decided half an hour ago that that page should be left out and we should not accept it. Has it been reconsidered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember that there was any motion to that effect. There was no such motion, Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. JOY. May I ask what we are striking out from?

A MEMBER. As I understand it, the motion left out the first and last part and included only the program for the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who made that motion? Mrs. Shepard, did you make the motion that this page be accepted?

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President, I did make that motion.

A MEMBER. In voting for the program for the days to be accepted, did we not leave that on the first page and the last page?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not so stated. You adopted so much as related to the days, but it does not seem that you did anything with regard to this. An independent motion can be made upon this. An independent motion has been made.

Mrs. JOY. I think it was so stated by the Reader to leave out the first and last pages of the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What the Reader stated was not official.

A MEMBER. Was that not stated by the lady who made the motion?

Mrs. JOY. It was so explained by her at the time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not seem that you can consider it now, unless by some special rule.

Mrs. BURHANS, of New York. As I understand, we accepted the amendment that we should accept the program day by day. It seems to me that the question arises, merely, what are the

days. It seems to me that the days should be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. These would be the days. The amendment, the days, means Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and nothing else. It seems to me that would be the logic of it.

Mrs. JEWETT. Is that really the program? Is not this general information, and not the program?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That seems a very good distinction.

Mrs. JEWETT. Are we discussing the amendment of Miss Pike? It seems to me that before these delegates go home we should know who are to be the National Officers for the coming year. It is very easy for ladies to get up and nominate those they wish, without knowing whether the lady will accept the offer. I believe that I am now speaking on the amendment of Miss Pike.

A MEMBER. How much is program and how much is not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chairman of the Program Committee will please explain what is program and what is not.

Mrs. MANNING, of New York. We decided what the program was when we passed on the days. I think the general information is very binding. It has been considered very closely. The committee went over it, the National Board went over it, and I think we very thoroughly interested ourselves in what information was wanted. It would give me a great deal of pleasure if the general information was accepted with the program.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to speak one word, which must appeal to every lady of the House, and every member who was in the Congress last year. We went through the farce of electing one of our officers, which took a long time, and the lady could not serve. Where the Registrar has to be in the office every day—nights and Sundays I was going to say—to do the work during the year; it is about just such things as that we should know when we make a nomination. [Applause.] You should know when you make the nomination whether your nominee will accept the office, or not. I think it is one of the best provisions made. [Applause.]

Miss PIKE. I withdraw my amendment. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the question is upon the original

motion made by Mrs. Shepard, that the page of general information be accepted.

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. If the first resolution regarding the program was, as the lady from Michigan stated, that the first part of the leaflet and the last part be accepted, we have already acted upon that, to accept it.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I regret very much I withdrew my amendment to the amendment, that we accept the program in toto. I think it is the finest program I have ever seen. [Applause.] I was, last year, on the Program Committee, and know what that means, and the days and nights of labor attached to it. I would like to move a reconsideration of the vote, and that we accept the program in toto. (Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Shepard's motion is the one in order. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is *carried*. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Congress will allow it, the Chair would like to suspend the regular order of business for a few minutes to have the pleasure of introducing two ladies who are on the stand. (No objection.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have the pleasure of introducing to you one of our oldest officers, and one who bore the brunt of the earliest days, Mrs. Cabell.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that this Congress rise to greet her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will rise.

(Ladies all rise.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a lady whose name it is only necessary to mention. She needs no further introduction; the whole world knows her, Miss Susan B. Anthony. [Long Applause.]

Miss ANTHONY. Mrs. President and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I am honored and delighted to be invited to your platform and to be introduced to you. While on my father's side there was no fighting in the Revolutionary War, or any other, because he was a Quaker, on my mother's side there were plenty of fighters. My grandfather, my mother's father, was in the battle of Quebec, in the battle

of Bennington, at the surrender of Burgoyne, and the great battle just north of Balantine Bridge. So in that direction I have good fighting blood in me; and then on my grandmother's side, the Richardsons, they were all in the Revolutionary War. I have been frequently solicited to make myself a member of your organization, but have declined; for you know my fighting just at present is not for my ancestry, but for the women who are living upon the continent to-day. [Applause.] The object of your organization is to promote patriotism, and, as one of your members stated to me a moment ago, intelligent patriotism. I am glad you have put the word "intelligent" in, for we have a great deal of ignorant patriotism in this country. We know how to fire off cannon on the Fourth of July and promote the honor and glory of our country. But I am sure that you will reach the one conclusion, whether your object be patriotism or whether it shall be the establishment of a national university, which you are to discuss at one of your sessions; and I am glad to see that of all things this first recommendation of George Washington [applause]; that we have a national university, is to come up for consideration. And if this organization will set itself to work securing an appropriation for the carrying out that grand idea from Congress, it would be a work worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution [applause] and I hope you will succeed therein. But I want to say to you, that you would be a great deal more likely to get your bill through Congress if you yourselves were up there to pass this resolution; [great applause] then you would have the university in the twinkling of an eye. Now you all agree with me, and you all know what I stand for. We should carry out the original Declaration of Independence, that all men, and consequently all women, are created equal. Taxation and representation are inseparable, and are just as much for women as for men. Ladies, I thank you. [Long applause.]

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The Official Reader will now read the names of the committee to edit the minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress. Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman. And State Regents Committee, Mrs. Shields, Chairman.

**READER.** Committees of State Regents to report upon the recommendations of the National Officers—Chairman, Mrs.

Shields, Missouri; Miss Forsythe, New York; Mrs. Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Maddox, California; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. White, Maine; Mrs. Carpenter, New Hampshire; Mrs. Griggs, State of Washington; Mrs. Sprinkle, North Carolina; Mrs. Jackson, Maryland.

Committee to edit the minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution—Chairman, Mrs. Manning, New York; Mrs. Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Stakely, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia.

READER reads telegram from Morning Telegraph:

*Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:* The *Morning Telegraph* is arranging monster benefit for the families of the brave American sailors and marines who lost their lives on the United States battleship Maine, to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next Sunday night; would like the hearty coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of all others who love America and the American spirit. Will you read this from the platform of the convention, and also wire your sentiments at our expense.

(Signed)

MORNING TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, what will you do? It seems to me that this should meet with a very earnest response. Have you any motion to offer? Would it not be well to send the resolutions that were offered this morning by Mrs. Garrison? What will you do with the telegram?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that we send the resolutions offered this morning as expressing the sentiments of the Congress. That the resolutions of sympathy which embodied so forcibly the voice of the Convention, and which were adopted at the morning session, be sent in answer to the request for an expression from the Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to the terrible calamity which took place at Havana.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we send the resolutions offered this morning in answer to this telegram. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The resolu-

tions will be sent. We have finished the program for this evening. A motion to adjourn is in order.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered.

Adjourned at 10.10 o'clock.



## MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10.30 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

"America" was sung by members of the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. Please get seated, ladies, as quickly as possible. Ladies, we are losing much valuable time by not being seated. Will the House come to order? Will the ladies standing there please take their seats? While the Chaplain General opens the second morning of the Congress with prayer, will the audience please stand?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our heavenly Father, before whose face generations have arisen and passed away, age after age infinitely, we come thanking Thee for past favors and imploring a continuance of Thy loving kindness. Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day, and may the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. And when we have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience, in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world. We humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as there is quiet, the minutes of yesterday will be read. Previous to that the list of letters will be read, so that you may know when to call for them, or that you are to call for them.

READER reads the names of persons for whom there are letters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before the minutes we will have music.

PRECENTOR. Will the audience all join in the chorus of the

"Star-Spangled Banner," the solo being sung by Mrs. Kress. (Sung; applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as it is quiet the minutes of yesterday will be read. The minutes will now be read.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (reads minutes).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the minutes; are there any corrections?

Mrs. JOY. Madam President, there is one correction. I think the words "of the New York City Chapter" should have been included in the reference to Mr. Ellsworth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other corrections? If there is no other correction, and the Chair hears none, the minutes stand approved. We will have another song.

PRECENTOR. Slips have been distributed with a special hymn dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. We will now rise and join in singing this hymn to the tune of "Coronation."

HYMN FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY MRS. JOHN BELL BOUTON.

*Tune, "Coronation."\**

O! Daughters of heroic Sires,  
Rise in your Fathers' might!  
Invoke their Spirit! It inspires  
New Zeal for Truth and Right.

Come from the North, the South, the West  
And form a Patriot Band.  
Come with one purpose in each breast,  
To serve our Native Land;

To offer now—what long ago  
The Fathers freely gave—  
Head, heart and hand, from every Foe  
Our Country dear to save.

For lurking Foes may us beset  
And watchful we must be;  
Never our dauntless Sires forget,  
Nor their true Liberty.

Glory to God for Freedom won!  
Thanks for His Favor great!  
Queen of all queens beneath the Sun,  
Columbia sits in state!

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\* "Coronation" is an American tune composed by Oliver Holden in 1793.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, before the reports of National Officers are read, a few announcements will be made; if it is your wish that will be done. All in favor of hearing the announcements before the regular order of business is done will say "aye," contrary "no;" it is carried. First, the Chair will ask that the Committee on Flags will be read; it was omitted accidentally last evening.

Mrs. KIMBALL, of Wisconsin. It is impossible for us to hear a word in the rear of the hall, and with this army of banners it is impossible for us to see the stage. We lose entirely our vote. We cannot hear a thing, and we cannot see a speaker on the stage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this complaint made. Business will be suspended until every lady in the House is seated and until she stops talking. [Great applause.]

A MEMBER. Would a motion be in order to request the Credential Committee to lower their banners after their delegates are seated, so that the delegations in the rear of the hall may see the stage?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion, ladies, that your banners be lowered as soon as you have gotten properly located. All in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no;" the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and you are directed to lower your banners. You need not dispose of them, but put them down now and put them up some other time.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, they are tied on so strongly that no woman can get them off; they ought to be sawed off about there (indicating).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please be in order. The Chair will announce that the credentials are all in, and only the members, accredited delegates to the Congress, and the ex-officers have the privileges of the floor. Should there by any accident any one have wandered in by mistake or any other way, now is the time for them to seek some other place. Perhaps there is no one on the floor, but if so they will understand that.

Miss JOHNSTON. I wish to make a suggestion in regard to the banners. I am a member of the Credential Committee. Those banners are the pride of our hearts—they have a pur-

pose. We wanted to direct not only the pages where to find the delegates, but we wanted to know where to find them ourselves. Now, Madam President, I move that immediately after adjournment of this morning's session, the banners be replaced and the standards made four feet lower. [Applause.]

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. have you anything more to say, Miss Johnston?

Miss JOHNSTON. Nothing more, thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies, all in favor—

A MEMBER. Madam President, it will be much better to have the hooks lowered.

Mrs. KIMBALL. We don't hear the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will announce these motions, so that you can all understand them. Write your motion, Miss Johnston, please. The ladies will please remember that all motions must be written, and they must have the name of the mover signed to them, and they must be sent to the stage in that form.

READER. The Chair requests me to state to you the motion of Miss Johnston, as I have it in my memory, as nearly as possible. The motion is that immediately after this session the banners be restored to their hooks and that the staffs be cut off four feet. The amendment is that instead of cutting the staff the hook be lowered four feet.

Miss JOHNSTON. I accept the amendment.

Miss CHENOWETH. Will that not interfere with the view of the stage or the speaker?

A MEMBER. Was not that resolution voted upon? That resolution, Madam President, if I am not mistaken, has been put and the motion has been voted upon.

Miss CHENOWETH. I do not understand how an amendment can be made when a motion has been voted upon; has not that been done?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the amendment.

A MEMBER. It is my impression that that motion was made and seconded and voted upon. Am I right?

Miss CHENOWETH. Madam President, the nays were not called.

A MEMBER. I would amend the amendment by substituting that the standards be made four feet higher.

Mrs. FOWLER. I am afraid that would interfere with the gallery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the motion. The motion will be read by the Official Reader, that you may understand it.

READER. As Miss Johnston accepted the amendment, it would be very much as follows: That the banners be restored to the staff after the recess and the hook be lowered four feet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this will designate it by saying "aye," those opposed "no." There will have to be a rising vote.

Mrs. MILLS, of New York. I move that the staffs be removed, and the banners fastened to the end of the seat where the delegation is to be seated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion pending; action must be taken on that first. The question is upon this motion of Miss Johnston; all in favor of that motion will stand.

A MEMBER. We don't know on which motion we are voting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is only one motion before the House, ladies, and the Official Reader will give you that. Only one motion can be acted on at a time.

READER. Ladies, the Chair has instructed me to state the motion once more, that you may know on what you are voting.

Mrs. SARGENT. It is impossible to be heard so long as there is so much noise in the rear. The ladies are standing here and talking just as they have in other Congresses. I do not like to find fault, but unless order can be preserved we cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All business will be suspended until every lady in the House is seated. We are waiting, ladies. We are waiting for the ladies who are still standing. No business will be done until every lady is seated. There are two ladies still standing. No business will be done until they take their seats. The Chair will again state that it is absolutely necessary for the ladies to send their motions in writing, with their

names attached, to the stage. The Official Reader will now give the motion again.

READER. The written motion has not come to me, Madam Chairman, but I can again give it from memory. Miss Johnston's motion was that at the close of this session the banner be restored to the staff and that the hook be lowered four feet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of that please rise. The Chair did not see the lady who wished recognition a moment ago, and will be glad to hear from her.

MISS CRUIKSHANK, of Minnesota. If the flags are lowered four feet, we in the back cannot see anything.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I rise to a point of order. As all of you know, it was decided that the question of the First Vice-President General should come up to-day at eleven o'clock, thus making it the special order of the day. That hour is already passed, and I see that Robert directs that any subject made the special order of a meeting takes precedence of all others, and can be called up at any time, even when a member has the floor. I therefore call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are just dividing on the vote now. We will now have those who are opposed to this motion please stand. Take seats, ladies; the motion is lost.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I desire to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the National Board be seated on the stage at once, and the honorary and ex-officers be invited to the lower boxes.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. I beg to second that motion.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I desire to say that ex-officers and the honorary officers are placed at a very great disadvantage. The Constitution gives them a right on the floor, and if that arrangement could be made I think all could be seated satisfactorily. I will say that this resolution meets the approval of the Chairman of the Committee, and I offer it for all of us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is a very admirable one, really, ladies. These ex-officers and honorary officers should have suitable seats, and the Chair sees no reason why the national officers should not be on the stage, except that sometimes we talk a little too much and it is very hard to talk against

those back of us, but perhaps quiet will be maintained. The idea of national officers being seated on the platform is simply to vacate the boxes for the honorary and ex-officers. The motion will be read for information.

READER (reads Mrs. Avery's resolution). Resolved, That the National Board be seated on the stage at once, and the honorary and ex-officers be invited to the lower boxes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies; are you ready for the question? All in favor designate it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. Before we proceed with the special order of business this morning, I would like to say that since the banners were arranged by the Credential Committee for our convenience, and it is the first morning we have tried them, I think we had better leave them in their places for this morning, and proceed with the discussion of this question after one trial. Therefore, I move that the question of whether or not the banners shall be lowered four feet be postponed until this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That question has been settled altogether; the motion has been lost, so that it is not before the House at all, unless you desire to bring it again before the House.

A MEMBER. We have not heard that motion in this part of the House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very greatly surprised, because the motion was made, and put, and overwhelmingly defeated. The Chair will present your motion if you desire to have it, but it is unfortunate to bring it again before the House. There are some very important announcements to be made if Mrs. Nash will yield for a moment.

Mrs. NASH. Immediately after the announcements I would like to call for the special order of business.

READER. I have been instructed to read the following names of the Flag Committee. The President General adds the following names as an auxiliary committee during the present Congress to wait upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in relation to the flag business: Mrs. John M. Thurston, Vice-President General, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs.



Churchman, Delaware; Miss Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Foster, Indiana; Mrs. Cooley, Iowa; Mrs. White, Maine; Mrs. Mathes, Tennessee, and Mrs. Bascome, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Brown, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miss Mickley, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Payne, Wisconsin; Mrs. Kimball, Wisconsin; Mrs. Cameron, Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to add another name that she thinks will bear very great weight, to that committee, and that is Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia.

READER. There is a telegram to the President General from the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22, 1898.

*President and Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.: Arkansas Society, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrating Washington's Birthday, send greetings.*

(Signed)

FAY HEMPSTED,  
Secretary.

READER reads written paper regarding National flower.

Mrs. FOWLER moves to lay it on the table; motion carried. (No copy of paper.)

READER (reads proposition of Jersey Blue Chapter). "That the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting February, 1898, memorialize the United States Congress to declare the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death, December 14, 1799, a National Memorial Day, and order the American Flag to be displayed at half mast on all public buildings, etc., for three days."

Mrs. McLEAN. I want to most heartily second any such motion. New York City Chapters have had that at heart since January and we are only too happy to join in that very reverential movement.

Mrs. WALKER, of the District. I move that we proceed to the order of the day.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we proceed to the order of the day. The announcements are not yet finished. All in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no;" it is so ordered.

Mrs. HAMILTON. I rise to a question of privilege. I move that this Congress return the greetings of the Sons of American Revolution, in Arkansas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it to the stage, please, Mrs. Hamilton.

READER. Mrs. Hamilton moves that the Congress return the greetings of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Arkansas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," those opposed "no;" the motion is carried. Regular order of the day is called for, and it is the motion of Mrs. Nash. She has the floor.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I offer this resolution: Resolved, That when a motion is before the House, an officer be appointed to walk the aisles and enjoin silence.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will designate it by saying "aye," those opposed "no;" the motion is carried.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I merely wish to call the attention of this honorable body to the fact that this motion of Mrs. Walker's of last night was postponed until 11 o'clock to-day and became the special order of the day, and if it is not taken up it loses its regular order. I therefore move that it be brought up at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is already called. We will have the motion as it was given last night by Mrs. Walker. Have you the motion with you, Mrs. Walker, in writing?

Mrs. WALKER. It was given to the Reader last night in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We can get it; it is here.

READER (reads the motion). That the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued, and that the designation "First Vice-President General" be hereby abolished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion, ladies; it is open to debate; are there any remarks?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I will wait to see if there is anybody who would like to take the floor. I believe where the legislative body is governed by a Constitution, we should hold strictly to that Constitution. We should, when even acting to amend that

Constitution, act with great caution and discretion, for that is the anchor that holds us. But I think it is even more reprehensible to tamper with it as a mere matter of sentiment. There is in our Constitution no law whatsoever for the creation of an office to be called the "First Vice-President General." Several years ago I remember standing on the floor of this body and remonstrating against the election of such an officer. It does not matter who fills the office; we are not talking about the officer, we are talking about the office. Now then, again this year it will come up; it makes an invidious distinction between one officer and nineteen others. The Constitution calls for twenty Vice-Presidents General. When we hold a separate election and designate one of those twenty as the First Vice-President General, with powers not accorded to the others, we make a comparison not warranted by our Constitution. [Applause.] These twenty ladies are all to be honored. It ought to lie at the discretion of the Chair to call one of these to take her place, or, if she does not care to exercise that privilege, let the body over which these twenty have the right to rule in the absence of the President General, elect their chairman. [Applause.] I wish, Mrs. Chairman, just to say that personally I have no feeling in the matter whatever, other than I beseech this body to hold fast by the Constitution. When you begin, as I have said before, as a matter of sentiment, to create offices, you knock from under our feet the foundation; for when you establish one, that is a precedent; you can then elect other officers not called for by the Constitution. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. If I remember correctly, when this office was created we had what seemed very good reasons for creating this office in the National Board of Management. What I was about to ask is, if any of the National Board of Management can give us any good reason for discontinuing it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam Chairman and ladies, I will say in regard to this office that we have tried both ways, having a presiding Vice-President General, and by the election of others. Now I think that some of us forget that one of the important duties of a presiding officer is to know what the business is that is to come up at each meeting, and that if she does not it is much

more difficult for her to be prepared—that is, I mean, the important business, many important things. For this reason there is a very great advantage in having a Vice-President who has the continuous line of business in her mind. We must know that our President General, and particularly so long as we stand on a platform where we take a woman who has many other responsibilities and who stands as an ideal of the national woman—that while we have such a woman, and she has so many responsibilities dependent upon her, we must have some one else who can relieve her to a certain degree, and in doing so she must keep track, as I say, of the business, and she has been of very great assistance when we have had such an officer, and when we have omitted it and tried the other plan we have found it necessary to come back. Each one of our Presidents General, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Stevenson, I think you will find if I am not mistaken, they recommended at different times that we should have such an officer and they knew best. It is not creating a new office at all; it is simply choosing one of our Vice-Presidents General for a certain purpose, to do a certain work, as we have not found the other officers can do it. I think this idea of electing a President General is a delightful thing to do, but the necessity for knowing the business and carrying it on is also important, and we want to give our President General an opportunity to maintain the dignity of our Order in the easiest possible way. [Applause.]

MRS. PARKER. I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that in the Constitution is given the power to create a new office by the Board of Management, and if you will look at our Constitution the Board of Management has a right to create such offices within its power. It is a question that I think does not rest with this Congress to decide. I move that we proceed to the order of the day.

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President, with all deference to the lady from Pennsylvania, this Congress elects that officer, not the Board of Management. As we stand now we elect **her**, and I claim that we have no right to elect such an officer; that was the point.

MRS. NASH. It is not in violation of the Constitution, but it

is in direct violation of one of the By-laws, which provides that in the absence of the President General from any session of the Continental Congress, or from a meeting of the National Board of Management, one of the Vice-Presidents General shall be elected to preside. Now what are you going to do with that By-law if you keep your Vice-President General for this purpose? Last year there was an effort made to abolish this office, and that came from the National Board. I was at that time a member of the National Board. The resolution did not proceed from me, but I remember that it was made, and it was voted out of order. We were told that, having accepted the program, we had accepted the office with it. It was found to be an experiment; we have tried various experiments, and I think that experiment has been found to be a failure. Now there is an effort made to do away with it.

A MEMBER. I think the objection in the body arises not so much to that particular office; the objection arises principally from the fact that it leaves the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General without any duties, and without any *raison d'être* for existence. If one is elected to preside permanently, the others have no practice in the very necessary knowledge of how to preside and how to fill a vacancy. I think the whole objection is based on that fact, that if one is appointed to preside permanently the other nineteen are merely names—honorable names, to be sure, but merely names. I think the power should be put into the hands of the twenty to elect one of their number to preside. Of course, if those ladies choose to elect the same one at each meeting, I think that is constitutional, but I think the great contention is for the privilege of their so doing.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I do not think that this organization has any right to elect a woman to be Vice-President General who is not thoroughly capable of presiding at a Board meeting, and as for the presiding officer being compelled to know the business that shall come up before each meeting, we have a Secretary whose business it is to attend to this.

A MEMBER. In reply to Mrs. Walworth's remarks with regard to the Presidency, it seems to me that when we elect a President General, the President General should expect to preside at all meetings, and the Vice-Presidents should not be

mixed up with the President General—consider them as separate.

Dr. MCGEE. I think the main objection to this office, this position, has not yet been stated. It is the desire and the necessity of every large body like ours to have the best presiding officer we can. The President General is physically unable, I think any President General is, to fill the Chair during the whole of our sessions. Therefore we need to have as Vice-Presidents the best presiding officers we can have. When you have a First Vice-President General to take her place under any circumstances, that position is necessarily filled by a woman living in Washington; and I think, Madam President, that this Congress should be at liberty to have as its presiding officer, the best presiding officer, no matter where she lives. [Applause.] Because we elect our Vice-Presidents General from all over the country, and because those officers come here to our sessions and we expect them to be good presiding officers, we want to have the privilege of having any one, no matter where she comes from, to preside.

A MEMBER from New York. I have only one word to say in regard to the speech the lady has just made. I would like to say that it is my opinion, and I think that of many other ladies here, that it is not by any means a matter of necessity that the President General should be physically unable to preside over all these meetings.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the lady from New York repeat her remark?

SAME MEMBER. I am very happy to repeat my remark that it does not follow that as a matter of necessity the woman who is our President General should be physically unable to preside over all the meetings of the Congress.

A MEMBER. I think we should be prepared for such an emergency. Suppose our President General, from sickness or some other cause, could not be with us. Some great calamity might happen to her and as much as we needed and wanted her she could not possibly be in the Chair; therefore, I think we should be prepared for the emergency.

Mrs. NASH. In that case, Madam President, you would have



twenty women from whom to draw. Suppose some calamity befell the First Vice-President General. I think it is better to have twenty to draw from than one.

SAME MEMBER. I did not allude to that at all. It seemed to me we ought to be ready for emergency.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the motion of Mrs. Walker. The motion will be read now for information.

READER (reads motion). "I move that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued, and that the designation, First Vice-President General, be hereby abolished."

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I call for the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the previous question. The vote will be taken upon it. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," those opposed "no;" the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is carried. We will now proceed with the regular order. The Chair forgot to state that, as you will remember, at a previous Congress the resolution was passed that a committee of State Regents should be appointed to pass upon the suggestions made by the national officers. Therefore no action is taken upon these reports of the national officers to-day, not until after the State Regents report; so that you will hear from reports requiring any action. The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization will be read, Mrs. Brockett.

Mrs. BROCKETT (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION  
OF CHAPTERS.

*To the President General and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* As Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, respectfully submit the annual report to the Congress of the work entrusted to me since last we met. The Chapters have been most persistent in awakening and maintaining interest in the growth and welfare of the Society, and certainly we are to be congratulated on another year of success.

While speaking of Chapter work, would like to call attention to the growth of the work in the far west, which is most encouraging; quite a number of Regents have been appointed and are working hard, but they have to delay their organization owing to the genealogical lines



being imperfect, and it takes time for them to find the proper branches of the families to which they belong. Our Ancestor Catalogue is a great assistance in this work, as often, by giving me a name, I can place them in correspondence with some eastern relative, thereby getting all the desired information. The Chapter in Honolulu is growing steadily, numbering twenty-six members, and is named "Aloha." I am in hopes to hear in the coming year of a Chapter in the City of Mexico.

Before entering into the details of my report, wish to mention the selection of State Regents by the Congress of '97. A more gracious and competent selection cannot be imagined. The work has been most harmonious and extensive and hope the broad lines will be continued by them, or their successors. The cheerful letters from them, almost weekly, have brightened the year's work very much. Have received about six hundred letters, and written about eight hundred. We have six hundred and twenty-four Chapter Regents and four hundred and twenty formed Chapters—an increase of seventy-four since last year. With permission from my predecessor I wish to recommend an item in her report; that is, that the charters be issued by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. Also to recommend that the Congress decide length of time a Chapter Regent's commission is valid, of course referring to Regents that do not organize within a year.

As Officer in Charge of Ancestor's and Member's Catalogue, would state they are both up to date. I wish particularly to request the Regents and Delegates to report to proper Chapter officers that they communicate with officers at headquarters, any change of name or address, very promptly, thereby saving much annoyance to every National Officer, as the Membership Catalogue contains name of member, their Chapter, place of residence, and national number, and if not correct, the card is useless.

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

*February 22, 1898.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Main, will be given.

Mrs. MAIN (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

*Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:* Since my last annual report in February, 1897, only 65 charters have been issued—just one-half the number of the previous year. This fact is due to the large number of Chapters which had been organized, some of them for several years, but which, from one cause or another, had remained without any charter, until awakened by the fact that unless they secured one they would, to a certain extent, lose that fellowship with sister Chapters, as well as the strong connecting link to the Na-

tional Society, so valuable to the stimulating of enthusiasm in patriotic work. It gives me special pleasure, in this connection, to announce that I have recently signed a charter for a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in distant Hawaii.

Owing to the wearing out of the old charter plate, a new one was ordered by the National Board of Management and a committee appointed to take charge of it, of which committee I had the honor to be chairman. The design chosen by the committee and accepted by the Board contained the medallion portraits of both the mother and wife of Washington. To produce a satisfactory picture of Mary Washington taxed the skill and ingenuity of the engraver; but by combining the well-known characteristics of the physiognomy of her own family with that of her distinguished son, who was said to have borne a strong resemblance to his mother, the face is in every way worthy of the woman.

The picture of Martha Washington was taken from a well authenticated portrait by Woollaston, when she was the "Bride of Mount Vernon." The first of these new charters was issued in October. Connecticut still continues the banner State in point of membership, although she has formed but seven new Chapters during the year. Massachusetts and Ohio have formed six, while Iowa and Vermont can claim five each; but New York has outstripped all her sister States, having received ten new Charters within her jurisdiction.

The attention of the National Board of Management being called to the fact that the statute passed in December, 1891, to the effect that "the Secretary was ordered to issue commissions to each officer of the National Society, had remained a dead letter all these years, a committee was appointed to prepare the form for such commission, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to issue the same. 178 of these commissions have been sent to all those who ever served as National Officers, defining the word "Officers" to mean not only those mentioned in Section 1, Article IV, but all State Regents.

The number of letters written during the year has been 1,480, these being replies to letters concerning my own special department, which could not be referred to any other officer; number of postals, 1,380; application papers signed, 5,209; certificates of membership, 5,000; charters, 65; Regents' commissions, 116; officers' commissions, 178.

Two sets of Amendments to the Constitution have been issued—the first in June, containing the Amendments which the Congress of '97 ordered the National Board of Management to send out, and the second, in January, containing the Amendments which had been approved by the Board and sent out, in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution.

As these were all mimeographed in the office of the Recording Secretary General, and had to be sent to both the Regent and Secretary of every one of the 500 Chapters, as well as to the National Officers and State Regents, they represent a great deal of work.

The Continental Congress has done me the honor of electing me to

this office for two successive years, and now in retiring permanently from the position, I wish to thank not only my associates of the Board, but every State and Chapter Regent, for the uniform kindness and courtesy I have received from their hands, which has made my work not only possible, but enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

MEMBER. I desire to say that there is a slight error in that report. Massachusetts has organized nine new Chapters in the year instead of seven.

Mrs. MAIN. I only spoke of the charters received—not the Chapters formed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. JOHNSON (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

*Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:* In submitting her report, the Corresponding Secretary General takes pleasure in acknowledging the assistance of the ladies associated with her in the transaction of the business under her supervision.

Letters were constantly referred to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; the Recording Secretary General; the Registrars General; the Librarian General, and their clerks, and also to the Curator and the Stenographer. All of these ladies rendered kind and efficient aid, which greatly facilitated prompt attention to letters and requests from State and Chapter Regents in all parts of the country and from many other sources. It would have been impossible for the Corresponding Secretary General to return satisfactory replies to these letters, which covered a wide range of subjects, without availing herself of the knowledge and experience of her associates.

This seems the proper place to present before the Congress a plea for the appreciation by the Society of the labors performed by the resident officers, who carry on the business in Washington. When their administration of affairs is criticised or condemned, the question arises, Are they not carrying out, to the best of their ability, the directions of the Congress, and do they not labor unweariedly for the good of the Society? These faithful, hard-working officers are not merely titled figure-heads, but they devote their time and strength, without stint, to the performance of very arduous and exacting duties; and they should be sustained and encouraged by those who elect them to responsible positions.

From April 15th, 1897, to February 21st, 1898, inclusive, the Corresponding Secretary General has received 839 letters, and has written

413. Of the letters received nearly one-half were referred to the Curator, who, in addition to the issuing of application blanks, copies of the Constitution, lists of officers, circulars and other printed matter, is custodian of articles sold by the National Society; fills orders for rosettes, directories, lineage books, ribbon, statute books, etc., and keeps a set of books, showing all the various receipts and expenses of her office, rendering therefor a monthly statement to the Treasurer General. She also has charge of the stationery, keeping a record of the amount used by officers and clerks; prepares application papers for binding; fills orders for stationery from National Officers and State Regents, and purchases pre-paid envelopes from the United States Post-Office Department.

Following are the monthly statements of the Curator, detailing the transactions of her office; a record of industry and devotion to duty that deserves the highest praise, which should also be extended to the rest of the office force.

Respectfully submitted, MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,  
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

NUMBER OF APPLICATION BLANKS, CONSTITUTIONS AND CIRCULARS  
ISSUED.

	Blanks.	Constitu- tions.	Circulars.	Total,
February, 1897, . . . . .	1,795	217	322	2,334
March, " . . . . .	3,769	579	30	4,378
April, " . . . . .	2,349	207	25	2,581
May, " . . . . .	2,236	259	221	2,716
June, " . . . . .	3,619	328	328	4,275
July, " . . . . .	1,954	197	197	2,348
August, " . . . . .	1,712	294	166	2,172
September, " . . . . .	1,821	357	226	2,404
October, " . . . . .	3,945	628	409	4,982
November, " . . . . .	3,697	676	341	4,714
December, " . . . . .	3,305	531	359	4,195
January, 1898, . . . . .	5,034	858	438	6,330
Total, . . . . .	35,236	5,131	3,062	43,429

An average of nearly one hundred and forty packages for each working day of the year.

## APPLICATION BLANKS, CONSTITUTIONS, ETC.

## Postage and Expressage.

		Receipts.	Postage.	Express.	Total.
March,	1897, . . . . .	\$15 00	\$14 00		\$14 00
April,	" . . . . .	10 00	10 10		10 10
May,	" . . . . .	10 00	7 35		7 35
June,	" . . . . .	10 00	12 55		12 55
July,	" . . . . .	10 00	9 90	1 10	11 00
August,	" . . . . .	10 00	9 50		9 50
September,	" . . . . .	10 00	7 35	1 15	8 50
October,	" . . . . .	10 00	14 00	25	14 25
November,	" . . . . .	15 00	13 96	1 04	15 00
December,	" . . . . .	15 00	11 00	40	11 40
January,	" . . . . .	15 00	16 50	1 16	17 66
February,	" . . . . .	15 00	11 39	2 30	13 69
Total,	. . . . .	\$145 00	\$137 60	\$7 40	\$145 00

Issued to National Officers and State Regents 227 boxes of paper and envelopes.

## RECEIPTS FOR VARIOUS ARTICLES SOLD BY THE CURATOR.

	Rosettes.	Directo- ries.	Ribbon.	Lineage Books.	Plaques.	Statute Books.	Paper Cutters.
1897							
February, . .	\$81 60	\$13 50	\$28 11	\$90 00	\$40 00	\$7 50	\$22 50
March, . . .	17 30	9 50	5 25	47 50	82 60	25	
April, . . .	44 40	5 50	1 76	26 50		25	
May, . . . .	17 70	2 50	2 75	17 00	4 00	50	
June, . . . .	27 00	1 50	2 75	25 00	4 00		
July, . . . .	13 20	3 00	75	12 10	2 00		
August, . . .	16 20	50	50	1 00	2 00		
September, .	14 70	1 50	2 00	7 40		1 00	
October, . .	24 00	50	50	7 20	2 00	25	
November, .	18 90	2 00	1 50	45 40			
December, .	38 70	4 00	2 83	98 20	6 00	25	6 00
1898							
January, . .	24 30	1 50		97 10			
To Feb'y 18,	5 70	1 50		72 20			
Total, . . .	\$343 70	\$47 00	\$48 70	\$546 60	\$142 60	\$10 00	\$28 50

Total of receipts for miscellaneous sales by the Curator, \$1,167.10.

Respectfully submitted, for the Curator,

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R

February 22, 1898.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One of the Registrars General, Mrs. Seymour, will give her report.

MRS. SEYMOUR (reads her report):

REPORT OF MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR, REGISTRAR GENERAL.

*Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:* I have the honor to present my second report as Registrar General to this, the Seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mine has been no irksome task, for the old, old story of the bravery and sufferings of the soldiers of the Revolution, and of the fortitude and heroism of the women of that period, as portrayed in the papers of the applicants for admission to this Society, has never ceased to thrill me with intense interest. It was a saying of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's "It has been said that while life lasts, we should never lose our enthusiasm." This aphorism applies particularly to the student of the Revolution, for, from Lexington and Concord to Yorktown, the same grand purpose runs. One's interest never flags and the Registrar in this Society can but delight to add to the long list of the Roll of Honor.

I have verified the papers of 3,080 applicants during the past year; of this number 65 were "Real Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers." The whole number is 268 "Real Daughters." At the October meeting of the National Board I presented the name of ten "Real Daughters." The sum of their united ages was 921 years, and their average age was 91 years. One of these "Real Daughters," Miss Mary Spooner, a member of "Ruth Hart" Chapter, of Meriden, Connecticut, celebrated her 104th birthday on the 4th day of this very month. She is the oldest "Real Daughter" in the United States. Her faculties are still unimpaired. She has never ridden in a steam car, and she does not propose to do so at this late period of her life, but she takes her constitutional walk every day.

The "Susan Carrington Clarke" Chapter, also of Meriden, Connecticut, is the banner Chapter, for she has twelve "Real Daughters," having lost four during the past year. The State of Connecticut has 78 "Real Daughters." The "Le Ray de Chaumont" Chapter, of Watertown, New York, has three "Real Daughters" who are sisters. The "Elizabeth Benton" Chapter, of Kansas City, Missouri, has five "Real Daughters." "Mercy Warren" Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has the youngest "Real Daughter." She is fifty-six years of age. A most interesting chapter might be written concerning these "Real Daughters," but I leave this duty to the Historian of the "Real Daughters," who has been appointed by the National Board, and pass on to other phases of my work.

The first Daughter of the American Revolution to be chronicled in the "Dark Continent" is Mrs. Jane G. H. Webber. She is a member

of the "Chester County" Chapter, of Pennsylvania. Her husband, Mr. George E. Webber, a native of the State of Maine, is Superintendent of the richest gold mines in the world, at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, or South African Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Webber hold celebrations of the 4th of July at their house, and Mrs. Webber anticipates much pleasure in wearing her Daughter of the American Revolution insignia, and she hopes to form a Chapter in South Africa.

An interesting part of our work is the filing of additional papers, of which I have verified 230 during the past year, and we have two bound volumes of these papers in our archives. I have signed 843 permits for purchasing the insignia of our Society. I have signed 1,725 certificates. I have written 1,845 letters during the past year. The correspondence in our Society of more than 20,000 members has come to be a laborious task, and the Registrar's room should be furnished with its own typewriter, and with all the requisites for carrying on its own work in the most efficient manner. The Registrars have the bound volumes of the application papers under their charge. These papers are the bone and sinew, the vital statistics of the Society, what we desire to hand down to future generations. These volumes are in constant use by the Registrars in verifying papers; by the Historian, in preparing the lineage books; by the clerk, in keeping up the ancestor's and member's catalogues, and by members of the Society who wish to consult the papers for themselves and their friends. Restrictions have been placed upon the use of the papers by the National Board, but they are being worn and defaced by such constant use, and there can be no absolute safety for them until copies of the papers are made, which shall be used in carrying on the work of the Society, instead of using the original papers. I urge it upon this Congress to either appoint a committee to make a transcript of these valuable papers, or to authorize the National Board to see to it that measures are taken for making these copies, and thus these original papers shall be exempt from use. Also a fire-proof safe should be provided for their preservation, in order that they may be thus perpetuated as a priceless legacy to those who shall come after us. Ours is a Society founded upon a sentiment, but we should seek the wisest and best means of conducting our business affairs. It is the province of this august body of delegates to determine what shall be its administrative policy and how this Society shall best attain to the high and noble objects for which it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Registrar General, Nat. Soc., D. A. R.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Taplin, the other Registrar General, will give her report.

(Mrs. Taplin's report read by the Reader.)



## REPORT OF MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN, REGISTRAR GENERAL.

*To the President General, Officers and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:* In presenting my report as one of the Registrars General, in which capacity I have had the honor to serve you the past year, I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, and respectfully submit the following: I have verified and approved 2,048 application papers, many of which made reference to eight and ten ancestors. I have approved 126 additional papers; signed 1,055 certificates and 471 badge permits; and have admitted 36 daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

Every letter coming under my jurisdiction has been promptly answered, and I trust satisfactorily to the recipient.

I beg to call the especial attention of the Congress, Chapter Regents, and Registrars to the importance of requiring a sworn statement from the applicants as to the correctness of the genealogical record. After a year's experience as Registrar, I am convinced that it is a requirement that should meet with your prompt and hearty approval.

I desire to express my warmest appreciation of the efforts of the State Regents, Chapter officers, and all with whom I have been associated, in working harmoniously with me in every detail, and striving for the best interests of the National Society, and I wish also to acknowledge my deep feeling of gratitude for the many cordial expressions of confidence and regard that have come to me personally and by letter.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,  
*Registrar General, Nat. Soc., D. A. R.*

MEMBER from Pennsylvania. I am requested to ask a question for information. Does the program as changed refer to the whole day, or only for the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The morning and afternoon of each day changed.

MEMBER. It will make a little confusion as to State Regents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of State Regents was for Thursday originally, but by the change in the program the report will be on Wednesday—the announcements of the election of State Regents, that is all. The change affected only the morning and afternoon, not the evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch [applause], will read her report.

Mrs. HATCH (reads report):

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* Since my detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society is in the hands of each member of the Congress, I will confine myself to a few statements relative to the increase in our organization during the past year and to the work done in my office.

As shown in the report of the Credential Committee, the membership of the Society is 23,097, an increase of 5,209 within the year. This increase in membership and consequent increase in the receipts and expenditures of the Society has greatly enlarged the work done in the office of the Treasurer General.

That you may judge of the volume of work transacted, I need only state that in addition to the regular work of keeping the various accounts of so large and ever growing an organization and the sending of circulars and receipts to members at large and to Chapter Regents and Treasurers, 8,550 letters have been written.

Even with the assistance of the expert accountant so generously allowed me by the last Congress, and of an experienced and most faithful record clerk, I have found it necessary to devote my entire time and personal attention to the office I had the honor to receive at your hands.

I desire to submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

That the books of the Treasurer General be audited at least three times in each year by an expert to be employed by the National Board of Management, and that at least three of the Auditing Committee be residents of Washington.

That members dropped from the Society for non-payment of dues, after having been sent the notices required by the Constitution, be considered as not eligible for reinstatement until all arrears of dues shall have been paid.

That in the future all persons joining the Society as Life Members be given a certificate on which such membership be stated, and that similar certificates be issued to members already in that class, and to those members who in the future shall become Life Members.

In transmitting this report, I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks to each Chapter Regent and Treasurer for the valuable assistance given me in my new work.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,  
*Treasurer General.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Historian General, Miss Johnston, will give her report.

Miss JOHNSTON (reads report):

## REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:*  
 I have the honor to submit the following report: The Sixth Volume of the Lineage Book, now in press, will make three volumes published this year. It includes the records of numbers five thousand and one to six thousand, embracing members entering in 1894, which makes us four years in arrears. This looks discouraging, but it will be remembered that there was a hiatus of four years in which none of these publications were issued. At present I do not believe it possible to issue more than three volumes during the year and do full justice to each National number. Those employed on this work have to be experts, carefully trained in tracing descent and alert in detecting contradictory statements. Such experts we now have, and after much experiment a method has been evolved in which errors in names can be almost entirely avoided. This is by comparing the papers of all entering on the same ancestor, from the first year to the present. While errors in names do not vitiate history, as changes are sometimes adopted by those who bear them, yet exactitude in this is desirable. Where there is any doubt, scores of letters are written in the effort to establish the truth, as well as to avoid giving offense. Every effort has been made to leave no opportunity for mistakes to creep in, but as in all human endeavor, perfection is impossible.

The illustrations have been much admired, and I am sure the Society will be pleased with the series of State Regents, as well as the active officers. The committee, whom I asked the National Board to appoint, approved of my suggestion in regard to prints, so that you will be gratified to see State Regents as well as National Officers, and at a small outlay, portraits of all those who have held these important offices, may in course of time grace the Lineage Books. These pictures often had to be grouped as the photographs were received, rather than confined to the time when service had been rendered. Typographical errors are rare and we feel a just pride in these clear, beautiful pages, each phrase set in its own type; the descent in small, the service in large.

In the attempt to build a structure that will stand, there is in this work a growth, an evolution, which has resulted in the adoption of a well tested system that separates the grain from the chaff, giving the people a golden wealth of history from the fountain-head—from the daily life of our fathers and mothers who made this history. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the preparation of papers, for all must understand the demand for historical endorsement. No flourish of rhetoric is desirable, but a crisp statement of facts—event, incident— or even legend and romance; all based on authority.

Beyond all doubt it is the duty of this Society to cherish these publications, for as they become better known, they are more justly appreciated. The absence of any fund for the purchase of books, has been compelled to

ciated. In truth, the Daughters but partially realize the grand work they are doing. Accomplished librarians testify to their importance, and say that they find them invaluable as books of reference. In our great Library of Congress they are called for daily. This body can do no more important work than draw the attention of their local libraries to these volumes. Orders for the entire series from libraries have been received because of the presentation of a single copy. Some practical endeavor to reach members embraced in each volume has been put forth with good result. The sales have been increased and from all points of the country have come gratifying responses. There are many plans suggested, but it occurs to me that it would be wise for the Congress to appoint "A Committee on Lineage Books." I would be pleased to appear before it and present certain suggestions which have grown out of my experience in this work.

We have with reverential hands removed the debris of a century and touched the underlying principle of our government, the union of all for the benefit of each, and the influence of the labor of love in which our Society is engaged will not die with our generation, but will be felt and increase in grandeur as time rolls on.

Remember we are a National Society and our labor is not for a section, but for the entire people, therefore our policy should be broad and liberal. We are joined together for the purpose of arousing patriotism. Nothing stimulates patriotism like unto knowledge. The most noble achievement of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the one which should have the most lasting results for good, is the impulse given the study of American History. We are in love with our own past, and every section to rehabilitate that past sends forth its contribution of event, legend and story. The world in all its decades has never seen any parallel to this—a country whose history has been written by a thousand voluntary pens. [Great applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,  
*Historian General.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets that on account of the serious illness of the Assistant Historian General we will have no report from her. The Librarian General, Mrs. Darwin, will give her report.

Mrs. DARWIN (reads her report):

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* The number of volumes added to the library during the last year is 275, making the whole number of books to be 996, just four less than the even thousand hoped for. A large number of these additions were obtained through personal solicitations of the Librarian, who, in the

obtain them by exchange or by review. The only exchanges that could be offered were volumes of the Lineage Book, or duplicates in the library; the only other recompense, a review in the pages of the American Monthly Magazine. With these limited resources there have been secured for the library within the last twelve months nearly 300 volumes of the greatest value in the work carried on daily by the Registrars of the National Society. And of these but eight have been purchased outright.

And yet the constant and daily use of even this small library in the researches caused by the steadily increasing number of applications for membership is the best proof that an appropriation for the purchase of local histories would be an economical measure. The examination of over 600 applications a month requires a reference library instantly accessible, and possessing the most important local histories of the colonial towns. The Registrars, already overworked, have not time to visit distant libraries, and daily feel the advantage of finding the needed authorities close at hand.

Combine a comparatively inexpensive collection of local Americana with the unique and unapproachable collection of over 20,000 manuscript genealogies now in the possession of the Society, and the offices of the Daughters of the American Revolution will prove the Mecca of every American genealogist. No other spot on the continent contains to-day one-half so much of this invaluable material. For this reason, it seems wise that a small appropriation should be made for the increase of the library. If every one of the 23,000 members of the organization should contribute but one-tenth the value of a book, through her Chapter, the Librarian could procure 2,000 volumes on American local history and genealogy. These 2,000, wisely selected, would include most of the needed books, and make an invaluable library of reference, not only for the National Officers, but for all others. If it embraced, as it should, the wonderful manuscript collection of genealogies, it would be sought by, and should be accessible to, every historical student in the United States.

And yet this library will not come together of itself or take care of itself. The Librarian must be constant, in season and out of season. Each book that comes must, if a gift, be immediately acknowledged by a suitable letter. Three cards, at least, must be written for the card index. These indicate the author, title, subject, date and place of publication, number of pages, plates and maps. All pages missing, misplaced or misnumbered must be so stated on the card. This involves careful counting and examination of every page, and a considerable outlay of time. A book containing several articles, and the work of several authors, requires at least three cards for each article. Frequently, more than 100 cards are written for one volume. After all this, the book has still to be entered in the accessions catalogue and numbered in the order of its receipt. When the book plate has been attached and the name of the donor written in the space provided, the

volume stamped with our great seal and placed on the proper shelf, it has been handled six or seven times.

These duties are those usually required of a trained library clerk, and, if properly done, are sufficient to occupy the whole of each day, in a growing library like ours. Other duties, however, are expected of your Librarian. She answers letters of inquiry, is asked to make researches, persuades authors and publishers to donate books, arranges exchanges and writes book reviews. To secure sufficient leisure for these latter duties, she should have a trained library clerk, of her own selection, who would relieve her of the purely mechanical labor of cataloguing.

During the year just closed, I have performed all these duties, and in consequence the number of volumes has not increased as it might have done had I been able to attend only to the literary part of the work. Of the many pamphlets in the library when I took charge, some have been bound and about one hundred put into covers which protect them from injury as they stand on the shelves. 346 letters and about 3,000 catalogue cards have been written, besides various book reviews, and the many newspaper cuttings which had accumulated in the office have been mounted and filed for ready reference.

In concluding, will you not let me mention some few of the books needed in the library. We want complete files of all Chapter publications. If none are printed, typewritten copies of the addresses delivered before the Chapters would be very acceptable if bound into annual volumes. We want White's Annals of Georgia, the Revolutionary Records of Rhode Island, the volumes of Maryland Archives, the History of Northfield, Massachusetts; Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, and volumes of the Maine Historical Society's publications, and anything we can get about Delaware and Vermont.

With grateful appreciation for unvarying kindness received from my fellow-members of the Board and from many of you whom I know only by letter, I submit these results of the year's work.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
*Librarian General, D. A. R.*

Mrs. WARING, South Carolina. I have a resolution to offer, that the thanks of the Seventh Continental Congress be extended to the retiring officers for their able management of the affairs of this Society during the past year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before you, ladies. The Reader will read it.

READER (reads motion):

*Resolved*, That the Seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends most cordial thanks to the retiring National officers for their able management of the affairs of the Society for the past year.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with it, ladies? All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it. It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Rathbone will make an announcement.

Mrs. RATHBONE. Ladies, I am to extend an invitation from the President of the United States to this Congress. He will be pleased to receive you on Thursday at one o'clock. As it will be a large reception, the State Regents are expected to give cards to their delegations, to be presented at the entrance.

A MEMBER. What kinds of cards are they to be?

Mrs. RATHBONE. Just ordinary cards of admittance written by the State Regents.

Mrs. BURHANS. I desire to make a motion of thanks and acceptance to his Excellency the President of the United States, Mr. William McKinley, for his most courteous invitation.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye." It is unanimous.

Mrs. RATHBONE. I want to explain. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the cards. They should be simply plain cards with your State written on it.

A MEMBER. By whom?

Mrs. RATHBONE. By the Chapter Regents, or I mean State Regents, issuing them to the Chapters and the delegates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have a few notices read, ladies, if you will be quiet.

READER. I have here a letter from a photographer requesting that he be allowed to take a picture before adjournment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that it be not accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that it be not accepted. All in favor please say "aye," contrary "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is not accepted.

A MEMBER. I move that this session be adjourned as soon as the announcements are read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would ask a moment or two.

Miss PIKE. I want to ask for information. I rise to a point of personal information.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Pike.

MISS PIKE. Does the invitation of the President of the United States include the alternates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course. I think the whole Congress. That is what the Chair would say. Mr. Day is here, ladies. He has charge of the rooms at the Arlington, and he is anxious to give you a little instruction about the reception to-night. Mr. Day, ladies.

MR. DAY. Madam President and Members of the Congress, I was requested by Mrs. Taplin, whose really heroic work has resulted in our being able to give a reception to this large body, to give you a few details as to how you will get in and how to get out. This is a reception to be given by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Congress. That makes it a very large reception, but as a Son of the American Revolution [applause] I would say, that as the Daughters are able to bring so large and enthusiastic a body as you have, it is certainly becoming in the Sons to see that no matter how large the crowd is, that you are comfortably entertained this evening, and you will be. (Mr. Day then had a diagram of the reception rooms brought on the stage and explained the entrances and exits to the Arlington Hotel.) One other statement I am urged to make to you is to bring your cards with you, as there will be a place for you to use them, at the door. The Marine band will be there to play for that evening, and you will please be prepared, as you are at the White House reception here, to good-humoredly stand in line for some little time if it is necessary. I thank you for your attention.

MRS. MCLEAN. Madam President, do we understand that at this reception to be given by the National Society, that every Daughter in the city is invited, or merely the members of the Congress? I should think that as it is given by the National Society, every Daughter in the city should be a guest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it is hardly possible. Of course we would like to do this, it would be a very courteous thing for us to do; but the Chair thinks it is not possible. What is your will, ladies?

MRS. GREENE. I have been informed by one of the officers

of the National Society that the invitations are to the National Society, to Regents and their delegates only, and that there is no capacity for inviting the entire delegation of visiting Daughters.

Mrs. TAPLIN. As chairman of the Invitation Committee I wish to say that 2,000 invitations were given out. There were to be some refreshments for the Congress, but at the Arlington Hotel they said that it was utterly impossible to furnish refreshments to so many. There were so many demands for invitations that I had 500 more cards printed, which are practically exhausted, and the hotel will not accommodate any more. I am exceedingly sorry, as the chairman of this committee, to have to say this, as it is anything but a pleasant position for this reason.

A MEMBER from Michigan. Members of my delegation have not been supplied with invitations.

Mrs. TAPLIN. If the ladies will only come to me the invitations will be given to them. I know that Illinois has not been supplied, but I was under the impression that that was the only State.

Mrs. MATHES. Tennessee has not been supplied.

Mrs. TAPLIN. Will Tennessee please come to the door?

A MEMBER from Michigan. This is Michigan, not Illinois.

A MEMBER from Illinois. Illinois has been supplied with invitations, and we are very grateful.

Mrs. TAPLIN. If the delegations who have not been supplied will please come to me at the door, I will do the very best I can.

Mrs. MILLS. Is a motion in order? The motion is, that all the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city be admitted without cards to the reception, if they are not supplied with cards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mills, will you kindly step to the front and repeat your motion? You cannot be heard. I am sure all the ladies cannot hear you.

Mrs. MILLS. I would move, Madam President, that the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city be admitted to-night to the Arlington, either by card or by their insignia. That is the motion. I would also like to suggest that

if the Arlington cannot provide refreshments for all the Daughters, that the delegates do not partake of refreshments, and that the visiting Daughters do.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that motion.

A MEMBER. I move that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Taplin for her efforts for this Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House, ladies; you cannot have another motion.

Mrs. ELKINS. I would like to adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hatcher has the floor.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, as a member of the Invitation Committee, and as the chairman of the House Committee, I made some of the arrangements at the Arlington Hotel. First, we desired to give you coffee, tea and sandwiches, cakes and punch. The Arlington Hotel would have been paid well for this, but refused to serve such an elaborate collation, as they called it, to so many people. Then we asked simply for punch; and when they found that 2,000 people were entitled to come to this reception, they said they could not even serve the punch. They would have been paid well for this, and by refusing to serve us, are out of pocket. They said they could not possibly do it, so we took that money which would have been spent for the punch and bought some beautiful decorations, which you will enjoy at the reception, part of which you will have the satisfaction of seeing all the rest of the week in this theatre. This part is our own and can be used on future occasions. We do not want to tell you what it is, because we want to surprise you. I wish to say that no more invitations can be given out, except those of which Mrs. Taplin has spoken. If ladies go there with their badges only, they simply cannot get in, as the Arlington already has refused to control the reception; they say it is beyond them. So really, ladies, it must be understood that the reception is confined to the invitations which the chairman has sent out, and that badges and insignias cannot be recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before the House, the motion of Mrs. Mills. Mrs. Mills' motion is that all the Daughters in the city be admitted to this reception to-night. All in favor—(interrupted.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I would like to know whether or not invitations have been issued to any Daughters who are not members of this Congress.

Mrs. TAPLIN. The invitations have been issued to no one not a member of this Congress, with the exception of a very few people who have approached us in such a way (people to whom the Board was indebted for help in the arrangements) that we could not refuse.

Mrs. DRAPER. Any Daughters in the District who were not members of the Congress?

Mrs. TAPLIN. No Daughters of the District who are not members of this National Society.

Mrs. DRAPER. I did not say this National Society. I said Congress.

Mrs. TAPLIN. I am very sorry to say, yes. Not that I object to the invitations being given to every single Daughter of the District, for the first Chapter I belonged to was a District Chapter. I was simply a private in it, and a very small private—(interrupted.) Will you let we finish? But the National Board ordered that the invitations should be sent to the Chapters and Daughters in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then, Madam President, as I have been a member of a Chapter in the District of Columbia, although I am not at present, as I have lived in the District for over thirty years, and admire and love Washington—(interrupted.)

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have quiet now, ladies.

Mrs. DRAPER. As a Washington woman, and also as a delegate to this Congress, I will bring with me this afternoon two invitations to the reception at the Arlington, and if any one will call for them I will be glad to give them to any Daughter who has paid her car fare, paid hotel bills and board to visit this Congress, and is unable to attend the reception. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have this motion again. The Reader will please read Mrs. Mills' motion again.

READER reads motion: "That all Daughters in the District be admitted to the reception to-night."

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to speak to this motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I am speaking in regard to it. Just one moment please.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies, that all Daughters be admitted to the reception to-night. All in favor (interrupted.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I only want to say, if I may, that I want every Daughter who has an insignia, privileged to go where there is an entertainment given by the National Society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of Mrs. Mills' motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it, the motion is lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hatcher has the floor.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, there is complaint because there is not a bulletin board on this stage with notices of the receptions and teas given for this Congress. A bulletin board cannot be placed here, but there will be one in the lobby, on which the names and addresses of the hostesses and the hours for these teas will be placed; and all who care to see it will find it in the lobby on the Pennsylvania avenue side of this theatre. I would like the visiting Daughters to know I only wish that there were cards enough to admit all of you to the reception to-night.

A MEMBER. Nothing but the White Lot would accommodate such a reception.

Miss PIKE. Madam President, for the consolation of the visiting Daughters, I think I can assure them that there are a great many members in the District who have no intention of attending that reception.

Mrs. VINING. I move that any ladies who have invitations, in the District, who are not going to use them will give them back to Mrs. Taplin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, here is a motion in which you are interested.

READER. I am ordered by the Chair to state the motion: That any resident Daughters who do not expect to attend the

reception to-night return their invitations to Mrs. Taplin, to be redistributed to visiting Daughters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion, will please say "aye," contrary "no;" it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The morning session is adjourned.

Adjourned at 1.25 o'clock.

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*Afternoon Session, Tuesday, February 22, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 2.18 and again at 2.40 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will have the report of the Assistant Historian. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is not able to be here, so the Reader will read it.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.

*To the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., 1898:* I was honored at your last Congress with an election to the office of Assistant Historian General of this distinguished organization.

No position within your gift could have been more acceptable to my taste and aspirations. The office being a recent creation, the incumbent was fancy free to discover, collect and preserve such material as was thought to be of additional value to the already accumulated history of the Revolutionary epoch. Particularly did we wish to encourage the work of permanently perpetuating the heroic work and attitude of the women of that period.

But for dragging before you detailed family history I could recount an experience in the life of the wife of my paternal Revolutionary ancestor which for heroic valor, fortitude and suffering is scarcely surpassed by any of the tales of Valley Forge. This fact was one of the causes which led me to believe that the history of this country would never be written until the story of our great-grandmothers found a place in the public archives and upon the printed page.

My general plan for the year's work, briefly outlined, was as follows:

(1) A carefully written history of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, supplementary to the work already begun by Mrs. F. W. Dickins, this work to be continued from year to year by the incumbent officer. We regard this of paramount importance.

(2) To issue a circular a copy of which should be furnished each



State Regent and through them their respective Chapter Regents. This circular to solicit contributions of the following items and along kindred lines.

(a) Certified copies of valuable historical letters held by private parties.

(b) Papers of exceptional value pertaining to the political history, or incidents of war, of localities of which the paper treats.

(c) Biographical sketches of persons, particularly of women, who were eminent for valorous and heroic service, whether at home or in the field, during the contest for liberty, and who are ancestors of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(d) Contributions of the original or copies of rare, old prints pertaining to the Revolutionary period.

(e) Pictures or photographs of pictures of distinguished heroes or heroines which have not heretofore found a place in public print or exhibition.

(f) Photographs of rare pieces of silver of the patterns extant at that period.

(g) Photographs of historical pieces of American china, such, for instance, as the eye may feast upon in the rare collection owned by Commodore Dickins, of Washington, D. C.

These collections should be deposited at the National Office of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

This material should eventually find permanency by being collected in a volume or volumes to be arranged or published under the auspices of the National Society and the work supervised by a special committee, of which the Librarian General should be ex-officio chairman.

Owing to a long illness I have been unable to carry into execution this formulated plan.

I am convinced, however, after much careful thought on the subject, that these are legitimate, profitable and practical lines of work, which I should be pleased to have approved by my successor and carried into active execution.

Some material along this line was received after my report at the May meeting of the National Board, and I wish to make public acknowledgment of the same at this time.

Respectfully submitted, MRS. S. E. RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. DICKINS (reads report):

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* The Treasurer General's report this morning has covered so thoroughly the question of finances that it only remains for this committee to report that it has, to the best of its ability, executed the trust confided to it in recommending investments and carefully scrutinizing the bills before signing them. It wishes to compliment the Society upon



its competent and hard-working Treasurer General, as well as assure it that the employment of an expert accountant, authorized last year by the Congress, has been a great success, the labors of the Treasurer General having been greatly lightened by the competent man she selected.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,  
*Chairman.*

ROSE F. BRACKETT.  
ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.  
SARAH H. HATCH.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee on Finance is before you. What action will you take? There is no objection to its acceptance; it is therefore accepted. The report of the Committee on Auditing has been deferred at the request of the chairman until Friday, the expert accountant not having completed his work. We will now have the report of the Committee on Printing.

Mrs. THURSTON (reads report):

#### REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

*Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:*  
Your Committee on Printing begs leave to respectfully submit the following report:

It has, at the request of the various officials, secured bids, ordered the following items and approved the bills presented:

2,000 Chapter Report Blanks, .....	\$7 75
200 Chapter Regents' Commissions, .....	6 50
20,000 Application Blanks, .....	165 30
10,000 more ordered at same rate, and not yet paid for.	
3,000 Transmitting Blanks, .....	9 50
6,500 Printed Postals, .....	79 25
12 Books Receipt Blanks, .....	10 75
12 Books Badge Permits, .....	6 50
500 Bill Heads, American Monthly, .....	2 25
500 Information Circulars, .....	2 25
200 Contract Blanks, .....	2 00
4,000 Rates for Advertising, .....	14 00
5,815 Certificates of Membership, .....	414 70
Repairing Plate, .....	10 00
150 State Regents' Reports, .....	1 50
20,000 32-page Constitutions, .....	176 25
10,000 Lists of Officers, .....	35 25
4,000 Personal Acceptance Cards, .....	14 00
1,000 Membership Transfer Cards, .....	3 75

500 Notification Cards, .....	2 00
It has also requested and obtained checks, with which to purchase 24,000 stamped and printed envelopes, to the amount of.....	540 00
The Committee, through its Acting Chairman, gave the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads permission to have printed 1,000 Railroad Circulars, at a cost of.....	6 00
The Committee also gave the Recording Secretary General an order allowing her to pay for Charters and work done on them, .....	21 50
The Committee also paid for the new cut used on the Constitution, .....	2 25
Total amount expended, .....	\$1,533 25

MRS. J. M. THURSTON,

*Chairman.*

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

KATE KEARNEY HARNEY.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

FRANCES A. JOHNSTON.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Printing Committee is before you, ladies. If there is no objection it is accepted. We will have now the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee. The chairman is not present. While we are waiting the Reader will make some announcements.

READER. A motion made by Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of Massachusetts, from this morning's session, not acted upon. "I move that a directory be published which shall contain the names of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies; is it seconded?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read it again.

READER. "I move that a directory be published which shall contain the names of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. DICKINS. Are the addresses to be added? It says simply names. I would like to amend by adding addresses. If such a directory is ordered I would like to amend by adding addresses.

Mrs. MAIN. I would like to amend by adding the number they desire printed, for there were a large number printed last year, and there are now two large cases of the directories of 1896 that are of no use whatever; and it seems to me that if you publish a directory you should publish a sufficiently small number so that they may all be disposed of. We have over 1,500 of the 1896 directories in the office, left on our hands, and it is a useless expense.

Mrs. NESMITH, of Massachusetts. I would like to say that I know a great many Daughters who never heard of that directory. I think it was not thoroughly understood that there was a directory.

Mrs. FOWLER. There are a great many thousand members who have joined since the directory was printed two years ago, and a great many more whose addresses have been changed. My matter from Washington has been going to four different places, and I have not received all of it yet, because of the changes in the addresses, and it seems to me it would be eminently proper to have one up to date.

Mrs. MAIN. I ask that the ladies will not think that I consider the 1896 directory of any further use. I simply wanted that you should put a reasonable number in your motion, that could be printed at a reasonable expense and be sold and not have 1,500 or 2,000 left in the office.

Mrs. FOWLER. May I ask how many were printed of the last issue?

Mrs. MAIN. I do not know. I think it was 2,000, but I do not know positively.

CHAIRMAN. Perhaps Dr. McGee could answer that. Dr. McGee, do you know how many were printed?

Dr. MCGEE. Two thousand were ordered. The first directory, of 1895, only 500 were published, which were exhausted before the next Congress, and there were many demands for more copies. Therefore, when the second directory was ordered, in 1896, an edition of 2,000 was ordered. I have learned that only 700 or 800 have been sold, but I do not know how exact that is, because I am not an officer, but evidently 1,000 seems to be a sufficient edition. But I do not think the question of edition came into the motion to-day, did it?

CHAIRMAN. No, it only comes up in discussion. Is there any further discussion about the issuing of the directory?

MISS PIKE. If a directory is issued by the National Board, some of us who did not get the directory of 1897, I think it was, should let the Congress know why. The main reason was that, while it was an admirable directory in many respects, it did not bring the Chapters down to date. It stopped short at the 22d of February, prior to the issue of the directory. The result was that many of the Chapters had changed their officers, many had changed their membership, and many of the members had changed their addresses; consequently it was not a directory for the year of 1897, but really and truly a directory for the year 1896. If a directory could be issued, carried down to date, to the date of publication, or very near to it, then I think it would be a very useful thing; otherwise it is very doubtful if the Daughters would be any more desirous of having it than they were that of last year.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is most desirous that you should know what it means to have a directory. There is no one more competent to give you this information than the officer who compiled this directory. You should know some of the difficulties; you should know why this directory did not meet all of your requirements, and everything was done that could be done. The Chair will ask Dr. McGee to explain some of the difficulties she had in compiling that directory, so that you may know what you are asking, and also whether you will find an officer who will compile this directory. Will Dr. McGee kindly make this statement?

DR. MCGEE. The Congress of two years ago ordered a directory published. There was therefore no time for preliminary work in the matter. Circulars were immediately sent out by myself, acting as compiler of the directory, to all the Chapters, asking reports. At that time the records of the office were not in such shape that I could compile the directory entirely from them, but I was obliged to depend upon the reports from the Chapters, and they took several months to send me those reports, and that was the reason for the delay in the issuing of the directory. The condition at present is different, however. The records at headquarters are now upon cards in a large

card catalogue, and the result of that is that those records are kept up to date. Besides this, the treasurer's books are in such shape, through the efforts of Mrs. Draper, who shaped the records of each member of the Society—they are now in such shape that the compilation of a directory could be made entirely at headquarters without the necessity of referring to the Chapters. I am assuming that all the Chapters send reports of change of addresses to headquarters, as they are always expected to do. In regard to the date of the directory, Madam President, if one is ordered this year, I should like to suggest that the date be made the 30th of June instead of the 22d of February; that would allow time for the preparation of the directory between now and the 30th of June, and all admissions between now and the 30th of June could be made in the directory, which could be printed for use in the fall. We should by that means obtain a directory which would be still up to date at the time of its issuance, owing to the summer recess, when no admissions to the Society occur.

CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further, ladies? Do you wish any further information about the directory?

Mrs. FOWLER. May I ask if there was a directory published in 1897?

Dr. McGEE. Congress did not order one last year.

CHAIRMAN. There was no directory of 1897.

Mrs. HENRY. Will Mrs. McGee state the cost of the directory?

Dr. McGEE. The directory cost, I think, sixty cents apiece; I don't remember exactly; it was very much less than I estimated, I know. I estimated a dollar a copy, but I brought it down very nearly to fifty cents.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you; will the Reader please read the motion?

READER. "That a directory be published which shall contain the names of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded. All in favor—(interrupted.)

Mrs. FOWLER. Was it not amended to contain the addresses?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was going to state that.

Miss CHENOWETH. Who was the originator of the motion, please?

READER. Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts.

Miss CHENOWETH. Speaking to the motion, I think there is hardly any use for a directory whatever. We have had several, and I have found a great deal of trouble in my own case in regard to a directory.

Mrs. DAVOL. I think we need a directory, and I know that I should have been in very much trouble without one. I am Historian of my Chapter, and if I had not my directory I should not know where any one was. It is the only one in the Chapter and members are continually telephoning me for the addresses of other people. I think we need a directory, I think every Chapter should have one, and everything that can help on our work.

Miss PIKE. We did not hear a word.

Mrs. DAVOL (repeats her remark).

Mrs. HENRY. The member who made the motion to add the addresses is not present. I repeat it and add that myself now, that the addresses be added.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has no doubt that the mover of this would have accepted the addition.

READER. Moved "That a directory be published which shall contain the names and addresses of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Cries of "Question!"

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion; is there any further discussion? All in favor will say "aye."

Mrs. LOW, of Wisconsin. I would like to ask for another amendment, in accordance with Dr. McGee's suggestion that it include all up to June 30th, if this is in order.

READER. The amendment is that this list be complete up to June 30, 1898.



CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no;" the amendment is carried.

READER. Moved: "That a directory be published which shall contain the names and addresses of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution up to June 30, 1898."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye," contrary "no;" the ayes have it, the motion is carried, and the directory is ordered.

Mrs. HENRY. I move that the Congress should fix a price for the directory, or how much should be expended in getting it up and the price to be charged per volume.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Congress fix the price of the directory.

Mrs. NESMITH. I should like to ask if we order the directory and fix the price, and the price is not sufficient, what is to become of the directory?

Mrs. FOWLER. How can the price be fixed when the number is so many more than it has ever been, until the cost is determined?

CHAIRMAN. That is one of the questions which, if you will leave it to the National Board, will be settled to your satisfaction. A motion to refer it to the Board would be probably the best thing you can do.

Mrs. HENRY. I withdraw my motion.

Dr. MCGEE. Would it not be well for the Congress to fix the edition and the price of the directory, in order to relieve the Board of that responsibility?

CHAIRMAN. We tried to get them to do that, Dr. McGee.

Dr. MCGEE. I do not care what price they fix, but I think the Board should be relieved from that responsibility.

Miss VINING, of Boston. It seems to me that we send money enough here to have a directory. I don't see how we can settle the price; it should be left to the Board; that is what the Board is for—to do that work.

Dr. MCGEE. I did not suggest that the cost be fixed at all, but the selling price.



Miss VINING. Let them decide that themselves.

CHAIRMAN. It is evidently the feeling of the Congress that that matter should be left to the Board.

Mrs. AVERY. I desire to offer the following:

WHEREAS, In the death of Frances E. Willard the Daughters of the American Revolution are called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished members; and

WHEREAS, The name of Miss Willard stands for a cause not bounded by State or country, but one that appeals to the human interest of the civilized world; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Seventh Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in session assembled express its personal regret in the death of Miss Willard and extend its profound sympathy to the great organization of the W. C. T. U., of which she was the beloved and honored president; and

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to that organization.

Mrs. AVERY (continuing). It is seconded by Mrs. Palmer, of Maine. If I could speak just one word to the resolution—it is not perhaps known that Miss Willard was a member of this organization; that she was one of the charter members; that she was deeply interested in our work; and that while abroad she sent back word to a friend on no account to let her dues lapse. She has been interested in every piece of work that has been taken up by the Daughters, although her time was otherwise thoroughly absorbed in other directions; and therefore, Daughters of the American Revolution, I offer these resolutions as a tribute of respect.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolutions, ladies. What action will you take?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move they be adopted, Madam President.

A MEMBER. Is it in order to ask for a rising vote?

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is asked. All in favor will rise. Be seated, ladies. It is a unanimous vote.

READER. A motion from Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut. "That two persons be stationed at the door to interrupt all conversation after entering the house."

Mrs. TIBBALS. It is utterly impossible to hear anything, and to vote on any motion is as impossible.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies.  
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that two persons be stationed at the door to stop the conversation of members entering or stopping at the door to talk. The Chair knows how it interferes with the hearing. Is there any discussion whatever? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye;" contrary "no;" the motion is carried. We will try to find people who are willing to take this station.

READER. A motion by Mrs. Joseph Barnes, General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts. Moved "That this Congress take some action looking toward the awarding of pensions by the Government of the United States to the daughters of soldiers or sailors who served their country during the War of the Revolution. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to present this matter to Congress during the present session, that those daughters of such soldiers and sailors may be removed from the charitable institutions of our cities and towns and be placed in private families."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies.

Mrs. FOWLER. I would like to second that motion. There are two real daughters in Massachusetts who are cared for by the towns in which they live, and as Congress, I believe, has refused to pay pensions after this date to real daughters or any daughters, I think there should be some action taken by it. We have two real daughters, of whom I know, in Massachusetts who are cared for by the towns in which they reside.

CHAIRMAN. Anything further upon this subject, ladies?

READER. Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, Massachusetts. Moved "That this Congress take some action looking toward the awarding of pensions by the Government of the United States to the daughters of soldiers or sailors who served their country during the War of the Revolution. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to present this matter to Congress during the present session, that these daughters of such soldiers and sailors may be removed from the charitable institutions of our cities and towns and be placed in private families."

Mrs. DAVOL. There are daughters, real daughters, in Mas-

sachusetts who were in charitable institutions, and some of the Chapters have taken those daughters out and placed them in homes, made them members of the National Society, paying their dues, and then have placed them in comfortable homes. It seems to me that there is so much talk about the pensions given to the men that the Daughters of the American Revolution might in their Chapters look out for the very few daughters who are now cared for by the towns.

Mrs. MARTIN, of Kentucky. I am decidedly opposed to this resolution. Our Order itself should take care of these daughters of the Revolution and not leave it to our country to do it. Our country is setting a precedent that would ruin it in future years.

Mrs. LOW. I move that the motion be laid on the table for future consideration.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to lay on the table does not permit of any debate. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no;" the ayes have it and the motion is laid on the table.

READER makes announcements.

CHAIRMAN. Is Mrs. Lindsay in the House, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee? Her report is in order.

Miss MILLER. Mrs. Lindsay told me that she would be detained until a little late this afternoon, but she hoped to get here in time to make her report on revolutionary relics. I don't think she is here now.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any further business which you wish to bring before the Congress?

Dr. McGEE. I would like to offer the following motion: That the minutes of the Congress be published in the Magazine immediately after the adjournment of the Congress. My reason for offering the motion, Madam President, is that when we publish the full proceedings we have to wait a long time before the stenographers finish their report, and there is great delay in knowing what the Congress did; second, that after we publish all the proceedings and want to know what the Congress did and not merely what it talked about, we have to read through page after page of the Magazine, and I should like to have these minutes, giving just the acts of the Congress,

published soon after the Congress is over so that we may really know what the Congress has done.

READER (reads). "That the minutes of the Congress be published in the Magazine immediately after the adjournment of the Congress."

MISS FORSYTH. The ladies would like to understand whether this is intended to do away with the publication of the minutes as a whole or merely to precede them?

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee stated that it would not interfere with the publication of the proceedings, so the Chair understood.

DR. MCGEE. What we publish now is the proceedings, we do not publish the minutes at all. I mean to publish the minutes as we hear them every morning, containing the motions made before the Congress, whether lost or carried; nothing but the motions presented to the Congress and acted upon by the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee's motion is that the minutes read at this Congress from day to day shall be published in the Magazine, in the first issue of the Magazine after Congress if possible.

MRS. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Is not the discussion of the Magazine in a certain part of the program?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the ladies perhaps do not understand this exactly. It is not a discussion of the Magazine; it is merely to publish the minutes of the Congress.

MRS. THOMPSON. I understand that, Madam Chairman, but if we vote upon this and accept it, will it not debar us from some other vote in discussing the Magazine?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not exactly catch your meaning.

MRS. THOMPSON. For instance, if we vote to publish the proceedings of the Congress in the Magazine, and afterwards want to vote to abolish the Magazine—(interrupted by Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. You cannot publish it if you have no Magazine. Are you ready for the question? The motion is that the minutes of the Congress be published in full in the Magazine. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no;" the ayes have it, the motion is carried.

READER makes announcements.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any business which you wish to attend to, ladies?

Mrs. HATCHER (chairman of House Committee.) This note has just been sent me—I do not know by whom—requesting that the alternates be permitted to come in by the same door that the delegates do, and pass through the theater into the corridor and upstairs. I have only to say that nobody can be allowed on this floor except a voter, and all people who are not voters must come through by the Fifteenth Street entrance. I know the steps are very steep and it is very disagreeable, but this Congress and Board have nothing to do with that. Only voters can come in on this floor.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Allow me to say a word in regard to the way in which the alternates and delegates generally are obliged to enter this House. An usher at the door has reported to me this morning that one lady has been severely hurt on those iron stairs that the alternates and visitors use. They could enter through this vestibule and pass upstairs without the smallest confusion; and I really think it is at the risk of at least an injury to their limbs that they are compelled to go up those iron stairs, and I think they had better be allowed to come in through this other way.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, it is impossible to keep the seats for the alternates in the gallery as it is. There are ladies here who are members of this organization, and they want to hear, and they want the best seats; and we wish we had plenty of good seats to give them; but when the alternates are here we feel that their Chapters have made them such, and they must have good seats. The first four rows in the balcony have been reserved for alternates, but it is impossible to let them have that privilege, because other people take their seats, and if alternates and the general public come into this House in that way we cannot manage them. We have not enough people employed here to handle them and pass them on through the corridor and upstairs; and you people who are delegates here would find, I am afraid, that you would not have your seats, because many of the people I think would not understand, and they would sit in your seats and it would cause endless confusion. I am only carrying out my orders as chairman of this

committee. I want all to be comfortable, and this is the arrangement which has been made weeks before. This gallery is filled always when there are entertainments, and they use the side entrance, and it should be used now for the general public and the alternates. I do know that the steps are very hard for elderly ladies, and last night it was very difficult for them to get up and won; but if they pass through the house we must make different rules and employ more people to handle the crowds.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am informed by the ushers at the door that they perfectly understand the significance of these badges, and that nobody without she has this badge, red, white and blue, upon her, would be allowed to come into these doors; that it would in no way interfere with the business on this floor and would be a great benefit and comfort to all visiting delegates and their friends.

Mrs. LOW. I do not wish to take up so much time of this Congress, but I want to say that I am sitting back under the gallery, and I have hardly heard one word from the front of this House now, and we might as well go home if the public goes through here, because we cannot have anything to do.

Mrs. ATKINS, of Indiana. I am a new member of this organization; I am new on this floor; but it is past my comprehension that we as a Congress can endeavor to undo the work of those whom we have chosen to do our work for us. [Applause.] It is impossible for us as a Congress to make our own arrangements from year to year. We have a Board of Arrangements. I came here personally not expecting to criticise even those arrangements, much less to alter them; and it seems to me that this is the spirit with which we should come to this hall and to this floor. [Applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. I would suggest, by way of accommodating the ladies, and our friends in the gallery, that when we adjourn everybody can go out through this way and they will only have to come up those stairs once, and going out after adjournment go through this way only; that would do away with going up and down the stairs twice, which I know is very disagreeable.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is under the impression that if you will leave these arrangements where they have been placed, in



the hands of the House Committee, Mrs. Hatcher and the other members of the committee will attend to them properly. Are you willing that this should be done? (Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!")

CHAIRMAN. It is not, in my opinion, the place to discuss matters which the House Committee has tried so hard to arrange for you. If that meets with your approval the matter will not be further discussed. There is nothing further on the program. The report of the Auditing Committee is deferred until Friday, and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee is not present, so of course you cannot have that committee report.

Dr. McGEE. I move that this session stand adjourned.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we adjourn. All in favor please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and this session stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 3.40 o'clock p. m.



## MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10.35 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRECENTOR. Let us all rise and sing "America," first and last stanzas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. The Chaplain General will open the third day's session of the Continental Congress with prayer. Will the audience please stand?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast been the dwelling place of Thy people in all generations; before the mountains were brought forth or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, from everlasting even to everlasting, Thou art God. Our fathers trusted in Thee, and we their children trust in Thee; and in the beginning of our deliberations to-day we come seeking Thy guidance and Thy blessing. Grant that all that is done and said may be for our good, for the promotion of the principles for which this organization stands, and the honor and glory of Thy great and holy name. These mercies and blessings we humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PRECENTOR. We have exercised the privilege that belongs to every Washingtonian this morning, by appropriating all who come into our midst, and of taking Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes out of the audience and asking her to sing for us two verses of the "Star-Spangled Banner." We will all join in the chorus.

Mrs. Noyes sings; applause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Be quiet as soon as possible, ladies. Will the ladies take their seats? As soon as the ladies take their seats and are quiet the minutes of yesterday will be read—but not until there is quiet in the House. The Recording Secretary General will read the minutes of yesterday.

(Recording Secretary General reads minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes, ladies; what will you do with them?

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President, is a resolution in order that bears upon our minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not until after they are approved or disapproved.

Miss LATHROP. I ask, are these the official stenographic minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; these are simply the minutes—not the stenographic report.

Miss LATHROP. There was a motion made by Mrs. Mills and seconded by Mrs. McLean. I wanted to know if these minutes were as they are to be in the Magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't the lady from New York make her questions to the Recording Secretary General? Perhaps she can answer them.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Will you kindly repeat your inquiry?

• Miss LATHROP. I asked if these were the stenographic official minutes of the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair answered that question.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. These are the minutes, but not the stenographic proceedings. This is merely a motion that passed regarding discussion.

Miss LATHROP. Then if the stenographic proceedings are right, that is all right.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The stenographic proceedings will be printed after these are.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections, ladies? If not, the minutes will stand approved. The Chair is requested to enforce quiet if possible. The Chair feels perfectly sure the ladies do not want to interfere with the progress of business this morning, and she would ask that the ladies who are moving about the House be seated and remain seated during the hours of business. Really, ladies, you have enough time for consultation other than in the very busy moments of the morning hour.

(Here Reader makes some announcements as requested by the Chair).

Mrs. WALKER, of the District. I wish to offer this resolution: *Resolved*, That we extend our hearty thanks to the committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, that made the reception last night at the Arlington such a grand success, in every detail perfect.

Mrs. MATHES. I wish to second that motion for Tennessee.

Miss MILLER. I move that this be made a rising vote.

(All rise.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been adopted unanimously.

Mrs. HATCH. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a question of personal privilege, so you will like to hear it.

Mrs. HATCH. There are on this floor four ladies that have white badges that are not entitled to them. I therefore request that every member on this floor who has a white badge will meet me as chairman of the Credential Committee, and Mrs. Hatcher as chairman of the House Committee, at my office, at the box office, otherwise no white badges will be recognized. They must come and give me their names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this request, ladies. Those who have been unfortunate enough in some way to make a mistake will kindly meet Mrs. Hatch.

Miss MILLER. I move that the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be made the special order of the day.

Seconded.

- PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded. Miss Miller, the Chair regrets to say that this motion, which preceded yours, is exactly the same thing by Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, and I will have that read, as it was handed up some time ago. The motion of Mrs. White takes precedence.

READER. "I move that the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be made the special order of the day."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be made the special order of the day. All in favor of this motion will designate by saying "aye," those opposed "no." It is so ordered. We will have the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion referring to keeping quiet, ladies. We will have this motion, ladies.

READER. A motion was sent to the platform yesterday by Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut, that silence be enforced at the door; two persons being appointed. The motion was carried. Judging from the noise this morning, it is very evident no persons have been appointed. Mrs. Tibbals again moves that if it is not possible to enforce this silence — in other words, if it is impossible to bridle a woman's tongue — that two policemen be stationed there, as under existing circumstances it is impossible to hear or even vote intelligently.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion; the Chair will hope very much that part of it may be omitted. What will you do with the motion?

MISS DESHA. I am very anxious to hear the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, but can we make it a special order without a two-thirds vote? and a two-thirds vote requires a standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been ordered, Miss Desha; do you want to reconsider?

MISS DESHA. No, I do not want to reconsider, but when it has been ordered by a vote that was not parliamentary, I do not think it is right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the body itself decides to do it, the Chair decides that the body itself wants to hear the report, and wants to hear it now.

MISS DESHA. We do, but we want it done according to Robert's Rules of Order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion before the House, ladies; what will you do with this motion?

MRS. NASH. It was made a special order of the day yesterday. It was voted yesterday that it should come up the first

thing to-day. It was, therefore, made a special order for to-day.

Miss DESHA. I did not know that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was not aware of it, either.

Mrs. BURHANS. I move an amendment to that motion, that we omit those words, "if it is impossible to bridle a woman's tongue;" I hardly think we would like to have that printed in our Magazine.

Mrs. WALKER. I move that motion be laid on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of laying this motion on the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. The ayes are all on the other side of the House, and are not subjected to the noise that we are.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of ushers to put two ladies there at the door to keep the ladies in their seats and keep them quiet. There are half a dozen ladies now walking around — more than that — really interfering very much with the business. Will those ladies take their seats, please?

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I move that while the reading of the paper is going on the doors be closed and no one admitted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While the business is going on, or the reading of the paper?

SAME MEMBER. The reading of the report.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the doors be closed and no one admitted during the reading of the report. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered. We will now have the report of the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. LINDSAY:

#### REPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

*Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* Your Committee on Revolutionary Relics reports as follows: During the last two years, the collection of relics of the Revolutionary period,

and the arrangements for their preservation, have been carried on under conditions which make it impracticable to fix the exact line of separation between the work of the present committee and its immediate predecessor, of which Mrs. Stephen J. Field was the Chairman. For that reason, results only are reported, the committee deeming it unnecessary to take up the time of the Congress in stating the details of its action.

There has lately been received a valuable relic which was promised at the last Congress. It is a Mayflower chest in a good state of preservation, and was presented by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck.

Other valuable contributions have been made during the year. All our relics are displayed in cases in the Smithsonian Institution, where they are expected to remain until the completion of the Continental Hall, to which they will prove a great attraction. The relics are now labelled and in perfect condition. A description of each, with the name of the donor, is given in a printed circular prepared by the Chairman of this committee under authority from the Board of Management. The circular is attached to this report, and it is requested that it be treated as a part thereof, without being read at length.

Your committee calls the attention of Congress to the fact that it has incurred no expense, so far as the funds of the Society are concerned, having declined to take advantage of the permission given by the Board of Management to charge those funds with certain necessary expenses.

We suggest that there are occasional opportunities for the purchase of valuable relics and that there ought to be a yearly appropriation for the use of this committee in that regard, not exceeding fifty (50) dollars. The sum mentioned is small, but a larger appropriation would encourage attempts to put off on the Society spurious articles falsely represented to be genuine Revolutionary relics.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

*Chairman.*

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

MRS. MARY SAWYER THOMAS.

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL.

MRS. A. W. L. KERFOOT.

E. H. B. ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1898.

*Daughters of the American Revolution:* The traditions of the past make up the greater part of the history of a country. Their preservation is characteristic of every people, even of those capable of attaining only the lowest standard of civilization. They tell of the past, of the aspirations, of the struggles, the successes and failures of those who, having worked out the problems of life, are now forever at rest, and who, ex-



cept for the stories handed down through the generations of their children, would be as utterly lost to the world as though they had never lived.

The traditions of the olden times are day by day being verified by the remains of their dead cities—the tombs of Egypt, the marbles of Greece, and the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon, which constant researches are bringing to light. It can no longer be said, "I have stood upon Achilles' tomb and heard Troy doubted." The Pharaohs of Jewish Scripture are leaving their tombs on the banks of the Nile and meeting the people of the nineteenth century face to face in the museums of the world.

The mythical accounts of the heroic deeds of the dead past, which our forefathers looked upon as old women's tales, are taking on the hues of truth; and through the relics of those distant ages, which neglect and time have not wholly destroyed, we are beginning to read aright and to intelligently comprehend those ancient stories which we, too, have looked upon as little more than the fanciful effusions of inventive genius.

The Daughters of the American Revolution appreciate the importance of the lessons which modern research is teaching. They have commenced the work of gathering all available relics of the Revolutionary struggle and its heroes while it is yet possible. In every section of the country relics are to be found in private homes which ought not to remain exposed to the danger of destruction and which should be identified as genuine while satisfactory identification is still practicable, and, when identified, dedicated to the great work of keeping fresh in the minds of the people the patriotic devotion of those whose sacrifices in the contest for freedom secured so rich an inheritance to their children and their children's children.

"Would we, therefore, be true to the instincts of human nature if, as Americans, we felt no pride in these great facts, or allowed them to sink into obscurity with the lapse of time?"

Things connect themselves with deeds, and every material object, down to the merest fragment of an official order or report; a letter to or from a Revolutionary soldier; a letter to or from the mother, wife, sister or sweetheart of a Revolutionary soldier, is capable of aiding this Society in perfecting its great mission. One needs but to call attention to this most important matter; argument should be unnecessary, and importunity might be deemed indelicate. Families dissolve in the progress of time, and treasured mementoes in the hands of accidental custodians unacquainted with their history, are often cast aside as worthless trumpery and lost forever to those who would appreciate their value and carefully preserve them. To meet this exigency and to prevent such losses, the Committee of Revolutionary Relics was created and charged with the duty of securing for the uses of our Society everything that played any part in, or had any connection with, the War of the



Revolution and which is not now secured, as far as may be, against loss or destruction. Every Daughter should feel it her duty to donate or loan to the Society a portion, at least, of the relics she may possess. She may do this with confidence that they will be preserved. The cabinets containing, and to contain relics collected, and to be collected, are in the custody and under the charge of the officers of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which guarantees their safety.

I deem it not inappropriate, and I hope I may not be regarded as trespassing upon your patience, to embody in this paper the list of Revolutionary Relics now in the Smithsonian Institution, and which this Committee regards as a sacred charge.

The following relics of the Society have been deposited with Revolutionary relics at the request of this Committee, and by order of the National Board in 1897:

Letter of G. Brown Goode to Daughters of American Revolution, July 31, 1896.

Constitution and Magazine of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Badge of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Designed by G. Brown Goode, and adopted by the Society May 26, 1891.

Certificate of Membership, Regent's Commission and Chapter Charter issued by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Souvenir Spoon of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

*List of Revolutionary Relics deposited in the National Museum by the Revolutionary Relics Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution:*

Spinning Wheel of the period of the War of the Revolution, belonging to the grandmother of Dr. G. Brown Goode. It was this wheel that suggested to Doctor Goode the design made by him for the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and adopted by the Society, May 26, 1891. Presented to the Society by Dr. G. Brown Goode.

China Dinner Set, red and gold decoration, belonging to Mary Morris, wife of Captain David Morris, a prisoner on the "Jersey Prison Ship." Presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in her memory, by their daughter, Dr. Nellie M. Flint.

Bronze Medal in honor of the Volunteer Grenadier Company, Third Battalion, Sixth Division, National Guard of Paris, of which Marquis de Lafayette was Commandant, 1789. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Bronze Medal in honor of General Lafayette, born in September, 1757. Commandant of the National Guard of Paris, 1789. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Bronze Medal in honor of General Lafayette: a tribute by B. Duvivier to the Garde Nationale of Paris. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Pewter Plate, one of a set from which bullets were made during the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford.

Miniature Portrait of Sarah Rand Carter, of Charlestown, who served, when a girl of sixteen, as scout at the battle of Bunker Hill. Painted by her granddaughter, Sarah Carter Frothingham, and presented to the Society by her grandson, Dr. R. E. C. Stearns.

Engraved Portrait of General Israel Putnam. Presented by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Emily N. Walker.

Candle from Yorktown, Virginia, and one from Germantown, Pennsylvania. These candles were made during the period of the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

China Punch Bowl, of India ware, that belonged to Colonel R. B. Harrison, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Jones.

Continental Scrip, four pieces, which were in General Washington's pocket-book at the close of the War of the Revolution, and given by Major Dangerfield Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, of Washington City, who presented it to the Society.

Forty-Dollar Bill of the United Colonies, September 26, 1778. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Paper Money, eight Spanish milled dollars, issued by authority of the Continental Congress in 1775. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Infant's Shirt and Mit worn by William Woodford at his christening, in the Episcopal church at Fredericksburg, Virginia, about 1750. He was Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment and Brigadier-General of the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Letter of William Woodford, dated Bethlehem, 6th October, 1777. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Specimen of Continental Money, eight dollars, 1775. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

China Cup of India ware, one hundred and fifty years old. Presented by Mrs. Stephen J. Field.

Piece of Elm Tree at Cambridge, Mass., known as the Washington Elm, beneath which General Washington took command of the American Army, July 3d, 1775. Presented by ———.

Silver Tea Spoon, marked "R. S.," made from knee buckles worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Ephraim Sawyer, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who, with his five sons, served throughout the War of the Revolution. Presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer.

Leather Wallet of Major Ebenezer Frye, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the five supporters of the lamented General Joseph Warren. Presented to the Society by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Metallic Badge, with portrait of General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Silver Ink Tray, brought to New England by J. Frye, ancestor of the Frye family in America. (The glass inkstand replaced the original one of metal during Revolutionary times.) It was given to his son Jesse, who bequeathed it to his grandson, Major Ebenezer Frye, of the War of the Revolution, from whom it descended to his son Jesse and grandson Jesse, whose widow, Hannah Maria Louise Frye, presented it to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Autograph Dinner Invitation of Thomas Jefferson, July 24th, 1818, and photograph showing folding of same. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Photograph of the flag used by Commodore John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard during the War of the Revolution. Presented by the owner of the flag, Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford.

Silver Tea Strainer owned by Mildred Washington, aunt of General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

A Revolutionary Bill issued by the State of Maryland in August, 1776. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

A Photograph of Nancy Cloes Ray, a Daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Ray was born March 19, 1796. The photograph was taken March 19, 1897, and was presented by her to the Society.

Photograph of Gravestones of General Joseph Bradley Varnum and of his wife, Mollie Varnum, in the old churchyard at Dracut, Massachusetts. Presented by Mrs. Ellen S. Tolman, Regent of Betty Ross Chapter.

Autograph Letters from Mrs. Lucinda P. March Proctor, and Mrs. Florilla Pierce (over ninety years old), daughters of soldiers of the Revolution.

A Poem written on the death of General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, purchased for the Society by Mrs. Russel A. Alger, and framed by Mrs. John M. Thurston.

A Photographic Copy of the original draft of the Order of the Treasurer of the United States to pay General Lafayette a certain amount for his "services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution." Presented by Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch.

A Letter from Mrs. M. L. Hall, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Maria M. Rogers, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Catherine A. Howell Flournoy, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Millicent Clay Peck, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Mrs. F. L. Pierce, aged 93, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Maria M. Ragan, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Seven Letters referring to daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

A Mayflower Chest, formerly belonging to Mr. Burr Sherwood, of Fairfield, Conn., purchased by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck (Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbell Godfrey Schenck) and presented by her to the Society.

A Comb of Revolutionary times, presented by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck.

The Committee will be most grateful for correction of any mistake in the list.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

*Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee of the D. A. R.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report, ladies. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted, and thanks tendered the chairman.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and thanks tendered the chairman. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered. Now, with the permission of the Congress, Miss Johnston would like to present a little gift. All in favor please say "aye." It is so ordered.

Miss JOHNSTON. I have a present for you. It is sent by the Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Mass., through their Regent, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, and presents three interesting views. The center one is the old belfry from which the alarm given by Paul Revere was rung to the sleeping minute men. [Applause.] On the left is the village green where eighty men met eight hundred of the British. On the right is the monument reared to the eight patriots who fell on that April morning of 1775—fell in sight of their own doorways. It is sent as a present to the Congress assembled, and framed in some of the wood of the old belfry. [Applause.] It will take its place in our great hall, where all our treasures will gravitate. I now give it into the gracious hands of the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this present be accepted with thanks. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Mrs. Lindsay, will you make some remarks of recognition?

Mrs. LINDSAY. I am sure that our committee is most thank-

ful, and we shall feel very grateful for any other contributions.  
[Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some telegrams here, ladies, of very great importance, which, with the permission of the Congress, the Official Reader will read.

READER (reads telegrams):

*"To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General: The Washington Society, Sons of the American Revolution, send greeting.*

(Signed)

ARTHUR S. GIBBS,  
Secretary."

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*"To the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, send greeting, and crave your influence with Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to allow the bill making appropriations to the Maryland Revolutionary Monument to come to a vote.*

(Signed)

FRANCIS PUTNAM STEVENS,  
Acting President.  
JAMES DAVIDSON INGLEHART,  
Secretary."

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*"The Maryland Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, send greetings to the Continental Congress of 1898."*

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*"Seattle, Washington, Sons of the American Revolution, extend greetings."*

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*"The Western Reserve Society, S. A. R., send fraternal and patriotic greetings to the grandest Society of patriotic women on earth.*

WILLIAM HENRY MARLETT."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business is the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. LOWE, of Georgia. Before we pass to the regular order, will it be in order for me to present a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there objection, ladies, to hearing this resolution? The Chair hears none, and Mrs. Lowe will please read her resolution.

Mrs. LOWE (reads resolution):

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States looking to the establishment of a school where the women of the United States shall be taught the science of domesticity and

peace, just as at West Point and Annapolis the men are taught the science of war; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such a school will tend to promote the good of the Nation, and benefit mankind by the application of such knowledge to the womanly duties of home-making and child-rearing; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention assembled, do endorse the proposed National Training School for Women, and do ask the Congress of the United States to establish such a school.

I do not feel, Madam President, that it is necessary for me to add a personal appeal to this Congress of women assembled in behalf of this movement, but it might be well for me to say a few words in regard to what this school means. It means that the promoter wishes to establish, or to have this Congress establish, a school where women may be taught the science of motherhood. There is perhaps not a woman in this audience who is not aware of the painful ignorance which exists in many districts, among women less fortunate than we, upon this subject. It is for this purpose, for the women who are not enabled of themselves to know the science of home-making or home-keeping, child culture, and such scientific questions, that this school proposes to direct its efforts. We all know that motherhood is the crowning glory of womanhood, and I, therefore, would like to add my personal appeal to the women to endorse this bill which is now before Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I move that that be laid on the table, as having nothing whatever to do with the matter that we came here to attend to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the matter be laid upon the table; this motion cannot be debated. All in favor of laying it on the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The resolutions are laid upon the table.

Mrs. GREEN. May I ask if any expressinn of condolence has been offered in this Congress on the death of Mrs. Eno's father?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know.

Mrs. GREEN. May I have permission to offer these resolutions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there objection, ladies? If not, unanimous consent is given; the Chair hears no objection. Will you step to the front?

Mrs. GREEN. I would like to offer this resolution:

*Resolved*, That the delegates assembled in this Congress wish to express their sympathy for one of their number, Mrs. Wood, Regent of the Simsbury Chapter, in the State of Connecticut, in the loss of her father, Mr. Amos R. Eno, one of the leading citizens of New York, who died yesterday, February 21st, at the age of 87, at his home in that city, where he is universally esteemed.

(Cries of "Order of the day!")

MRS. SHIELDS. While we are undoubtedly in full sympathy with this motion, there are many of us who have suffered in the same way; if we bring all such here, we will be in continual distress, as well as having time to do nothing else whatever.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called, and does not admit of debate. We will at once have the report of the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads report):

REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

*Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* Once more the Continental Hall Committee brings to you its report. Owing to the very great distance by which the members of this Committee are separated, we are unable to meet oftener than once a year, and it often causes the chairman and members of the Committee much distress of mind that we cannot, from time to time, make our plans, and thereby have better concerted action, instead of the hasty meetings with which we are obliged to be satisfied immediately before and after our annual Congress. However, we have much to be grateful for. When our report was presented to you last year, we had in our treasury but little over \$11,000; to-day we bring the good tidings of something more than \$30,000.

The leaflet prepared and sent out by our Committee, in May, we will hope, has received attention in every Chapter. In this leaflet it was earnestly desired that in each and every Chapter in the country one meeting in every year should be devoted to the interest of the Continental Hall. Since it is the chief work ever undertaken by our Society, it seemed but just that at one meeting during the year this should be the principal subject. We have every evidence that the interest has spread, and as the membership of our Society has increased during the year to 23,000 it is with the most hopeful spirit that we stand before you to-day to receive inspiration and encouragement from you. At the



time we read our last report to you, we had every reason to hope for favorable action by the United States Congress concerning land for our building; and though the wisest and best of our Senators and Representatives felt keenly desirous of aiding us, still, in the few hurried days remaining before March 4th, so many matters of grave importance pressed upon their attention, that nothing was accomplished for us. During the year, excellent architects have desired to furnish us with plans, but, until we know the location of our lot, and its size and shape, it is idle to receive plans for a building. And so your Committee has no special lot of which to tell you this year. It has always held most strenuously to the belief that we, as a Society, must not put upon ourselves any debt for a lot upon which to erect our building. When 23,000 women resolve to purchase a lot and erect a building in memory of their ancestors, it would surely be a poor beginning to find a heavy debt and interest confronting them. We must have in our treasury \$50,000 before we can feel justified in the purchase of a lot. If the Congress of 1898 takes the same wise action as did that of 1897, we shall add so greatly to our permanent fund that we may be justified in the belief that within a year we may be the proud possessors of a suitable site for our long desired building.

From this object we must not permit ourselves to be diverted by new projects, no matter how alluring they may appear nor how much personal enthusiasm they may incite. While it is true that individual members of our Society may not be curbed, because of such membership, from assisting in any way that their inclinations may prompt, any other object that appeals to their sympathy, it should be remembered that, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we can entertain no project which shall not first receive the official sanction of the Continental Congress.

It is partly because of the numerous obligations the women of our land are constantly being pressed to assume, that your Committee has been unable to show a larger gain to the Continental Hall Fund. During the last year, an unexpected and peculiar embarrassment has confronted your Committee in its efforts to obtain contributions, and because of its peculiarity an apparent confusion has been produced in the minds of many between it and our Continental Hall object. This confusion has become so extended as to make special mention of it seem to be incumbent upon your Committee.

It recently became a matter of public information that a plan sought to be inaugurated by our beloved George Washington, through a provision of his will, or in some other way, for the establishment of a University in the National Capital, had been neglected by some who were charged with a duty concerning it, and forgotten, if ever known, by the general public. Woman, ever impulsive and active in everything connected with the name of the Father of his Country, quickly responded, and an organization of influential women has undertaken to accomplish, through the aid of American women, the unperformed duty of

others. We would not utter a word that would restrain the patriotic impulses and sentiments of man or woman in such regard, but we deem it to be our duty to explain to the women of our Society, and of the country, that there is no connection whatever between that undertaking and our own. The enterprise we have in hand is to build a memorial to the men and women whose services, though more humble than those of Washington, made it possible that he should succeed and our country live, and whose memories are dear to us because of our personal descent from them. Incidentally our achievement will be as much in honor of Washington as of any of those who served our country under his leadership, but the great cause of liberty and the right of man to govern himself, brought about by the united efforts of leader and follower, officer and private, ancestors of ourselves of whom we are justly proud, and to whose memories we intend to prove faithful, is our object, instead of creating a tribute to none but Washington alone.

The self-sacrificing wife and mother, the private soldier and the officer of every degree, as well as the statesman at the council, shall share with the great leader of all, the immortality to which our temple is to be dedicated. Our edifice and its agencies shall tend to preserve from obliteration, and spread knowledge concerning, the lesser heroes and heroines, as well as the greater ones, in the tremendous struggle of the American people for the freedom and blessed government which we enjoy, and the whole world has been benefited by. The danger that our Society has found to be imminent has not been that the memory or fame of Washington would fade from earth and perish, but that all personality of the larger majority of those who followed his lead in the great performances which gave to him fame and a name that shall live forever, would become obscure and finally absolutely lost. It is to rescue and save such personality from extinction that we hope for. Those services rendered in the ranks, upon the field, and in the home, are especially dear to each one of us. They are close and dear to every descendant of him or her who rendered them, and the preservation of them and the relating of them will always thrill and inspire those who come after us. Knowledge of them and familiarity with them make us stronger and better, and will inspire and strengthen future generations. What woman within range of my voice would fix an exchangeable price upon her proud and loving faith in her descent from the men and women who created our country? This knowledge and faith are the personal belonging of each one of us—sacred against exchange or giving up.

We have learned from the past that the fame and names of great leaders only are preserved in the pages of general history and upon the rolls of honor that the world sees and hears of, and we have determined that the whole history of the great contest that established the rights and equalities of individual man shall not be finished until upon its pages shall be inscribed the part that the individual himself took in his own cause. The Revolution was no more the cause of the great heroes

than of the humble ones. It is such history that the Continental Hall will write, and within its portals the great and the lowly shall stand side by side, equal in honor and alike in fame.

Our enterprise was begun first, and to its accomplishment the faith of this Society has been pledged. Its object is as noble an one as it is possible for earthly effort to attain. To its accomplishment our first efforts should be directed. Let loyalty to the pledge of our Society to take care of our very own sweet and noble purpose be our first duty. If there are those among us who can enjoy the blessed privileges of performing many generous purposes at one time, let no one dissuade them, but to the majority of us who can do but little at a time, let us observe our duty to the Continental Hall project as a sacred pledge to be first performed.

I believe I do not overestimate the generosity and unselfishness of Washington himself in saying that if we could have his advice to-day, he would tell us to put in permanent form our gratitude and veneration for his officers and soldiers, before further honoring him; that we should not forget, or allow to be forgotten, his companions who suffered every humiliation and pain that come from sickness, hunger, cold and death, to secure the same blessings of free government that he sacrificed so much for, and without whose services his efforts would have been unavailing.

Let us remember that we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, have firmly decided to build our Continental Hall—we need it—we must have it. Let nothing turn us from our purpose.

Continental Hall Committee, 1897, Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Illinois, Chairman; Mrs. John W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn, Rhode Island; Mrs. Daniel Manning, New York; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. Joseph Washington, Tennessee; Mrs. Clement Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, California; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, Vermont; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, District of Columbia; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. S. V. White, New York; Mrs. James Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Charles S. Faulkner, West Virginia; Mrs. William Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Miranda Tulldeck, District of Columbia; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado; Mrs. Martha Griggs, Washington; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvard, Massachusetts; Mrs. John Ritchie, Maryland; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, New York.

A MEMBER. I move that the report of the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is accepted.

Mrs. BURNS, of Illinois. I beg to offer this Congress the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has \$4,465 invested in current funds, and \$3,814.70 in cash, making a total of \$8,279.70, and \$5,000 of this amount can be turned over to the Continental Hall Fund; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That \$5,000 be turned over by this Congress from the general fund to the Continental Hall Fund.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion; is there objection now to the consideration of this motion? If there is no objection, it will be considered that unanimous consent is given. The motion is before you, ladies, and is debatable.

Mrs. DICKINS. As I understand the motion, there is \$4,000 of that amount now in the permanent fund, that belongs to the Continental Hall; that is the way the motion was stated to Congress.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. DICKINS. Then it is a misstatement; I think the motion should be corrected to be correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read again for information.

READER. Mrs. Burns, of Illinois, moved that "Whereas, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has \$4,465 invested in current funds, and \$3,814.70 in cash, making a total of \$8,270.70, and \$5,000 of this amount can be turned over to the Continental Hall Fund; therefore, *Resolved*, That \$5,000 be turned over by this Congress from the general fund to the Continental Hall Fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is open to discussion.

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. I rise to a question of privilege. The California delegation have come a great many miles to attend this Congress, and we have accepted the worst seats in the House; is it too much to ask that the District of Columbia banner be lowered, so that, while we may not hear, we may see something?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a request that the District of Columbia banner be lowered, so that those behind can see. Please have it lowered.

Mrs. FOWLER. All New England women wish the Continental Hall project success. Large donations have been made

by Massachusetts women, who will not withhold their contributions in future. I most heartily approve of appropriating a part of the whole of the sum which has accrued from dues by the National Society to the Continental Hall Fund.

Mrs. MAXWELL, of Kentucky. I wish to add my hearty endorsement of the report just heard, in regard to the Continental Hall Committee. I think it is our first duty to make that a monument above all others. I approve of that appropriation of the money, and wish it to be done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies; all in favor of the motion will designate it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no;" the ayes have it; the motion is carried. [Great applause.]

Mrs. DICKINSON, of Illinois. The Chicago Chapter, which I am proud to represent, is in most hearty sympathy with the work of the National Committee. As a proof of this I am permitted to hand to the Chairman the sum of \$500, which I am glad to do. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is quite necessary that the State Regent of New York be recognized.

Miss FORSYTH. If it is in order, and in order to save some of the confusion which will undoubtedly result, may we ask that you appoint two or three ladies to receive this money?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Suggest them.

Miss FORSYTH. May I suggest that Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Avery receive this money as it comes up, for I know a great deal is coming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Avery to take their stand by the steps here, one on one side and one on the other, and receive the contributions as they come.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The Chairman of the Hall Committee announces \$500 voted by the Chicago Chapter; also from the Washington Heights Chapter, \$1,000. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, and Chairman of the Committee on the Continental Hall Fund, I have two gifts that I have been asked to bring from Chapters of our State. One is small as to amount, but it is a gift of \$10 from one of the very last formed Chapters, which is for the first time represented

here, and only formed within a few weeks. The other shows the confidence the State of New York has in what is going to be, as you will see by this gift that comes from the Hendrick Hudson Chapter. I will read to you the resolution that accompanied the gift.

(Reads resolution about corner-stone, and presents a piece of stone.)

WHEREAS, The Continental Hall is to be a memorial to our ancestors, it seems eminently appropriate that it commemorate the achievements of the heroes who led the van-guard which made possible the great after battle for liberty; therefore the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter tender to the Continental Hall Committee a corner-stone in memory of the great navigator who discovered Delaware Bay and was the first to explore the Hudson River and Hudson's Bay. Said corner-stone to be made of Hudson and Chester granite, of which a sample is forwarded; to be of adequate size, suitably carved and duly inscribed in honor of Hendrick Hudson. Believing that other Chapters will also offer external portions of the Hall in memory of discoverers and pioneers, the matter is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Continental Hall Committee by Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hudson, N. Y.

MARGARET MULFORD COLLIER,

*Regent.*

HARRIETTE A. FOLGER,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Mrs. SHEPARD. The chairman hopes the corner-stone will be used very soon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lewis, of Tennessee, is recognized.

Mrs. LEWIS. Madam President, and Chairman of the Continental Hall Fund, in the absence of Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Chairman of the Continental Hall Fund for Tennessee, and as her representative here, I report the following offerings from Tennessee Chapters:

Campbell Chapter, Nashville; Mrs. Eugene C. Lewis, Regent; \$100. Cumberland Chapter, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, Regent, \$60. Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon; Mrs. B. I. Tarver, Regent, \$25—a very small Chapter, only about sixteen members. Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville; Miss Mary B. Temple, Regent; \$30. Making from all Chapters, \$215.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. EUGENE C. LEWIS.



Mrs. MATHES. May I add the Hermitage Chapter sends \$25 in March?

Mrs. SHEPARD. Ladies, will you kindly let the chairman announce the checks which she has already received, and then I can accept the others more gracefully?

(Reads from checks:)

Elizabeth Cook, \$10.

Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, \$52.

Will you kindly read the Chapter while I am getting the other money, Mrs. Avery?

Mrs. AVERY. Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, C. A. R., \$15.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I have a life membership here—no, it isn't—it is from Jacksonville, Fla., \$50. [Applause.] Chicago gives us a life membership, \$25, and \$75 to the Continental Hall.

(Reads:)

Braddock Rock Chapter, C. A. R., \$10.

One hundred and three dollars from Fort Green Chapter, Brooklyn—\$100 from the Chapter and \$3 from other members of same Chapter.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Conn., \$100.

\$2.50 in cash.

Dubuque, Iowa, Chapter, \$25.

Life membership, Mrs. McMillan, \$25.

Gen. David Forman Chapter, New Jersey, \$15.

Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, \$25.

Another life membership from a lady, Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, \$100. Four life memberships rolled in one. Ladies, this is from Chicago! [Great applause.]

(Continues reading:)

From New Jersey Chapters, \$151.

Fort Green Chapter, Brooklyn, Mrs. Higgins, \$10.

Six Buffalo life memberships.

You see we are going to need that corner-stone soon. I am so glad it was presented. [Laughter.]

(Goes on reading:)

Mrs. Sylvester, Brockport, sent \$25; also \$25 from Brockport, N. Y., Chapter; in all \$50.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware, \$25.



Rebecca Motte Chapter, South Carolina, through its Regent, \$10.

Mrs. SHEPHERD, of Maine. I move that the subscriptions to the Continental Hall Fund be sent to the chairman at some other time, and the regular order of the day be proceeded with. (Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Mary Clay Wooster Chapter, Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, Regent, of New Haven, Conn., \$100.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind., \$25. (Interrupted.)

MEMBER. We cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Business will be suspended. Keep your seats until there is quiet.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Mrs. William Bybee, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. Duval—here is Chicago again—\$25.

Miss Magee, Pennsylvania, \$50.

Hiawatha, C. A. R., \$40.

Washington Chapter, C. A. R., \$5.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, \$25, Henrietta B. Huff.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, \$5, Mrs. Kate Huff.

Mrs. Edward Graves, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, \$25.

Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia, contributes \$25 as a life member. [Applause.]

Chemung Chapter, New York, \$10.

Mrs. Elmer B. Martin, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. John M. Thurston, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. A. B. Wiles, Chicago, life membership, \$25.

You see, the interest has sprung up immensely! Now here is one from Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Ga., only three months old, \$25. [Applause.] This lady who gives me this contribution for the Continental Hall (cries of "Louder")—yes, I will do so most gladly—is of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, \$250. [Great applause.] They gave \$250 last spring.

(Interrupted.)

Mrs. BROWN. I move that the business of the day be resumed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the regular business.

Miss FORSYTH. I have two other pledges that I have been authorized to give, one of \$25 from the Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls, and one a personal gift from the Regent of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, for \$100.

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Elizabeth Cook, \$5.

Francis A. Williams, Maine, \$15.

Mrs. Pemberton, Lucy Jackson Chapter, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. RATHBONE announces Ohio. [Great applause.]

Piqua Chapter, \$15.

George Clinton Chapter, \$10.

Cincinnati Chapter, \$113.

Western Reserve, \$85.

Hetuck Chapter, \$10.

Catherine Green Chapter, Xenia, twenty-three members, \$100.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, \$25.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, \$10.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton, \$25.

(Cries of "Good! Good!")

Mrs. KEIM. I wish to recall to the minds of the ladies present that the first large contribution until to-day was given by the Simsbury Chapter, Mrs. Wood, Regent, who since she came here has lost her father. I wish to thank the lady from New York for recognizing her affliction. She gave \$250.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

La Crosse, Wis., Chapter, \$25.

Macon, Ga., Chapter, \$50.

Mrs. Peter Speakman, \$5.

A MEMBER. I am asked to announce that Mrs. Washington, of Macon, Ga., is a real daughter, as her own father really fought in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

Two life memberships, Mrs. William P. Irwin and Mrs. Clifford Gregory, \$25 each.

Miss Pearre, \$10.

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Va., \$25.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Illinois, \$25.

Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$50. [Applause.]

Mrs. Thompson, New York, life membership, \$25.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, \$10.

From Natchez, Mississippi, Chapter, of fourteen members who were thrown from their homes by the floods and yellow fever this year, \$10. [Applause.] The Regent lost too much in the above-mentioned troubles to get here this year. Now, isn't that pathetic! I am so glad they sent us that, though!

Mrs. Manning—she is a member of the Continental Hall Committee—\$100. [Applause.]

Owahgena, Cazenovia, Chapter, New York, \$30.

Francis Dighton William, Maine, \$15.

Miss Reuben Hyde Walworth, life membership, \$25.

Mary Weed Marvin, Walton, New York, \$10.

Hannah Benedict Carter, Connecticut, \$2.50.

Are there more? [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. I wish to offer a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you, ladies.

READER (reads). "I move that we now proceed to the consideration of amendments, and the amounts to be contributed to the Continental Hall be announced by chairman this afternoon."

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you, ladies. Did you hear the motion? The motion is before you.

(Reader reads motion again.)

Mrs. MANNING. I ask that the lady who sent that motion will kindly withdraw it. The only opportunity we have to get together and interest ourselves in the Continental Hall is the Congress. Let us do what we can now. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney has withdrawn her motion. Mrs. Hatch has the floor.

Mrs. HATCH. Of the four illegal badges that were given, one

has been returned. I sincerely hope before this House adjourns the other three will be in my hands.

A MEMBER. If Mrs. Kinney has withdrawn her motion, is it in order for me to make a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection we will hear this motion. [Cries of "No! No!"] I do not think you can gain consent unless your motion be that you give us more money. [Laughter.]

SAME MEMBER. I think if they were as careful to maintain order on the platform as you are in the House, the motion might be in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is surprised to find that there is complaint about noise on the platform. Surely that complaint won't be made again. Every lady on this platform, the Chair thinks, is a National Officer, and she is in honor bound to keep quiet. The regular order of business will proceed.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues): Mrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky, sends \$100. [Applause.]

Mrs. Benton McConnell, Regent of Kanisteo Valley Chapter, \$10.

Katharine Deur Butterworth, Moline, \$25.

Mrs. S. B. Sneath, Tiffin, Ohio, \$10.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS, of Maine. Madam Chairman, will you hear me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. THOMAS. I have a motion. I move that all life members receive certificates with the name "Life Member" engraved upon it in addition to the original certificate as a member of the Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will read this motion so that you may understand it.

(Reader reads motion.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that seconded?

Mrs. MANNING. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded. Will the Reader please read it again.

A MEMBER. The decision of the Chair has been that the busi-

ness of the hour is the reading of the subscriptions. I move to lay the motion on the table.

A MEMBER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay Mrs. Thomas' motion on the table. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

Samuel Ashley Chapter, \$5.

Philadelphia Chapter, Mrs. Carter, \$100.

Columbia, South Carolina, Chapter, \$10.

Here is a note, Washington Heights Chapter, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Regent, which says a lawn party was held at the Regent's home at which \$1,000 was made in one day. [Applause.]

Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois, \$10.

Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, life membership, \$25.

H. B. Carter, Connecticut, \$25.

If these names are not right I beg everybody's pardon. Are there any more contributions or pledges? If not, I think we are finished.

Mrs. ARMSTRONG, of Iowa. As Regent of the Clinton, Iowa, Chapter, I am authorized by my society to pledge \$100 for the building of the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Alabama, \$25.

Mrs. J. M. Crawford, \$2.

Mrs. Philip Hichborn, \$10.

Mrs. Peck, \$5.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another appeal has come to the Chair to try to enforce order and quiet. Ladies in the back part of the House cannot hear. The Chair feels that she has really done all she could do in that respect, and now begs to appeal to the honor of the ladies for their own sakes that they will be quiet.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I do not see any more contributions. Oh, here is one more. The Baltimore Chapter of Maryland, \$25. Mrs. Thom, Regent. [Applause.] I am exceedingly obliged for these contributions, and I know I have had all the encouragement possible; and while I may never be Continental Hall

Chairman again, I am very much obliged for these contributions to-day. [Cries of "There is another!"]

Mrs. MATHES. Tennessee moves that Mrs. Shepard be kept in office as Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee until the hall is built.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule that that is a matter in the hands of the Congress. The Chair has no doubt it will be done, and hopes it will be done.

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, \$25—from Miss Branch, \$15, and \$10 from the Chapter.

The Peoria Chapter having sent a contribution of \$25 pledges \$5 additional. What is finer? This is from Illinois! Here is a Daughter that don't give us her name. Won't she please give it to us? \$20. Mrs. Harrison, Philadelphia Chapter, \$50. The \$25 was from the Peoria Chapter and here is a pledge of \$5 additional from Miss Rouse, of Peoria Chapter. The Chapter has already sent up its contribution and this is her personal contribution. We seem to have received all the contributions.

MEMBER. The Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, having been the first and only Chapter in Tennessee to have given to the Continental Hall Fund last year, wishes to add \$45 to the sum she has already pledged, making our contributions \$260 to the Continental Hall Fund, showing that Tennessee, the Volunteer State of the South, is interested and has her heart deep, deep in this work of giving this monument to our forefathers.

Mrs. SHEPARD. This is from this lady and she don't want me to tell it. [Applause.]

MEMBER, from Tennessee. This is a personal contribution from Miss Temple.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Was Miss Temple's contribution personal or was it from the Chapter?

Miss TEMPLE. It is my personal contribution.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Oh! I thank you so much.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair holds in her hands a resolution. The Chair speaks of it because it is in connection with the Continental Hall Fund. It is in reference to the little story,

"Miss Washington of Virginia," presented by Mrs. Moran several years ago. It has been sent to have it read. Is there unanimous consent? If there is no objection the Reader will read it.

READER (reads resolution). \* \* \* \* [Applause.]\*

MISS PURSELL, of Virginia. This is a contribution from Mrs. Moran, of Charlottesville, and the Virginians know nothing about it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to take any action upon that whatever?

A MEMBER. It was Job who said: "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" and I move that it be laid on the table. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that it be laid upon the table. All in favor of this will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

MRS. HATCH. I beg to correct a statement that has been made just now in this paper. I understand that the note of Mrs. Moran that is now in possession of the Treasurer General at the Loan and Trust Co. is accumulating interest. If it is, I know nothing about it. I have never received, and I am sure the former Treasurer General has never received, one cent from the Moran note. It is in my hands and has been in the former Treasurer General's hands, and I do not wish any one to say that the interest has been accumulating when it has not.

MRS. DRAPER. I rise to a question of personal privilege. As former Treasurer General I was just referred to, and I would like to state that there may be a little misapprehension. The note is not a check of Mrs. Moran, but it is a deed of trust, I believe it is called, or a note, and when, as Treasurer General, I received it and forwarded it for payment, I was informed that it would be paid. It was given with the understanding that it would be paid with all accumulated interest when the first spadeful of earth was turned for the Continental Hall; therefore it is kept securely in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company by the Treasurer General, and undoubtedly at that time

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\* Paper not delivered to committee.—EDITING COMMITTEE.



we shall have great cause to thank Mrs. Moran for the gift. At present this note is not drawing interest in the American Security and Trust Company, but we are keeping it safely and we hope within a year we will realize on it, because we hope then the first spadeful of earth will be turned.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Moran is present and asks unanimous consent that she be allowed to make a statement; do you grant it? All in favor say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it.

(Cries of "Division.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Rising vote is called. Those in favor will rise; those opposed will rise; the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and Mrs. Moran will herself explain the matter to you from the stage.

A MEMBER. I move, Madam Chairman, that we adjourn. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we adjourn; all in favor say "aye;" those opposed "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. MORAN. I have very little to say about the book, but I think it is due to my ancestors as well as myself to say something—it is a very insignificant little novelette, only bearing the name of "Miss Washington of Virginia"—because five Blackburns married Washingtons, and I am one of them. I wrote this and sold it at the World's Fair. After the expenses were paid, \$240 was turned over—here is the receipt for it—and it was then put at interest because they did not know what to do with the money until the Memorial Hall was established. May I read the report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. MORAN. The book was given entirely to them, but \$720 that I paid to get it out has been my expense; not one cent have I received. Will Mrs. Green please give us that paper?—it is not necessary, but it was simply a note from the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Chapter saying that Mrs. Moran would turn over that money as soon as the Continental Hall was commenced, but would be put at interest simply because they did not know what to do with the money. The note is now in the Riggs Bank, bearing interest. We pay the interest, and as soon as the Continental Hall is commenced it

will be given, as well as the money that comes from the sale of the book; it will all be turned over to the Society, and will amount to about \$720. I am very sorry to have kept you so long, but I really thought that I owed it to myself to make the explanation. [Applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I am sure we have listened to the very difficult report made by the Chairman of the Building Committee, and we recognize that when all those persons are passing up checks, those checks are of necessity a part of that report. I move, Madam President, that no interruptions, either in the form of motion or suggestion, be allowed in future during the report of an officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please put that in writing and send it to the desk.

HISTORIAN GENERAL. I am requested to emphasize the fact that the real daughter who contributed \$50 from the Macon Chapter is a daughter of Col. William Washington, to whom the Congress presented a medal for bravery on the field of Cowpens. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of the day will be proceeded with, the consideration of amendments.

A MEMBER from Minnesota. Minnesota is seated directly under the gallery, and we cannot hear anything at all in regard to the amendments. We would ask that we might be placed in a position where we can hear what action is taken in regard to the amendments. If we could occupy the gallery, or sit on those steps, or stand in front, we might be able to hear something.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How many have you in your delegation?

SAME MEMBER. We have sixteen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What can the Chairman of the House Committee do?

Mrs. HATCHER. If you are willing to stop sending notes back and forth, every page can be taken from the House. If every person on this floor who is entitled to a seat will keep it, and not talk, almost anybody can be heard from this stage, because the President General, who has not a particularly strong voice, read her speech to me and I sat in the very last seat in the

House and heard her distinctly. And if you will all keep quiet and sit still, we can hear and there will be nobody on the floor, and then we would request the gallery to be just as quiet as possible, and I am sure you can all hear in your own seats.

SAME MEMBER. That is a very great "if." It is impossible to attain to such a condition of affairs, and we are not willing that these amendments should be considered without hearing them, and it cannot be heard under existing conditions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will suggest that chairs be placed down here, and if you occupy these steps it will be all right; chairs will be put here for the delegation.

Miss DESHA. I desire to speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you yield, Miss Desha, to the lady from Minnesota?

Miss DESHA. Certainly.

A MEMBER from Minnesota. Can we have a box? Are the boxes all occupied?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to be seats in those boxes.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, yesterday this Congress decided that the lower boxes should be reserved for Honorary and ex-officers, and that the National Board should sit on the stage. Now it is for the Congress to say whether or not the Honorary and ex-officers shall give up their seats. I cannot decide that question, because you decided it yesterday that they should sit there. The upper boxes can be cleared at once; they are supposed to be reserved for guests who are invited here by different members of this Congress who have friends and guests, and they are given cards and nobody except people who have cards are expected to sit there. They are reserved by the ladies who invite them here and come here with them. I think the ladies who are in the boxes at this moment would be very glad to let delegates take them, but as to the lower boxes the Congress would have to take action upon that, since it decided the matter yesterday. It is out of my hands.

Miss DESHA. I simply want to speak to the amendment when we are ready.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Desha

when the amendments are introduced. The Chair will state that there are four chairs here.

Mrs. WALKER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adjourning will say "aye;" opposed "no."

(Calls for rising vote.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor of adjourning will stand. Those opposed will stand. It would seem to the Chair that the noes have it. The Chair decides that the noes have it, and that you do not adjourn. The yeas and nays are called for. The Chair will appoint tellers to count them. All in favor will rise. We will have the negative vote as soon as you sit down.

A MEMBER. Madam President——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are in the midst of a vote to adjourn; nothing can be considered.

SAME MEMBER. They do not seem to understand the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was on the motion to adjourn. The affirmative was taken, now the negative is to be taken. The question is whether or not you wish to adjourn. Take your seats, please. The motion to adjourn is carried, but there are a few important announcements we would like to make before you begin to leave. They are of interest to you, not to me. The Official Reader will make these announcements now.  
(Reader makes announcements.)

A MEMBER. May I ask for information before we separate? I would like to inquire whether the Congress will be convened promptly at 2 o'clock. The time is so short that we do not desire to make haste to return here at two if it is not to be convened until half past two, but we do not wish to be late.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that she will be here at 2 o'clock and will convene the Congress at 2 o'clock promptly.

Congress adjourned at 12.50 o'clock.

*Afternoon Session, Wednesday, February 23, 1898.*

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is 2 o'clock, ladies, and there is not a quorum here. There is nothing you can do except to adjourn, unless you wish to remain in statu quo. Do you wish to adjourn, or what?

A MEMBER. May I claim the floor, please?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first moment has been pledged to Miss Desha. She was to be recognized first immediately upon the introduction of the afternoon business.

Dr. McGEE. I move we take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that a recess be taken. It is so ordered.

(At 2.15 o'clock Congress was again called to order.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the House was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock, but there was no quorum. It was moved that a recess be taken for fifteen minutes. The recess has closed, and you are again in order. Miss Desha?

A MEMBER. Madam President, may I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will exercise the privilege of recognizing any one whom she has the right to recognize. She recognizes Miss Desha now.

MISS DESHA. I simply wanted to say to the Congress that last year we heard a great deal about the original McKinley man. I claim to be the original person who said that power should be vested in the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have tried since the Congress of 1893 to get these matters before the Congress. It has been introduced in the National Board; was offered in reports of officers; in my report to the Continental Congress of 1894 I made the recommendation; but it was never acted upon. Last year we had a splendid opportunity, when the revision was presented to us, but we frivoleed away our time. I have worked on this since 1892, and I am going to work on it till the power gets back into the Congress, where it belongs; and I simply wanted to say that I hope we will take up these amendments in

a decorous, orderly way and stick to them until we get through with them.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President—(interrupted by Chair).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the lady yield to Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Certainly.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am indebted to you, Madam President, and to you, lady from Massachusetts. I want to give myself the pleasure of saying that what Miss Desha has just announced to you I am in entire accord with. I remember with the utmost satisfaction that she did make such a recommendation to this Congress just at the time she has now stated to you. Of course if she states it as a fact it is a fact, but I have a distinct recollection of the fact that she did first bring before this House in her recommendation the fact that the Congress is the supreme body of this organization, and should be so recognized. And I am only too happy to say that the revision committee, of which I had the honor to be chairman, brought in, in due form, last year a provision which, had it been recognized, would have carried out that very point which Miss Desha was so anxious, and which I am sure a majority of us are anxious, to have carried out.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President, we Massachusetts Daughters wish to sincerely thank the Board of Management for the presentation of these amendments with the stamp of their approval. And I also wish to congratulate not only the chairman of the committee on revision, but also every individual member of that committee, that however indirectly, at last their labors are about to be appreciated. We people in Massachusetts most deeply regretted the untimely death of the revision last year, and we welcome most gladly even a partial resurrection under the form of these proposed amendments.

Mrs. SARGEANT. I rise for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ladies will please state their names distinctly. The Chair has been requested by the reporters to ask every lady to give her name when she rises, otherwise they cannot give you a perfect report, and your names will be left out.

Mrs. SARGEANT. I would like to ask for information as to one point. We are to act upon the amendments. Last year



at the closing session of the Sixth Continental Congress, the Vice-President General from Massachusetts offered a resolution to the effect that the Sixth Congress instruct the Board of Management to report to the Seventh Congress an amendment. I would like to ask if that amendment is to be presented to this Congress for action?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What amendment was that? Have you the amendment there?

Mrs. SARGEANT. I have it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please read it? The Recording Secretary General could perhaps give more information on this point.

Mrs. SARGEANT. It would perhaps save time if I read it here. I have a copy. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them respectively for their own use.'" I would simply ask if this is to be brought up for action, and if it is, I would like to offer a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the Recording Secretary General to make any statement she has to make in answer to this.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The only statement which the Recording Secretary General can make is that that motion, as brought before the Congress of 1897 by Madam Von Rydingsvärd, then State Regent of Massachusetts, that motion of hers which was carried by the Congress, and which the National Board was ordered to send out, they did send out last June; but inasmuch as an amendment, to come before this Congress, must, in accordance with your own Constitution, be approved by the National Board of Management, and as that amendment was not approved by the National Board of Management, I was not able to incorporate it in the set of amendments which I sent out in January. It is for that reason that it is not upon your last circulars of amendments. It went out to you in June.

Mrs. SARGEANT. I understand that, and that is why I asked



the question. We know that that amendment was sent out to us, and that is why I ask if it is to be acted upon now. Does the Congress understand that the Board of Management can overrule the action of the Sixth Congress?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The Seventh Congress cannot, nor could the Sixth Congress, nor can any other Congress, overrule the Constitution of the National Society. We do not claim to overrule anything. We simply claim to abide by the Constitution of the National Society, and when you have amended the Constitution, as we hope you will do to-day, you can bring in a motion before this Congress which will not require the approval of the National Board of Management.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, I have such a severe cold that I am unable to speak. May the Reader read what I have to say?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Don't you think it would be better to have these amendments read to you and then to discuss them after they are submitted to you?

Mrs. WILES. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear the point of order.

Mrs. WILES. This matter is of the most serious importance, ladies. The charter issued by the United States Congress, whose authority we recognize, says that the National Society may adopt a Constitution and make By-laws not inconsistent with law. My point of order is the "not inconsistent with law." I have in my hand a copy of the law of the District of Columbia, which says that the National Society itself shall make the by-laws of the Society itself. Consequently the National Constitution of this Society must yield precedence to the law of Congress under which we are organized, and we must act under the law of Congress, which does not in any way require the approval of the National Board of Management of the By-laws. I am heartily in favor personally of having the approval of the National Board of Management. I wish the approval of the National Board of Management for everything that this Congress does, but that is not the point. The point is the legality of the question, our charter saying that we may make a Constitution and By-Laws not inconsistent with law. My point of order is that the section of the National Constitu-

tion which makes the approval of the Board of Management necessary is inconsistent with the law of Congress, inconsistent with our charter, which says we may make a Constitution not inconsistent with law.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask Miss Desha, as chairman of the charter committee, whether when we accepted the Charter, and the old Society, which had been incorporated under the District laws, accepted the charter from the United States Congress, if they did not accept the old Constitution with it? If the charter members accepted the new charter and the old Constitution, we have to abide by it.

MISS DESHA. Madam President, I am not a lawyer, but I suppose there is no doubt that we are acting legally, as the charter was prepared by General George H. Shields, one of the best lawyers in the country, and we have been acting under the advice of Judge Jeremiah Wilson, who would certainly not permit us to violate the law. My own opinion is that the term "Board of Management" is a general term, applying to the governing power. Our governing power is the Congress, where a majority of the members is necessary for a quorum. During the time between the Congresses we delegate the power to the National Board of Management, and I suppose we can also state what number is necessary to constitute a quorum of that Board. I will consult a lawyer later and inform the Board of Management if there is any error.\*

Mrs. WILES, of Illinois. Madam President, both the old charter and the new charter are under the laws of Congress governing corporations, in chapter 16. In the first place, ladies, if you will look at the page of your own act of incorporation, page 26, we may make by-laws not inconsistent with law. The same law governed us under our old charter and under the new charter. I will read it. "Upon filing their certificate the persons who shall have so given and acknowledged the same, and their associates and successors, shall be——"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very sorry, this is not yet before the House.

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\* The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the reply made by Miss Desha has been inserted by committee from papers delivered to it, and the insertion is believed to be correct.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. WILES. No, Madam Chairman, this is the law of the Congress, to which we must yield obedience whether we wish to or not; and remember that I am speaking against my own wishes, but in favor of the law of Congress. This says that this body politic and corporate, by the name stated in that certificate, and by that name they and their successors may have and use a common seal, may use and change the same at will, and elect officers, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. You can no more restrict our power to change the by-laws by making the approval of the National Board necessary, than you can make our election of officers subject to the approval of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you are out of order; you are talking about something that is not on the paper, and is not to be presented to you this afternoon so far as the Chair understands. It is the amendments that have been presented to you that are under discussion; they will be under discussion.

Mrs. WILES. My point is that the amendments can come before us without the approval of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That any amendment can come before you?

Mrs. WILES. Any amendments of which notice has been given can come before us without the approval of the National Board. I shall be very happy to hand a copy of the law to the platform if there is not one there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have Mrs. Fowler's paper.

Mrs. Foster, in her annual address to the Continental Congress of 1896, said, "You can safely entrust to the Board of Management large executive powers, so long as they are chosen by you, and are under your direction and control." Mrs. Johnston asked in Congress, on one occasion, "Is not the Board of Management carrying out the directions of the Congress?" I answer, in this matter, emphatically, "No." Mrs. Dickins said in the Sixth Congress last year, "Anything which has been done by the Board that does not meet the will of the Congress can be undone in half a minute." The consideration of the "Revised Constitution" was not acted upon by the Sixth Congress, although ordered by the Fifth, because not "approved by a majority of the Board." This amendment has met with the same fate. Though by will of the Sixth Congress the Board was authorized to bring it before the Seventh Congress, this cannot be, because not "approved by a majority of the

Board." If an act of the Board which sets aside the emphatic directions of the Congress can be undone in "half a minute" let us undo this one, and have the question settled—which is the greater power, the *creator* or the *created*?

MISS PIKE. Mrs. President, when the so-called lineal amendment was presented to the Congress of 1893—I think I am right about the date—the Congress directed that the National Board should present that amendment to the following Congress, and it was so presented, although we were informed that the Board was not in favor of it, and it was presented to the Congress of 1894 and passed; voted upon and passed. That was a precedent. Moreover, in one of the articles of the Constitution it says, "All acts of the Board are legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress." Therefore, if one Congress directs that the Board shall present an amendment to the following Congress, and the Board does not approve of that amendment, they are bound to present it, whether with or without their approval, and the Congress can pass upon it because their acts are only legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress. There was another amendment which has not been mentioned, presented by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia, in the Congress of 1897, to the effect that the power of amendment should be vested in the Continental Congress. I don't remember the exact wording, and copies of that were not sent to all the Regents and delegates, for I received none, but I remember very distinctly that the Congress of 1897 directed that that should be presented to the Congress of 1898 to be voted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary General will make a little explanation about that, which I think is due to her.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I am more sorry than I can possibly tell the members of this Congress that this amendment of Mrs. Fendall's was accidentally left off of a portion of the amendments which were sent out. The mistake was made by the clerk in the office who mimeographed these amendments. If you know anything at all about mimeographing, you know that a wax stencil must be made, and that that wax stencil must be renewed for every two hundred copies. In re-

newing it on one occasion she accidentally left off that amendment, which appeared on the larger portion of them, but she is extremely sorry and will do everything in the world to make her explanation satisfactory to the Congress. Since the mistake was found out, postals were written to every State Regent with the request that they tell their delegates as far as they could and make the explanation. This amendment was printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE as having been approved by the Board, I think in the January number, certainly more than thirty days before the Congress, so that in that way this amendment was sent out, and the accidental omission from some of them we deeply regret and we hope you will pardon us. It was a clerical error, and one which was unavoidable apparently.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report on the Constitution and amendments are really before the House now.

Dr. McGEE. I rise to a question of privilege affecting the body. My sympathies are very strongly with the ladies in the rear of the House, and I wish to make the following motion for their benefit: "That any seat which is vacant one-half hour after the opening of each session may be occupied by the delegates who have seats in the rear of the House."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will designate it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." We must have a rising vote. All in favor will please rise. Those opposed will rise. The ayes have it and the motion is carried. Are you ready now?

A MEMBER. I move a reconsideration of the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote in the affirmative?

SAME MEMBER. No; I kept my seat.

Mrs. WALKER. I move it, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to reconsider?

Mrs. WALKER. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of reconsideration will say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. HOLBROOK, of Massachusetts. I was on the point, before adjournment, of expressing my desire that every courtesy should be extended to those who have been unfortunate in the

drawing. Those of us who have good seats regret exceedingly that all have not, and I was on the point at that time of saying that I considered our delegates had a prior right to any invited guest, which I fully believed, but I do think that the motion which has been made that our seats will be taken from us if we are not here within half an hour of the opening, will work not only injustice, but will occasion great confusion. I beg that this may be reconsidered. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before the motion is put before you again, Mrs. Hatcher will read some notices.

Mrs. HATCHER. This note was brought to me by the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, and it says: "Massachusetts has given five seats to California and has three extra seats. Massachusetts suggests that States having vacant seats offer them to the Chairman of the House Committee, Mrs. Hatcher." Those three seats were immediately given to Wisconsin, because Wisconsin came to me and asked for them. Now, if there are other delegations in the House who know that members of their delegations will not come and will send such seats to me it would be an accommodation to the ladies in the back of the House. And furthermore I want to say that I think the audience will be more comfortable now because a partition has been taken down and people can enter through the Fifteenth Street side, through some steps level with the street and so the ladies do not have to climb those iron steps, which were very disagreeable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the original motion of Dr. McGee. Will you read, please? It is not on the platform.

READER. The motion is as follows: "That any seat which is vacant one-half hour after the opening of each session may be occupied by the delegates who have seats in the rear of the House."

Mrs. BALLINGER. Before that vote is put, of course a remark is in order. The solution of this question seems to me the easiest thing in the world. Those who come here with the power to vote, and who make and unmake the laws, should have the right to come forward and occupy these seats. Ex-officers and visitors should take the rear. They take up the



room and they have no authority. They neither should have the right to debate, but I have more to say on that point later. Now I move—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes have it; the motion is lost.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move, Mrs. President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a written motion, Mrs. Ballinger?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I will write it, but will announce it first. I move that, in the sessions to follow, those delegates who have a right to vote shall come up and occupy the seats of the ex-officers and visitors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand the motion, ladies?

A MEMBER. I rise for a point of information. Are there any visitors allowed on this floor? Can any one get in without a delegate's badge?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that there are no visitors or ex-officers on this floor, are there?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Are there no ex-officers on the floor, I would like to ask? Some of them have been there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion, please?

Mrs. HATCHER. That is a mistake. There are no visitors on the floor. This Congress yesterday decided that Honorary and ex-officers should sit in the lower boxes, and they are sitting there. One box was reserved in this theatre for visitors; it has been found necessary to give them two boxes because so many have come. On this side there are two boxes belonging to no one, but Congress decided yesterday that Honorary and ex-officers should sit in the boxes. I believe the Constitution says they have the right to deliberate in the Congress.

A MEMBER. Is it in order to proceed with the business of the afternoon?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, my motion is pending.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion has not been sent up yet.

Mrs. BALLINGER. "That, at the sessions following, the delegates who have the right to vote shall occupy the seats of the ex-officers who have no right to vote."



Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is an objection to that, because it is contrary to the Constitution. You cannot, because the Constitution gives the right of a seat on this floor to the ex-officers. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I object also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business is called for. We will proceed with the regular order of business. The amendments will be read as a whole by the Official Reader.

Mrs. WILES. May I ask for a decision on my point of order, which is that all amendments may come before this House of which due notice has been given.

Mrs. DICKINS. 'This point came up in the Board, as to what law we are incorporated under. We are not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, according to the decision of Mr. Ross Perry. We are incorporated under the Statutes at Large. If the Congress had, three or four years ago, when I tried my best to advocate an amendment giving the Congress alone the power to make amendments, if it had been passed then, there would have been no question about this amendment, but we have a number of amendments which do come before us through the Board. And I think if we could just get to the consideration of them, among them is the amendment giving the Congress the entire power to make amendments. I want to see that passed, and if we can just get to our regular order of business, and get to our amendments, you will find there the one which settles this question once and forever.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair decides that we must go on with the regular order of business, and discuss first the amendments which have been approved by the Board, and the other matter will be attended to later.

(Cries of "Question.")

READER. Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, moves that we take up—

Mrs. BALLINGER. My motion has not been acted upon.

Miss MILLER. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the order of the day. The Official Reader will read the amendment when we have absolute quiet, ladies; it will be a great saving of time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There is a motion pending. If we are to use parliamentary rules here we ought to go on in regular order and not make a spectacle of ourselves like this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs pardon; what does Mrs. Ballinger mean?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I mean, my motion is there, and ought to be acted upon before other matters are taken up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business has been called for, which takes precedence of all motions.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to ask a question for information if I may, and that is, I want to know if the Chair interprets her decision as shutting out later any discussion of amendments, those of which due notice has been given?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all; they will all be brought forward.

Mrs. WILES. Whether approved by the Board or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, that is entirely in the hands of Congress.

READER (reads the amendments entire).

1. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by the Recording Secretary General: To strike out the words "one Surgeon General."

2. Amendment to Article V, Section 2, offered by Miss Helen Meeker, ex-Regent of Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Conn., (presented through Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, but afterwards amended by a committee of five appointed by the National Board of Management to read):

"When a Chapter consists of one hundred members it shall be represented in Congress by its Regent. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may combine temporarily for the election of a delegate for Congress, and when one hundred or more members are thus combined they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent those combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Chapters having two hundred members shall be entitled to a delegate—one for every hundred to be the ratio of representation. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

3. Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York: Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Con-

gress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

4. Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York: To strike out the words "If approved by a majority of the Board," and substitute in same section the word "sixty" for "thirty."

5. Second Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia:

"Proposed amendment to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress; the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

6. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

For the word "one" substitute "two," and for the word "years" substitute "terms." Amended by the Board by the addition of the word "biennially" after the words "by ballot," and striking out the word "annual" before "meeting"; so that the Article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

7. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General:

Change the words "two Registrars General" to "one Registrar General."

Also an Amendment to the same Section offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

Insert in last sentence the words "to such election," making it read: "No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

A MEMBER. I move we take up the amendments *ad seriatum*. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take up the amendments *ad seriatum*. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered. The Official Reader will now read the first amendment, and action will be taken upon that. It will be open to debate.

READER (reads first amendment):

1. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by the Re-

cording Secretary General: To strike out the words "one Surgeon General."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is before you, ladies; what will you do with it? As many as are in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The amendment is accepted. The second amendment will be read.

READER (reads second amendment):

Amendment to Article V, Section 2. Strike out the section and substitute:

"When a Chapter consists of one hundred members it shall be represented in Congress by its Regent. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may combine temporarily for the election of a delegate for Congress, and when one hundred or more members are thus combined they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent these combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Chapters having two hundred members shall be entitled to a delegate—one for every hundred to be the ratio of representation. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment. Mrs. Donald McLean is recognized. There is an amendment to the amendment that the Chair did not know of. This has been sent up, and will have to be read, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it on this which has been sent up to us for consideration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; it applies to this amendment, but is not on the original.

Mrs. McLEAN. We are considering, as I understand it, Madam President, the amendments which have been sent out to us for consideration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, and the other amendment will have to wait. I beg pardon, the parliamentarian advises that the Chair is not right. This is an amendment, ladies, signed by all the State Regents, to this amendment that has just been read and takes precedence, so the Chair understands, of another. It is an amendment to the amendment, therefore the Chair will have to decide that this will have to be read.

Mrs. McLEAN. Any ruling of the Chair is courteous.

READER. This is the substitute amendment for the proposed amendment I have just read, offered by the State Regents, who have combined in opposing it. This is the substitute amendment for the one I have just read: "Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate. [Applause.] When a Chapter has a membership of one hundred it may elect a delegate to the Continental Congress, the ratio of representation for delegates to be one for every one hundred members in a Chapter [applause] and alternates shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates or alternates." [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. It is a source of great pride to any woman to have been about to say what all the State Regents of this country combined have just said. Through a misunderstanding evidently of the parliamentary point, I was under the impression (because of the failure of several years of hard labor to remove the impression which has been indelibly impressed upon me), that we have not the right to consider on the floor of this Congress any amendment which had not been approved by the Board and presented in writing before a meeting of the Congress here assembled. I naturally thought that I would be obliged to speak to the amendment which was sent to every Chapter Regent a month ago, rather than to speak to one which has just been offered from the stage; but as that has been a point which has been near to me for many years, that this Congress might act upon an amendment itself when presented upon the floor of the Continental Congress, in case due notice had been given to the Chapter Regents throughout the country, I am only too happy to say that I trust the amendment, when properly presented to us for consideration, may be unanimously carried; that every Chapter Regent shall be upon the floor of this Continental Congress, if the Chapter is but barely organized and has but twelve members. [Great applause.] There is a principle involved here which not one of us, a member of a Revolutionary Society, would be willing to see abused—a principle of no representation if we are taxed. Therefore,

taxation without representation will never be recognized here. Every Chapter Regent will doubtless have a place upon the floor of this House, and I will admit that as large as it is, it is an inspiring sight instead of an awesome one to me; still if you deem it wisest and best to reduce the number of representatives on the floor of this Continental Congress, let it be done through the one delegate to every one hundred members rather than through any detraction from the right of a Chapter Regent.

Mrs. HARRISON. The Philadelphia Chapter offers the following amendment:

(1) The State Regent, together with the Regent of each Chapter in the State, and a representative chosen by the Chapter shall form an executive council. (2) The Executive Council shall meet at the call of the State Regent not later than three months prior to the convening of the Continental Congress in Washington. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to determine questions of importance to be presented, by the State Regent only, at the Continental Congress. Delegates can enter into discussions. (3) At this meeting of the Executive Council ten delegates and ten alternates, representing the different sections of the State, shall be elected by ballot to attend the Continental Congress at Washington. (4) All States and the District of Columbia shall have equal representation at the Continental Congress. The Philadelphia Chapter strongly recommends that all social functions be omitted during the sessions of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. DICKINS. Do we vote first upon the motion of the State Regents or upon the motion of Mrs. Harrison? If we vote first upon the State Regents' motion I would like to call attention to the fact that that places in our Constitution something that has never been there before, and that is the recognition of alternates. I approve of that, but I would like it stated that the alternates are to vote only in the absence of their delegates or the persons whom they represent. I would like that inserted if we vote first upon that.

Mrs. HARRISON. Does not "an alternate" mean "to take the place of a delegate?"



Mrs. DICKINS. But it does not state it. Don't you think it better be stated?

Mrs. HARRISON. I think "alternate" means "to take the place of a delegate."

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I desire most heartily to endorse all that Mrs. McLean has said, but I desire also to make one point further. As a Regent of a Chapter which outnumbers 100 I am not speaking for myself, but I desire to speak most heartily for the small Chapters of the organization. [Applause.] I believe in having each Chapter represented. I believe also that it should not be represented simply by the Chapter Regent. My point would be to have every Chapter of 100 or less represented not only by the Chapter Regent but by a Regent and one delegate. You cannot believe in putting this solely in the hands even of the Chapter Regent, and while I recognize the fact that this magnificent organization, which has so outgrown our expectations, almost even our hopes, has already grown beyond the range of a woman's voice, still I do not wish to become an oligarch. I think the organizations should be represented, not only every Chapter by its Regent, but every Chapter by a Regent and a delegate. After the first hundred you may reduce ratio of representation as much as you please, without any protest on my part. I speak simply for the small Chapters of the organization. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH. I simply want to call attention to a little clause in the end of that amendment which refers to the payment of dues as applied to delegates. In our present Constitution the payment of dues refers to the payment by all who are represented, and it seems to me very important that that little change should be made, to make it like the present Constitution. It is taken for granted that nobody will be a delegate who has not paid her dues; of course the Chapter would not allow anybody, and that would not be allowed under the present clause of the Constitution, which also covers the payment of dues by all members. I call attention to that.

Mrs. HARRISON. I want to say that I was speaking for the small Chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair had recognized Mrs. Kinney.



Mrs. KINNEY. I want to call the attention of the lady from Massachusetts to the fact that we have already 622 Chapters organized and forming. By the time we come to Congress next year we shall have between 700 and 800 Chapter Regents—that is, if all of them come to Congress. There will be thirty-one National officers and forty-seven State Regents; and if we have no delegates at all this floor will be crowded with that number of women. There will be no room for the delegates. As the State which has the largest representation here [applause] it has seemed that we were doing well in giving up so many of our representatives, as we propose to do if this amendment is accepted. I need only to call your attention to the fact that Connecticut, with its seven million inhabitants, is content to be represented in the United States Congress by six wise men. That United States Congress is made up of Senators and Representatives to the number of less than 500, I think perhaps 450. They make the laws for the United States and look after the vital interests of seventy million people. But we, with our Society of 23,000 members, feel that we must be represented here by at least 800. Is it reasonable, ladies? [Cries of "No" and "Yes."] When this amendment of Miss Meeker's was submitted to us, we discussed it in the Board meeting, and it received the approval of the Board, not, however, with the idea that it would prohibit any of us from voting no, but the simple fact was that it was the first practicable suggestion looking toward a reduction which had ever been brought before us, and we were glad to approve it simply for the sake of bringing it constitutionally before this Congress. It has served its purpose. It has served its purpose beautifully. It has done just what we wanted it to do. It has brought it right here to you, and you have discussed it in all your Chapter meetings, you know what you want, you know you want your Chapter Regents represented here, and we have submitted a substitute for that amendment which has received the approval of all the State Regents to whom we could submit it at a meeting held yesterday and the day before. It has also received the approval of the Atlanta Chapter, in Georgia, which brought from Georgia a substitute amendment almost precisely like this one. And we now submit it and trust that it will receive the approval of

this Congress; every Chapter Regent to be represented, and further representation to be in the ratio of one to every 100 of the Chapter.

Mrs. HARRISON. The Philadelphia Chapter wishes to say that she, too, is looking out for the small Chapters, and it is for the small Chapters that we are providing. It says at this meeting of the Executive Council ten delegates and ten alternates, representing the different sections of the State. With us in Pennsylvania it is rather a large State. I do not suppose that any fair-minded State Regent would in two consecutive years appoint people from the same Chapter. That is, I should suppose it was understood so, that the idea is that every part of our State will be represented in different Congresses, large and small alike. But there is a tendency, of course, if every State Regent and every Chapter Regent must come to the Continental Congress, our Chapters will be divided, until our strength fails on account of women wanting to come to the Congress. We are providing for increasing our representation instead of diminishing it. We want to understand that this clause is for the small Chapters.

Mrs. BECKER, of Illinois. I would like to express here the thanks of our Chapter, the Chicago Chapter, which I believe is one of the largest, if not the largest. We this year sent thirteen delegates, and all are present, from Chicago. At a meeting of our Chapter two or three days before coming to the Congress it was unanimously voted that Chicago with her large number should do everything possible to aid and further small Chapter representations. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVEY, of Minnesota. I represent one of the smallest Chapters in Minnesota, and I wish to speak in favor of the amendment offered by Philadelphia. I am a young woman in your convention; this is my first chance on the floor. I admire the Constitution of the United States; I think this looks toward a similar constitution. I believe if we as small Chapters in States want representation in this Congress we should have to make our wants known in our own States before we come here. Let us have a State organization. [Cries of "No! No!"] You say "no, no." Did your State Regent ever call a number of your Regents together and didn't you have a good

meeting? You haven't done as well as ours, then. It is not against the National. Is the State Legislature against the National?

Mrs. DICKINS. Yes, rather.

Mrs. DAVEY. I am still in favor of the amendment. It is not against the National, but it is in favor of small Chapters. It simply favors State meetings. Perhaps I used the wrong word, but I meant a State meeting or a State council of delegates, who state what they want and then they can get it through some one who will say what the State wants or what one Chapter or two Chapters want, or what they all want.

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. I want to speak in favor of the small Chapters. We came a long way, three thousand miles, to come to this convention. We have not a Chapter Regent in the building, nor have we a State Regent here, and we have but five delegates. If this Congress passes this amendment, that every Chapter Regent must be present and no alternates, then we only have five anyway; the Chapters of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have 100 and 150. We might as well leave and stay out altogether from the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have no Chapter in our State numbering 100; our largest Chapter numbers sixty-five. The other Chapters are much smaller. We would have to combine and could never get a delegate to this convention. We cannot afford to come so far, or to make it obligatory upon our Regent to come here every time. It is not fair to us small Chapters in the far West.

Mrs. Low, of Wisconsin. I wish to say that I represent a very small Chapter, and I came here instructed to vote for or to work for a representation of every Chapter in the United States; but I wish to say one thing. I think that will be carried, I think everybody is in favor of it; but I want to say one thing in regard to the amendment of the lady from Pennsylvania wherein she says that the Chapters will divide themselves up into small Chapters, if they can have extra representation by that means. I think it will be within the control of this Congress, if that happens, to designate how many Chapters there shall be in each State, and to say that if it comes to a point of Chapters dividing themselves up in order to have rep-

resentation it will have to be regulated by Congress, and by that means frightening people against dividing, against each Regent having a representative in this Congress.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I represent a very small State. We have four Chapters. We never, in all probability, shall have 100 women in any one Chapter. I beg that you will not cut off Chapter Regents, otherwise Delaware will not have any representation in this Congress except the State Regent.

Mrs. WARING, of South Carolina. I agree with the lady from Delaware. I belong to a small State, South Carolina, where there are only small Chapters, and I do hope the representation of the small Chapters will not be cut off. I think it is due to every Chapter that the Regent should be present or the alternate. [Applause.]

Mrs. BINGHAM, of Oregon. I am from one of the least important States in this Congress. Our Chapter numbers but thirty and we have but one in the State. Oregon is growing rapidly, and I think we should have a better representation than this provides. I think the State Regent should have an alternate here and the Chapter should have one or two delegates as provided for.

Mrs. MARSHALL, of Kentucky. As I understand it, the substitute given by the State Regents to this amendment is very much in favor of the small Chapters. You are now represented by one delegate—most of the small Chapters—and this amendment allows for an alternate, so that all the small Chapters will be represented. The only difference will be in the large Chapters, and we are all willing to cut down those Chapters.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. A paper has been circulated so generally with that Pennsylvania amendment on it that it seems to me we might be ready for the question upon that.

Mrs. DAVOL. I think the strength of our organization as a National organization will come from the children, the smaller Chapters. I think the personal contact with the Congress, as we have now, arouses enthusiasm. I speak from experience, it being my first meeting. I think we should do everything to foster the smaller Chapters. When we put them down to one delegate, the Chapter Regent and one delegate for every hundred members, we debar those smaller Chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that this substitute would provide a way for the smaller Chapters to be represented.

Mrs. DAVOL. We are willing to take one for every fifty; that will tide us over.

Mrs. CRESAP. I would like to suggest that, as I understand it, any twelve or thirteen ladies can form a Chapter, and there can be more than one Chapter in one town; therefore there is a great danger, if every Regent of a Chapter is represented, one might say that every little town in the United States should be represented by one person; therefore would it not be a good thing to have a State Congress, where every Chapter would have the right to send its delegate, and then from those that State conference could elect delegates to the Continental Congress; then every State would be represented, and every Chapter would be represented; but if in future the Chapters grow, and each town has two or even more, it will grow to enormous proportions, and I would suggest that a State Congress would be the best way out of the difficulty.

Mrs. AVERY. I cannot refrain from saying one word on this subject. The amendment as presented to us is entirely against the spirit of the American institutions. No taxation without representation. [Applause.] I feel very sure that it is utterly impossible for that to pass. The Western Reserve Chapter instructed their delegates on one point only. They said: Go to Washington and look matters over, but you are instructed to vote against that amendment. Be just to the small Chapters. [Applause.] Our National organization rests on the Chapters, and not on the States. We are a National organization, with Nation with a big N, and we must not forget that. I believe that the amendment that has been offered as a substitute, whereby the representation of the larger Chapters is cut down, is just and right. [Applause.] The small Chapters will find that the large Chapters are ever desirous of doing the right thing by the smaller Chapters. We recognize the fact that the work that is done in the small towns, with the difficulties that they have, the lack of libraries that they have, with all those things in their way, is fully equal to the work done by the large Chapters in the large States. [Applause.] I do not know that

I need to say anything more. It is very easy to see the temper of this House. I believe that we should vote down unanimously the resolution disfranchising the small Chapters. I believe that we shall adopt the substitute, which is just to all.

Mrs. HARRISON. I would like to explain that the Philadelphia Chapter has never approved of State organization.

Mrs. WILES. I want to make a privileged motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What privilege?

Mrs. WILES. I want to make a privileged motion, that the question be divided, and it is done simply to facilitate business and hurry up matters. I move that we vote first upon the question that each Chapter in the country be represented by its Regent or alternate, dividing the question, and vote on that separately to hurry up things.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We must have the privileged question.

Miss MILLER. I want to say that it is unnecessary to put the word "alternate" in; the alternate is the Regent in the absence of the Regent. She is the representative of the principal in the absence of the principal.

A MEMBER. We have 622 delegates entitled to come here this year, and that would fill this whole house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the division of this question?

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to a point of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one point of privilege up now. We cannot consider two points of privilege at once. A delegate has demanded a division here, and it can be done upon her request. She wants the substitute divided. It is the substitute that she wants divided. All in favor of dividing the substitute will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes have it, and the substitute will be divided.

Mrs. SARGENT. Just one word, please, and that is this: There seems to be so much fear that the large Chapters will split into small ones, that I want to say one word. Of the work of the Chapters of this organization, a very small part of it is coming to this Congress. Our work is perpetuating the memory of our ancestors, building monuments, and restoring old houses,



and we want all the money we can have to do it, and so we grow as large as we can so as to have that money, and we never shall split into small Chapters for the sake of being represented in this Congress, I am sure.

Mrs. McLEAN. I did not intend to speak to the question of privilege, save to second it. I am waiting for the regular business.

Mrs. NEWPORT, of Minnesota. I want to correct the impression made by my friend, Mrs. Davey, from Duluth, Minnesota. She used the word "Congress" for "conference." I have held such a conference for years. We call our State together to talk over these matters. I had to come to Washington to learn that I was working against the National organization. It never occurred to us. We are working in harmony with the National organization. I believe in State conferences in an honorable way, instead of two or three Regents getting together and working against not only our State but our National organization. [Applause.] (Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. CRESAP. I would like to say that, in making the statement I did, it would include the smallest Chapter, because one would be chosen from it as a delegate by the State conference to the Congress, so that by having a State conference it is not ignoring the smallest Chapter. No matter how small a State in this broad United States, it has its representation in Congress.

Mrs. HOGG. I am not able to speak this afternoon; may my representative read merely an article from the Constitution?

Miss HARDING. Madam Chairman, the question of cutting out the representation of Chapter Regents cannot come before this Congress. Article VII of the Constitution, under which we still work, declares they may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society.

Mrs. HARRISON. In my amendment I asked that that should be omitted—in my amendment that I sent up to you.

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to a point of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Walker has the floor.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish you would rule that no woman shall speak twice to the same motion. We will never get through these amendments if they are allowed to do so. [Applause.]



PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that you cannot speak twice to the same point, and when one lady has spoken she certainly ought to yield to another lady, especially on the other side of the question. There is a rule, ladies, that you should not speak but three minutes at a time; that was accepted yesterday, I think. Therefore we will kindly be a little more particular in regard to the speaking.

Mrs. RATHBONE. I am requested to repeat a resolution passed by the Ohio delegation yesterday: "That Ohio is emphatically opposed to any amendment that would disfranchise the Regents of all Chapters;" offered by Mrs. Avery. [Applause.] (Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. The question is called upon the first branch of this substitute. The first branch will be read by the Official Reader.

READER. "Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent and alternate."

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that that be accepted.  
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this section or branch be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the first branch is carried. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will now read the balance of the substitute.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to let you know that that is already in the Constitution. It is already there, and cannot be changed now.

Mrs. MILLS, of New York. I would move the acceptance of that substitute as read by the Reader, down to the last clause. In the substitute the last clause reads: "Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates." In our Constitution the last clause reads: "Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." Those two are very different in their meaning. I move that we leave the last clause of the substitute out, and that the clause remain as it is in the Constitution now—"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." The substitute would simply mean that you can-

not send a delegate here unless she has paid her dues. I move that we leave it as it is in the Constitution.

Seconded by Miss CHENOWETH and others.

Mrs. DICKINSON, of Illinois. I would like to suggest an amendment to this effect: That the small Chapters be entitled to a delegate for the first 50 members, after that when they reach 100 members let them have a delegate for every 100 members, the same rule to apply to the large Chapters. It is a great struggle for the small Chapter to attain the number of 50, in many cases; 100 seems quite beyond their power in a great many instances. If they had a delegate for the first 50, after that let them have one for each 100 members, and the same in the large Chapters, which would reduce the representation of the large Chapters, and give the smaller Chapters an opportunity not to be discouraged in their efforts to attain a membership of 100.

Miss MILLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion must be sent up in writing with the lady's name on it; it was a very long motion.

Mrs. HOLBROOK, of Massachusetts. I rise to ask for information. If that clause in our Constitution is substituted, does it imply that only those who have paid their dues shall make up the number which is entitled to representation? Does it mean that in a Chapter of 100, if one member were absent from our country, and for some unexplained reason had failed to pay her dues, the other 99 should lose their representation?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mills can answer that.

Mrs. MILLS. I think that where one member has not paid her dues that would be a matter for the Chapter to take care of. They should not lose their representation for that one person. The Constitution clearly leaves the representation upon the question of dues.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I do not think my question is answered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mills, will you come forward, please, and answer this lady's question, so that she will understand exactly the status of your motion?

Mrs. MILLS. I have not heard the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state it again?

Mrs. HOLBROOK. You stated that the clause in the Constitution prevented any number being represented unless all the dues were paid, as I understand it. If for any reason one member of a Chapter of 100 had failed to pay her dues, would the other 99 lose their representation?

Mrs. MILLS. Not in my opinion.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. Why not?

Mrs. MILLS. Because the Chapter, then, should settle for that one person.

Mrs. TORRANCE, of Minnesota. I do not believe that this Congress understands an amendment that has been brought forward by the representatives of Pennsylvania, the Daughters of Pennsylvania. There seems to be a great desire on the part of the Congress to be kind to the small Chapters and the smaller States; and I think if it was understood they would pay more attention to those amendments; from the spirit of their remarks I think they have misunderstood them. This amendment, as offered by Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia, is to give equal representation to every State, and the amendment is in the interest of the smaller States and the smaller Chapters of the Daughters. Oregon, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, all States would have equal representation according to the amendment.

Mrs. HARRISON. It is to protect the small Chapters, not against them.

Mrs. ATKINS, of Indiana. It seems to me that in case we are a Senate, representing each State alike, we need also a House of Representatives.

Dr. MCGEE. I rise for information. What is the motion before the House? The ladies seem to be discussing three or four motions at once; will the Chair kindly state what is the matter before the House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is on the branch of the substitute relative to representation, and there is an amendment to the substitute that we are waiting for. The lady gave it, but gave it very long, orally; we are waiting for that and we cannot do very much business before we get it.

Dr. MCGEE. Is not Mrs. Mills' amendment before the House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is to the third branch, not the second.

Dr. McGEE. It was made before the other one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will come up later. It does not relate to the second branch of the substitute. The Reader will read the second branch, and we will be very glad to have the motion of the lady relating to it.

READER (reads second branch of substitute):

"When a Chapter has a membership of one hundred it may elect a delegate to the Continental Congress; the ratio of representation for delegates to be one for every one hundred members in a Chapter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? You have heard the motion; all in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." A rising vote is called for. All in favor of the motion will please rise. It has been stated that the ladies do not understand the motion, therefore the Chair will ask you to take your seats, and the Reader will read the second branch of the substitute, which refers to representation, and the amendment.

Mrs. DICKINSON. I see that there is a slight misunderstanding of my amendment to the amendment. I would not wish to have two delegates after the attainment of 100 members by a Chapter, so I fear I did not make it clear. When a Chapter has the first fifty let it have one delegate; when it reaches a hundred let it have one delegate only; but for the first fifty the encouragement of having one delegate will be a great incentive to the growth of the Chapter. Then after that, when they reach 100, they have one delegate for the 100, and so on for every 100 attained.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was that stated in your motion?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Can I speak to that and say that is the law now?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Let me tell you; let me speak to that, Madam Chairman. Our Constitution says that whenever twelve members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the Board of Management, form a Chapter.

Your Constitution further says that representation shall begin after that, one to every fifty members. Read your Constitution. I am not talking about the second representation; it is the first delegate I am talking about. Each Chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress, in addition to its Regent. That is in your Constitution, ladies. If you take into consideration that after your Chapter is formed you have a right to fifty members before you have a delegate, you won't have such a large delegation to contend with. I only wish to call your attention to the fact that it is unnecessary to talk about the other fifty.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been asked to request you to read the remainder of it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am only talking about the first delegate. You have a right, ladies—this is a subject I have been contending with the Board for four years, and could not get it before them as I wanted it. You have a right now to a delegate to the first fifty members under the Constitution.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am right—I want to maintain that.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I arise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood has the floor.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. When the resolution was offered an amendment was offered by Philadelphia. That amendment has not been voted on, and I say, let us go back and have a change in the program, and vote on something on which you can all agree. I think that amendment should be voted on.

Mrs. McLEAN. We have divided the question. We have voted on one-half the question, and we are now about to vote on the second half of the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called. All that demanded the previous question must rise; it takes two-thirds to go on; there is a two-thirds vote, and the question will be taken. The question is upon the amendment offered by this lady, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, of Chicago, Regent of the Chicago Chapter.

READER (reads amendment):

"I move to amend by substituting: "The Chapters shall be

entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you understand the motion?

(Answers of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you come up and explain your motion? Mrs. Dickinson has the floor, and we are waiting for her to explain this motion.

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. The previous question was called for by the House, and therefore the motion must be put at once. Am I not right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been put.

SAME MEMBER. No, you simply got the sense of the House. We rose, over two-thirds of us; we asserted that we are ready to vote this minute, and therefore no one has the floor; am I not right, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was read by the Official Reader and it was put to vote. They rose and said they did not understand the motion at all; therefore the lady was asked to come and explain her motion.

SAME MEMBER. But how could we say that we did not understand if by a vote to call the previous question we showed that we were ready to vote?

Mrs. McLEAN. We have said that, and are ready for the question. But may this House not accord the courtesy to the Regent of this Chapter to explain her motion, and then we can act intelligently?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it the wish of this House to hear this lady explain her motion?

(Answers of "Yes, yes.")

Mrs. DICKINSON. I move to amend the amendment by substituting: The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. [Applause.] This to apply to all Chapters. In this way the representation of the large Chapters will be reduced. Whereas we now in Chicago have a membership of 600, and a representation of one to each fifty,



we would then be reduced to half the number of delegates, which would be a representation of one to every one hundred. This is to apply to all Chapters, the first part of the amendment to apply merely to the forming of the Chapters before they attain one hundred members. Am I understood?

(Cries of "Yes" and "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand the motion now, ladies; all in favor of this amendment—

A MEMBER. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of laying it on the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes have it; the motion is before the House. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed to the motion will say "no." The ayes evidently have it; the motion is carried. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We come now to the third branch, ladies.

A MEMBER. People in this part of the House did not understand what they were voting for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would have been better to have notified the Chair before.

SAME MEMBER. We could not get recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very sorry; she tries to recognize everybody. You will have to move a reconsideration.

SAME MEMBER. I move a reconsideration.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote in the affirmative?

SAME MEMBER. I did not vote at all, because I did not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read it to you, so that you will understand it.

A MEMBER. I voted in the affirmative. As my delegation could not hear, I move a reconsideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A reconsideration of the question is moved. All in favor of reconsideration will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the reconsideration is not carried; the motion is lost. The Chair will direct the Official Reader to read the



motion again, that you may understand it thoroughly, and if you do not understand you will please let us know.

READER (reads third branch of substitute):

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

A MEMBER. I did not so understand the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now on the third branch of the substitute.

Mrs. LEWIS, of Tennessee. I thought we were voting to table that amendment proposed by the lady from Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We did vote on it, but it was not carried. Really, ladies, the Chair does not know how she can prevent the confusion; it is surely yourselves and not the Chair. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOLCOMB. Ladies, it seems to me the present confusion is the strongest argument we can have in favor of lessening the representation. [Applause.] Committees who sit on the sides cannot hear; they cannot act with any wisdom or discretion if they cannot hear. If we are going to have such a large representation as we now have here to-day, we need new throats, new voices, and new kinds of ears. The motion to which we have just listened is not a remedy for this difficulty. If every Chapter is represented by its Regent we shall have, I believe, 622 representatives without delegates. We have no other remedy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now on the third branch of this substitute; it will now be read.

READER (reads):

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand that, ladies? If not, we will have it read again. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The third section is carried.

A MEMBER. May we have the motion read as it will stand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets very much, but that is passed. We will now come to the fourth clause (after the fourth clause is read).

Mrs. LEWIS, of Tennessee. A moment ago this lady from

Connecticut moved to reconsider that question that was voted on awhile ago, and she had a second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reconsideration was put and was lost.

Mrs. LEWIS. I beg your pardon, madam; I did not so understand it.

READER (reads):

"Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates or alternates."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the amendment.

Mrs. MILLS. That clause is as it is in the present Constitution. I merely moved that we leave that clause untouched.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What Mrs. Mills moves is to cut that clause: "And delegates shall be elected in the ratio of one to will say 'aye;' those opposed, 'no.'" It is so ordered. That section will be cut out from the substitute. The question now recurs upon the substitute entire, and it will be read by the Official Reader.

READER (reads substitute):

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent and her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

A MEMBER. The words "a Regent *and* her alternate" should be "a Regent *or* her alternate." That is just a modification of one word, simply a correction, instead of reading "and alternate," read it "or alternate."

Mrs. ALLEN, of Massachusetts. May I ask for information? Does that as we have voted make any provision for Chapters who have two, three, or four hundred members?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read again so that you may understand it.

Mrs. VANN, of New York. I move to add to the second clause: "And delegates shall be elected in the ratio of one to

100." We all understand that was a part of the motion or of the amendment.

A MEMBER. That was why I asked; that was not as it was read finally.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the motion read again, ladies, and we will see if that was correct.

READER (reads motion again):

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

A MEMBER. I would like to ask for information; what number do we have to reach to have two delegates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you.

Mrs. WILES. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. WILES. That motion as read leaves out everything about the members who have paid their dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is left as it is in the Constitution.

A MEMBER. As far as this motion goes, we have settled it that we are to have a representative for the first fifty, and also the same representative when it reaches 100. Now we need not unsettle that. I should think we could continue and settle about those having over 100, and so on.

Mrs. ALLEN. That is why I asked for information. I desired to add that clause, that after 100 is reached one delegate or alternate shall be allowed for every 100 members after the first hundred. I think the House understood it that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You offer that as an amendment?

Mrs. ALLEN. Yes, I think the ladies all understood that was included and was left out by accident.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President, I think we are all speaking to the same point, and are all absolutely agreed in what we want, and all in full agreement with the one who has offered the motion, but I think just the form of expression does not

exactly express what we want. What I am about saying is in entire sympathy with what this lady has spoken, but I think we can put it in better form, in fewer words; and I would suggest that instead of putting that on as an additional clause, we should say—I cannot repeat just the motion, but I can give my idea of it—the idea of this lady and I think the idea of the House is this, that we wish to give a delegate for the first fifty members, and after the first fifty members in the ratio of one to every 100. [Cries of “No! No!”] That is as I understand it, Madam President, and it seems to me that conveys the idea.

MISS PIKE. I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that Mrs. Burhans has made one or two slight mistakes. Her motion would change entirely what we have already voted. It would make the second delegate come for 150 members, but if she inserts the words that when we come to 100, then a change will be made in the representation and every 100 members have a representation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the first motion that has come to the Chair in writing. This motion is ahead of yours and will have to take precedence.

READER. “After the first 100 the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate for every subsequent 100.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion, ladies; what will you do with it? All in favor will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The motion is carried. Now the question turns on the substitute.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order now to offer another amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, an amendment to the substitute.

Mrs. DRAPER. Inasmuch as Article V, Section 2, is entirely eliminated, and this is a substitute for it, unless we offer an amendment and add the words “Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation,” there will be nothing in the new Constitution which will refer to the dues of members. I am very sure it was Mrs. Mills’ intention to keep that sentence in the Constitution, and I second her if she offers it.

Mrs. MILLS. I understand the ruling of the parliamentarian was that if we struck out the last clause in the substitute we left

in the last clause of the Constitution, and therefore that remains in.

Mrs. DRAPER. Do I understand that this is so, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the understanding of the Chair.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have just asked the parliamentarian, and I think he told me it was better to add it in this way. There was a misunderstanding, and he thought the ruling was, strike out the first clause of Section 5, whereas it is strike out Section 2, Article V; and if we strike out the whole section we strike out that sentence, and there is no sentence in the whole Constitution about paid-up members. Therefore I would, with Mrs. Mills' permission, offer this, that we add the sentence "Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. Now the motion recurs upon the substitute as amended. The ladies who will speak are requested to come to the top step and stand there so that the ladies at the back may hear, and the Official Reader is requested to read all motions twice. Mrs. McLean has the floor.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I am simply here to state what I consider to be what we have acted upon, what I believe this House has acted upon, in order that we may expedite further action. There has been an amendment put before this House, which was first sent out a month ago, providing for the elimination of certain Regents of Chapters from the floor of this Congress. There was a substitute offered by the State Regents of this country, providing that every Regent of a Chapter should have her place upon this floor, and that thereafter there should be one delegate for every 100 members. I had the honor of speaking in accord with that resolution, which in the interval, upon motion of the lady from Chicago, had been divided into clauses. The first clause acted upon was to the effect that we should be represented here by every Regent or her alternate of any and every Chapter in this country. That was acted upon affirmatively. We now have acted upon the

amendment offered by the Regent of the Chicago Chapter to the amendment, that for every fifty members belonging to a Chapter there should be a delegate, for every 100 that same delegate should serve, and there should be but one delegate for 100, for every 200 members but two delegates. We acted upon that amendment to the amendment affirmatively. We have now just taken action on the original amendment offered by the State Regents, to the effect that there should be but one representative for every 100 members——

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. McLEAN. We now stand, as I understand it, with a Regent for every Chapter and one delegate for every 100 members. That is just the point I am making. We acted upon that affirmatively, by the resolution offered by the Regent of the Chicago Chapter that we should have a delegate for the first fifty members, that there should still be but one for the first 100 members—I am correct, am I not?—that there should then be two for 200 members—that is correct, is it not?—then what is the motion offered by Mrs. Vann, of New York, which we have just acted upon? That was not an amendment which was interpolated and correctly so by Mrs. Mills, of New York, but Mrs. Vann, of Syracuse, New York, offered an amendment from the back part of the House. It was acted upon affirmatively, and it was in contradistinction to the action we had just taken on the Chicago Regent's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the motion to be read by the Reader?

Mrs. McLEAN. I will be delighted, for I want to enlighten my part of the House.

READER (reads motion):

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate for every subsequent one hundred. An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate.



Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

Mrs. McLEAN. Then we have now a Regent for every Chapter, a delegate for the first fifty, the same delegate for the first 100, and in subsequent ratio one for every succeeding 100; that is settled; and we are to pay out dues before we can be represented. That is settled, is it not? I therefore move, Madam President, that we proceed to act upon the next amendment before us. [Applause.]

Seconded.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to speak before proceeding to vote. The point was well made that we had finished that a while ago; I move we go on to the next amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? [Cries of "Question."] The question has not been settled. It is upon the substitute as amended, the whole thing.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the whole substitute as amended be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. We now come to the third amendment, which will be read by the Official Reader.

READER. Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York. Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress, approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the amendment be accepted.

Mrs. WILES. I move an amendment. I am very glad, ladies, to have an opportunity to prove what I said in making my previous point, that the Board of Managers should not deal with the by-laws, because I think that this amendment as presented



does not give enough power to the Board of Management, and my amendment is that we should add to it, subject to the law of Congress, under which our charter is given us, which states that the Board of Management "shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society." That is the law under which our charter is given us, and our charter, on page 26, says that we may make a constitution not inconsistent with law. I therefore move that amendment in order that we may be in accord with the law under which our charter is given us; and I wish to say, further, in speaking to this point, that it is a matter of the greatest possible interest to every individual Chapter in the country. The only way in which I know about this law is because I was appointed by my Chapter as a member of a committee to revise the by-laws of the Chapter. We found that our by-laws must be in accord with the Constitution of the National Society, and must also, under our charter, be in accord with the law of Congress; and the two things were quite impossible, because the National Constitution was not in accordance with the law of Congress; and I want to call your attention to this fact because we must go home and revise our Chapter by-laws in accordance with the work that we are doing here to-day. We do not want to have it illegal in any way. I can read that section of the law, but I have read that clause of it which says that the Board of Management shall have the control of the affairs and funds of the Society.

A MEMBER. I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have now before you the amendment to the amendment. It will be read by the Official Reader. Miss Forsyth wants to speak first.

MISS FORSYTH. I think there is a misunderstanding as to the significance of this amendment. I have had the highest legal authority for this amendment as it stands. I have been told that it withdrew from the National Board of Management absolutely nothing of its power, except two things. One of these was the privilege to make by-laws during the year; the other was the privilege to create new offices during the year. There has been an absolute unanimity among all who have considered this; every one has felt that the time had come when we do not need new by-laws during the year, and we do not need new offi-

cers during the year. [Applause.] More than that, I myself was a Chapter Regent in the very earliest days of this Society. I never quite knew from one month to another what the laws of our Society were, because then, possibly necessarily, the by-laws were constantly changing. Every one who has fully understood the purpose of this has insisted upon the fact that it was very pernicious to our work to have these by-laws changed during the year, and if that is the only thing that we are to drop, and the creation of new offices, certainly we have officers enough at present. If those are the only things to be dropped out, and the last clauses of this amendment cover fully all the administrative work of the Board of Management, what more do we want? If there are any questions that this House wishes to ask of me in regard to this, I will be very glad to answer them; but it is most important that the defining of the work of the Board, and preventing legislation that might conflict with what is the prerogative of our legislative body, should be carried out. [Applause.]

Mrs. JOY. I ask for information. In this amendment I see it said about the Board that they shall carry out the orders of Congress and approve applications. Suppose they want to disapprove an application; according to this as it stands, they must approve every application. I should like to suggest that the word "approve" be changed to "act upon."

A MEMBER. I second it.

Miss PIKE. I did want to speak in favor of this motion. Mrs. President, I hold that not only should the Board not have the power to make new by-laws; I hold that they should never have had the power to make by-laws for the government of the Society at all. By-laws for the government of the Society should be made by the Continental Congress.

Mrs. DICKINS. Are not we to have a vote on the amendment first?

Miss FORSYTH. With all due deference to the remark just made by Miss Pike, it seems to me that it would be better at this busy time to confine ourselves to the consideration of what is immediately before us. The by-laws have been made by the National Board; all we wish now is to prevent having more by-laws made except by our legislative body.

Miss PIKE. I cannot altogether agree with the State Regent from New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Speak to the motion, please, Miss Pike.

Miss PIKE. I cannot altogether agree, because there are some by-laws that some of the members of this body desire changed; and as at present in the by-laws the power of amendment is in the National Board; and I hold that as the by-laws are made for the government, with two exceptions, I believe, of the National Society, the power should be vested in the Continental Congress. If we make of the National Board an administrative body, exactly an administrative body and no longer a legislative body, it will not then have the power either to make new by-laws or to make amendments to the by-laws; but I am speaking in favor of it. I wanted to hear more reasons for opposing it. I was afraid there might be somebody opposed to it, and I wanted to hear more reasons for opposing it.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. As a member of the Revision Committee, we had the honor to present to you the same resolution last year, abolishing the power of the National Board to make by-laws.

A MEMBER. I would like to have the Federal law read, so that we may see whether it conforms.

Mrs. WILES. There are two sections of this Federal law. (Reads from page 16, Section 546.) There seems to be the greatest confusion about this matter. When I spoke I made no point about by-laws the second time; that was decided by our President General, as I understand it, with entire satisfaction to every one, certainly so to me. But I think that in order to have it understood, as it is a difficult legal question, if you will bear with me I will read both points. "Upon filing their certificate the persons who shall have so given and acknowledged the same, and their associates and successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors may make and use a common seal, and may alter and use the same at pleasure, and may make by-laws and elect officers and agents," etc., etc. I made that point earlier this afternoon, but it is not the point

under discussion now. My amendment has nothing to do with the way in which we may make by-laws. My amendment is an amendment to the amendment offered by the National Board, which will read that the National Board of Management shall be an administrative body which shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society. My amendment is to insert the words "and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society." These are quoted from the law of Congress which the Charter says we must obey, page 16, clause 547. "Such incorporated Society may elect its trustees, directors or managers at such time and place as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Whenever a vacancy shall occur it shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of the Society." I move to add those words, "and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society," because as they have been sent out to us by the National Board there is the greatest possible misunderstanding among our local Chapters. We were absolutely unable to agree as to the legal interpretation of this section in the Chicago Chapter, and we consulted the ablest corporation lawyers in Chicago, who told us that we must be bound by this law; and I do not ask for any interpretation of the law; I simply ask to have the words of the law put into our National Constitution, so that it may be there for reference, and so that each Chapter may be sure it is in accordance with the national law. The only argument I have heard against my point this afternoon is that it is not necessary; but it seems to me entirely necessary, just because there is so much misunderstanding on this point, to quote the law in this article, so that there may be no question whatever about it.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Do I understand that the National Board has the entire control of all the funds of this Society, without the Congress having the right to have any voice with regard to them?

Mrs. WILES. My only answer, ladies, would have to be to quote the law of Congress, which says, "The Board of Manage-

ment shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society."

Mrs. KIMBALL. Does not that mean subject to the by-laws made by the Society?

Mrs. WILES. The law of Congress cannot be subject to the by-laws; the by-laws must be subject to the Congress.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Does it not create a trust?

Miss DESHA. Does the lady from Chicago know that we are incorporated under the law of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. WILES. This is quoted from the law in the District of Columbia. Our charter is given in the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society. These sections of this law, if they had been printed in that book, would have prevented a great deal of misunderstanding, because the charter issued by Congress says that we may make a Constitution not inconsistent with the law. What law? This law. This is the law. We cannot make a Constitution inconsistent with this law.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Is there no way in which we can direct our Executive Board with regard to the disposal of our own funds? Are they absolute with regard to the funds?

Miss DESHA. We got our charter given to us under the law of the District of Columbia. We made the persons who asked for that charter accept the charter. We adopted the Constitution and by-laws as they then stood, and we adopted all of you as members of the Society with the distinct understanding that our own body would arrange our affairs, that the National Board of Management manage the affairs given to it to manage, subject always to the Continental Congress. No act shall be legal and binding until confirmed or approved of by the Continental Congress. [Applause.] I do not think that any society can possibly be wrong if this thing meant that they were to lay down general laws for the management of every society; and it is a very peculiar thing that the National Board and the people living in Washington have tried year after year, year after year, to take the power away from the Board and put it back here where it was in the beginning. Somebody from a distance insists on the National Board having power; then you will go home and abuse the National Board. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, I cannot see that there is any conflict

between the law as rendered and what I have offered to you. I do see that there is an inadvertence in one expression. I had intended to place this before you in this way: "Act upon" applications for membership instead of "approve;" that I suggest, myself, as an amendment to this—as a correction, rather. This was a mere inadvertence that it had gone out in that way; how, I do not know. But as far as any conflict between what has been suggested to us and what I have offered to you is concerned, I cannot see. It seems to me that discussion of this is wasting time; that most of you understand whether you wish the Board of Management to be defined as an administrative body and attend to all the business that any administrative body can attend to, or whether you do not.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the amendment is carried. The question is upon the amendment as amended, and will be read by the Reader.

READER (reads amendment with the amendment added by Mrs. Wiles):

Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York: Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the National Society. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress, act upon application for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

MEMBER. Has the amendment been passed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; the question recurs upon the amendment to the amendment. That amendment will be read alone. [Cries of "No! No!"] The Chair is very much in doubt. She is informed that that amendment has been passed, but she does not remember having put the question.

Mrs. WILES. May I explain? The amendment was passed, but of course, if the Chair does not recall it—(interrupted.)



(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. It was the previous question; I called for it myself.

Mrs. WILES. If you would wait, I was about to say that I should be very happy to have it put to vote again. The Chair did not put the previous question; that was what was called for. Let us let that go, because we are all willing to have it voted on again. I want to speak to the remarks of this lady. She seems to understand that my amendment is in conflict with the amendment offered by herself. I wish to disclaim this; it is in absolutely no sense in conflict; it simply further defines it. I am entirely in accord with this lady, and I wish to say that there are a great many members of this Order who do not find fault with the National Board. [Great applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. I offered this as a member of the National Board. I am not in conflict with the National Board, and the National Board passed it, and they did so because they felt that it was time this thing should be clearly defined; and if difficulties have arisen they should be met by just what I have offered to you now. I can see no reason for the clause that is proposed. I can see no conflict between the law and the statement that is down here. The only thing that we need, it seems to me, to understand each other fully, is that we correct this one word "approve" and change it into "act upon" applications for membership.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called. The reporters have reported to us that that motion has never been put. The Chair is quite confident that she would remember having put the motion, but she does not remember having put it. The question is upon the amendment to the amendment, which will be read by the Official Reader.

READER. "And shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society."

A MEMBER. I move that this amendment be laid on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion will lay the whole thing on the table.

Miss DESHA. The motion lays the whole matter on the table.

Miss PIKE. When the previous question is called you cannot make another motion; you must take the vote immediately.



Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of order. The previous question was never put; it requires a two-third vote, which is a rising vote, consequently it was never put.

A MEMBER. I withdraw my motion to lay on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is withdrawn, ladies, and the question is before you exactly as it was before.

Mrs. BROWN. I consider that we acted upon the amendment to the amendment, and the Congress declined to accept it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the amendment read again for information.

READER (reads the amendment of Mrs. Wiles):

"And shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it; the amendment is defeated. We will now have the original amendment. The question is upon the original amendment. Those in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is carried. The fourth amendment will now be read by the Official Reader.

READER. Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York:

"Strike out the words 'If approved by a majority of the Board' and substitute in same section the word 'sixty' for 'thirty.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment.

Mrs. JOY. I want to ask, where is the word "sixty" to be inserted in place of "thirty?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Main, will you explain this? Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish simply to answer the question of Mrs. Joy. Is the question answered in regard to the word "sixty?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. I requested the Recording Secretary General to answer it.

Mrs. MAIN. If Mrs. Joy will turn to page 11 of the Constitution, Article IX, fifth line, fourth word in the line, she will find the word "thirty," which it is proposed to change to "sixty."

Mrs. JOY. Thank you. I thought it referred to another measure, and I did not get it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that the amendment on the first typewritten page sent to me has not been acted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was a mistake in numbering.

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes, but that was in conflict with the one we have just acted upon. This amendment gives the right to this Congress to offer upon its own part an amendment to the Constitution. This other, upon which you have just acted, necessitates your presenting an amendment to the National Board. I have offered an amendment on the floor of this Congress several times, and am very glad to find once more that this House shall be at liberty to offer on its own floor any amendment to this Constitution it sees proper to offer, and giving due time for consideration, whether it be a year or whether it shall have been sent out by written notice that it was intended to offer such resolution on the floor of this Congress, that this body shall be the supreme body to act upon any amendment to the Constitution which is offered [applause], without the intermediary of the National Board, howsoever we may respect it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the mistake made; it was made inadvertently and because the numbering was faulty. This amendment should have been presented first but it will be presented before the last one.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. Fendall's amendment should have been presented first, for it has been pending a year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which is that?

Miss PIKE. It is this one, second amendment to Article IX: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

Mrs. NASH. I move the adoption of that amendment.

Seconded.

MISS PIKE. I offer as an amendment, "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent, according to the regulations, to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter and to each State Regent at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Congress of the Society at which it is proposed to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by said Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter."

MRS. MCLEAN. May I speak to that amendment? I have such a great interest in this amendment that I am going to say a word about it. I am in entire accord with that amendment to the amendment, save in this: I think that in case, after the members are gathered here, they find that it is proper to present, upon the floor of this Continental Congress, or if any single member finds it appropriate, that she should have the right to offer it upon this floor, without sending notices, in case she does not ask action upon it till the following year; or if she desires action at the coming Continental Congress, that proper notice should be sent, as Miss Pike has just outlined; therefore I would offer—but as I cannot offer an amendment to an amendment to an amendment—

A MEMBER. Robert says that an amendment to the Constitution is treated as a motion; therefore an amendment can be offered.

MRS. MCLEAN. I am delighted to hear it. "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter; or amendments may be offered without previous notice by any member of the Continental Congress upon its floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress."

MISS PIKE. I accept the amendment to the amendment.

MRS. MCLEAN. I would correct that "Chapters in the United

States" and say all over the world where we are fortunate enough to exist.

Miss FORSYTH. I wish to speak in behalf of the enlargement of the small Chapters. It is not possible that the small and the forming Chapters can rightly understand matters that are to come up before the Congress. It is impossible that they can be in touch with our work until after they have come to the Congress, after they have heard these matters discussed here. I have found that so again and again. In the position that I have held as State Regent I have sometimes been surprised to see how little the amendments that were sent out were understood by those not familiar with the working of the Society. I am quite sure that the Regent of the New York City Chapter, who has just spoken, would agree with me on this point, had this experience come before so large a body as the one she represents; but I know as a State Regent that we have been supposed to be acting upon some of the amendments now before us; I know that the most preposterous ideas of some of the amendments have been held by Chapter after Chapter, and I believe we will have nothing to hold to unless we continue to have amendments proposed at one Congress and acted upon at another.

Miss DESHA. I just want to put in, with Mrs. McLean's consent, the words "sent by the Recording Secretary General." The question might come up, who is to send them? and in writing By-laws and Constitution I do not think we can be too definite. The notice should be sent out at least sixty days from whatever the time was, by the Recording Secretary General of the National Society.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am very well satisfied, for my part, indeed, to have that injected in the amendment. The Revision Committee a year ago thought of adding that, but did not do so, for this reason: There might be amendments sent out without due consideration, if the Recording Secretary General of the National Board were to be flooded with them and the projectors were to have nothing further to do. One person or a dozen who might be deeply interested in an amendment should send that amendment out first, two months or whatever time before the Congress, to be passed upon, the Congress having

full liberty to reject it entirely if it chose; but if such members did not desire to go to the expense then, the Congress could receive it at first hands and consider it for the future. It seems but fair to give both alternatives, but I have no objection whatever to the insertion of the words suggested by Miss Desha, "sent by the Recording Secretary General."

Mrs. DICKINS. In the beginning of this Society we had a Constitution formed and framed. We have grown. We have worked under that Constitution well, and you see what we have grown to. The changes have been very slight, and we need, as all of you will agree, only some minor changes in that Constitution. We are making them now, a good many to-day, and I wish that we could protect that Constitution as much as possible. [Applause.] I do not like the idea of sending out a notice sixty days beforehand and then having it considered. The notice is too short. That is one of my desires to take it out, one reason I desire to take the power out, of the National Board of Management, which allows you to have an amendment brought up here and acted upon before it is suggested to the body at large. Sixty days is too short a time, or ninety days either, for an amendment to spread throughout this country and be considered, delegates instructed, and Chapter Regents to come here and vote intelligently. You hear an amendment stated; you hear reasons given by the mover. She has the question at heart; she is a good speaker; she is convincing. You accept the amendment. You go home, you think it over, and you don't like it; it does not accord with your own ideas. I want you to have time to consider amendments. I want the amendments introduced into this Congress by any member of the Congress; I do not want any one to have the power to send out documents all over the country inducing legislation. I want the legislation introduced here. I want all to receive it, and then I want to have a year to think of it in, and take it home and talk it over, and bring it back here and adopt it if you choose, at the end of a year; but a year is none too short in which to consider an amendment to a constitution. A constitution is the rock on which we stand, or it is nothing; and I hope we can pass the amendment as originally introduced. [Applause.]

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of order, relating to Mrs. McLean's amendment. As I understand it, it is that any person can send out an amendment to the Constitution thirty days before the meeting of the Congress, or sixty days. Robert is our standard, is he not? I see in Robert that constitutions and by-laws can only be amended at a regular business meeting. Written notice of the proposed amendment must be given at a previous stated business meeting. Under this rule amendments can only be acted upon at the Continental Congress, and therefore the notice would have to be given, according to this ruling, at the previous regular meeting, which would be one year in advance.

Miss PIKE. Cannot Mrs. McLean divide her amendment, so that it can be voted on separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that the rules adopted by this Congress would supersede even Robert.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am perfectly satisfied, whichever way it is carried. It was brought out with the idea of being entirely just; that is to say, that a person should, if it was very necessary to the prosperity of this Society to have an amendment on the floor of this Congress, not wait one whole year for action on it, but have two months' consideration beforehand, and let the Congress then accept or decline, as it sees fit; it was merely a matter of justice to all of you, that you might have an alternative. It was nothing personal one way or the other. I am perfectly satisfied to have it cut down to the amendment offered by Mrs. Fendall, which was after the one I offered here a year ago, and to limit yourselves to the liberty of bringing forward a proposed amendment one year and considering it for the full year and acting upon it. That is very wise if you want no other alternative, perfectly correct. Use your own judgment in the matter. If you do want the alternative of being able to have action without waiting a full year, because something might occur which would seem to demand action under twelve months, then you have the alternative in your Constitution. I am in full accord with the lady who has said the Constitution should not be lightly tampered with. I know all about that; I have struggled with it for three years. We have not tampered with it; we were not allowed to, and did not desire to.



This is a necessary amendment, as every woman, with a sense of justice that you or I or any one of us must have, should have the right to propose an amendment to the Constitution, whether or not it is accepted; that is only the main question, deal with the details as you see fit.

Mrs. NASH. May I say a word in favor of Mrs. McLean's amendment, and that is that if we have two months' notice, and then the opportunity of discussing the matter on this floor, I feel that we would have every opportunity of knowing what we ought to do; and I should be very strongly in favor of keeping the alternative.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Question is called. All in favor—

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I rose before the question was called. I rose to a question of privilege. Are we discussing the amendment of Mrs. Fendall or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, we are discussing the substitute to it.

Mrs. LYONS. Because I wanted to speak to Mrs. Fendall's amendment if I may.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A substitute was offered by Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. LYONS. Then I cannot speak to Mrs. Fendall's amendment until the substitute has been disposed of?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. LYONS. May I speak to the substitute?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President, I simply wanted to call attention to the fact that this amendment of Mrs. Fendall's, as I understand it—I hope Mrs. McLean will pardon me if I call attention to the fact that I do not consider this amendment of Mrs. Fendall's is anything new at all. Does not everybody have a right to make an amendment to the Constitution at one Continental Congress—a right to propose an amendment to the Constitution which can be presented at one and acted upon at the next Continental Congress, and full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress? As long as we keep our present Constitution we know that an amendment has to be approved by a majority of the Board of Management.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are happy to have given Mrs. Lyons that privilege, but it was out of order, as we are considering the substitute.

Dr. McGEE. May we hear the substitute read?

READER (reads substitute):

"Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter; or amendments may be offered without previous notice by any member of the Continental Congress upon its floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this be adopted.

Dr. McGEE. Ever since I have been a member of this organization I have stood firmly by our Constitution above everything else [applause]; and I must say that I regard this substitute for Mrs. Fendall's motion as extremely dangerous. [Applause.] It makes far too easy the offering of amendments to our Constitution. [Applause.] Madam President, amendments to this Constitution come before this House, take a great deal of our time, are amended, and passed upon, without our knowing very surely what the wording is, as has been done this afternoon; and that gets us into a great deal of trouble. I fear that we have already laid out much trouble for us by not carefully wording the motions and amendments which have been passed this afternoon. Any motion, therefore, which facilitates the offering of amendments so that they may be done in this way or in that way, that they may be made without notice being necessary to our Chapters, or upon notice sent by the movers in this or that or any other way, or in any way save one, I regard as most dangerous to the safety of the Society. A society that changes its constitution every year is not a safe society. [Applause.] It is in effect an offer, saying, "Please amend our constitution." To say you can amend it in this

way, or if you won't take this you can amend it the other way, but you will do it some way every year. I regard it as extremely dangerous and I think we should vote for Mrs. Fendall's motion as it stood and not make it any easier than that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will not take time to repeat what I have said. I am sorry that the lady who has so recently been a member of the National Board thinks that the action of this Congress upon its own business, no matter what it may be, is a very dangerous matter. I trust to the intelligence and to the honor and to the knowledge of affairs of this Continental Congress. I only wish to say this—this Congress should have the right to amend its Constitution without its being necessary for a majority of the National Board to approve an amendment. Now, my substitute is before you; if you desire to recur to Mrs. Fendall's resolution, which is practically the same thing, I am perfectly satisfied in any event.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, may I correct a misstatement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Dr. McGEE. I spoke in favor of Mrs. Fendall's amendment, and opposed only Mrs. McLean's substitute.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment will be read for information.

READER (reads):

"Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute will be read.

READER (reads substitute offered by Mrs. McLean):

"Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each

State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter; or amendments may be offered without previous notice by any member of the Continental Congress upon the floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this substitute be adopted; all in favor of this substitute amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I move the acceptance of Mrs. Fendall's amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of Mrs. Fendall's amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is almost unanimously carried.

Miss DESHA. Is it understood that notice of those amendments is to be sent by the Recording Secretary General? That was the point I wanted to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was lost entirely.

Miss DESHA. I did not offer it as a substitute. Cannot I offer it as a separate section?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think not, Miss Desha; it was not referred to in any way.

Miss DESHA. If it was understood that the Recording Secretary General was to do it, that was all I wanted. Don't you think it is important to state who should send those notices?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But it was not incorporated in this amendment.

READER. As Mrs. Fendall's was carried, there is nothing to insert about the Recording Secretary General.

Miss DESHA. I approve of the amendment being offered at one Congress and voted on at the next; but my belief is that half the people do not read the proceedings of the Congress, and I simply want it to be the Recording Secretary General's duty to inform every Chapter sixty days before Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is an additional amendment, altogether, Miss Desha. It would have to be.

Miss DESHA. May I make it as an amendment, then?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I should think so. Won't you write your motion so it can be presented to the House? Come up and speak from the steps, please. There are several requests from the ladies at back of the House that this be done.

MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

MISS DESHA. You can't move to adjourn when a member has the floor. Ladies, all I wanted to be sure of is that every Chapter in the United States knows what they are to vote upon; and heretofore it has been mixed up. I thought it would facilitate matters if the Recording Secretary General sent that notice sixty days before the Congress at which we were to vote upon the amendment. If it is understood, I won't offer the amendment. If it is not understood, I would like to offer an amendment as follows: Notice to be sent by the Recording Secretary General at least sixty days before the Congress at which the amendment is to be offered, to every State and Chapter Regent.

MRS. MILLS. That is already incorporated in Article IX. It does not say Recording Secretary General, but it says sixty days' notice to every Chapter in the country. We have finished this amendment anyway. Did not the Chair rule that the same member might speak but once on the same question? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did so rule.

MRS. CRESAP. I would suggest that instead of the words "United States," every Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as we hope to have a Chapter in Mexico, and already have one in Hawaii.

MISS DESHA. I meant throughout the world.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2 of Mrs. Fendall's amendment, the amendment offered by Miss Desha, will be read by the Official Reader.

READER (reads Miss Desha's motion):

"Section 2. Notice of all proposed amendments to be sent to all State and Chapter Regents and Secretaries in the Society sixty days before the Congress at which the amendments will be acted upon."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, a motion is before you to adjourn. All in favor with this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; the House stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 5.35 o'clock.

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*Evening Session, Wednesday, February 23, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 7.30 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now half past seven, ladies, and the House will please come to order. There is not a quorum present. What will you do about it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. A quorum has not been questioned.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I question a quorum; I move that we take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that the House take a recess of fifteen minutes. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

(A recess of fifteen minutes.)

Miss CHENOWETH. What constitutes a quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority of the body, does it not? It was stated by the Chair yesterday that a quorum would be a majority of those who had presented their credentials. I think that was accepted by the Congress, was it not?

Miss CHENOWETH. I do not know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No business can be done. Will you continue in recess?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move a further recess of ten minutes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a further recess of ten minutes. All in favor of this motion say "aye;" opposed "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

(A recess of ten minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the House please come to order again, the recess of ten minutes having expired. The regular

order of business this evening is the report of the committee to select medals. Miss Richards, will you please tell some of the pages to have the ladies come in and take their seats. We are very anxious to begin. We have had two recesses and it is now getting late. Ladies, while we are waiting for the House to come to order, some announcements will be read.

READER reads some announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, a motion has been sent to the desk which the Reader will read.

READER (reads motion made by Mrs. Shields): "That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until Friday morning."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand the motion, ladies. Do you understand the motion? All in favor—(interrupted.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it open to discussion? Madam President and ladies, you will remember that in the program as it was first presented to us by the Program Committee the report of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers was set for the day after the election of National Officers, and you yourselves, by a large vote when there was a very large meeting, decided it was much better that the report on these recommendations should precede the election of the officers. Until this report has been made, the reports of the officers who are now retiring cannot be accepted, and it is only business-like that the retiring officer's report be accepted before her successor is elected. Therefore I should be compelled to vote against this recommendation of the State Regent of Missouri.

Mrs. SHIELDS. It is dire necessity that has compelled us. We would gladly have brought the matter before the ladies at an earlier date, but so many of them were occupied in their other work that we could not possibly get together until this afternoon. Part of us did, and we have considered the whole matter, Madam Chairman, but we have not formulated it so that we can present it to you properly. We would like the courtesy of the House at least until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you withdraw your motion, then?

Mrs. SHIELDS. I withdraw my motion as to time, but not as to actual deferment.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion as to time, will you please read it with the time changed?

READER. Then the motion now stands, "That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until to-morrow morning."

MISS MILLER. What is the motion, Madam President?

READER (reads it again):

"That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until to-morrow morning."

A MEMBER. I would like to ask if that will interfere with the regular order of the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It might be now made the regular order of the day, or it might be made the special order.

Mrs. NASH. I amend by moving that it be made the special order of the day the first thing in the morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the reports of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers be made the special order for to-morrow morning. All in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no." The ayes have it, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative. The motion is carried.

(Reader makes announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business this evening is the report of the Committee to select medals. It will be made by the Chairman, Mrs. Senator Lindsay.

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads report):

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR SELECTING MEDALS FOR THE FOUNDERS OF  
THE SOCIETY.

*Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:* The duty of carrying out the resolution of Congress was commenced while Mrs. B. O. Wilbour was Chairman of the committee. Mrs. Wilbour is now in Europe, but before leaving the United States she prepared a report which she signed and sent to the committee with the request that it be presented to the Congress. We now ask that it be read.

READER (reads Mrs. Wilbour's report at the request of Mrs. Lindsay):



The Committee appointed to procure medals for the founders of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby present their report:

That Committee consisted of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Chairman; Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. T. Platt Foote, Mrs. Kate Kearny Henry, and Mrs. S. V. White. In the letter written to Mrs. Wilbour, announcing the selection of the above-named Committee, full power was given them to act. Matters have happened which have given the Committee much perplexity, and the Chairman, who has had to assume some responsibility, wishes to rehearse a few facts that may enable the Society to act understandingly. For brevity, she will use the first person in her narration. I have in my possession a copy of every Magazine that has ever been published by the National Society of our Order, beautifully bound in the colors of the Society; and it has given me great pleasure to read from time to time the history therein contained. In Volume three (1893) on page one, and one hundred and fifteen, I find the portraits of Mrs. Walworth and Miss Washington; and underneath these portraits I read: "One of the three original organizers of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Walworth was editor of the Magazine when this volume was published, and, of course, the article and portraits had her sanction. In Volume seven (1895) on page 489 of the Magazine, an article appears entitled "Our History." This was written by Miss Eugenia Washington and read by Miss Janet Richards at the Atlanta Exposition in the Woman's Building, on Friday, October 18, 1895. Mrs. Lockwood was editor of the Magazine at that time, and, of course, the article had her sanction. A few weeks before the last Congress it occurred to me that it would be just and proper to have the three founders of this great and prosperous Society publicly recognized. And, further, that Congress shall not only pass a vote of recognition of what these women did, but in appreciation of the wonderful success of their initial work our Congress should present to them handsome medals, prepared by skilled artisans, to be paid for by any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Resolutions were drawn up and would have been presented by me in person had not illness called me home from Washington before the time set for new business in the programme. A friend kindly consented to present them in my absence, and did so. As soon as the reading was finished a member asked: "Why is not Mrs. Lockwood added?" Discussion followed, and the name of a fourth founder was added. The President General promptly appointed the committee above named to carry into effect the vote passed. I speedily wrote the following firms, Gorham & Co., New York; Tiffany & Co., of the same city; Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, and to Caldwell & Co., asking them if they would kindly present designs to the Committee for a medal. In due time a number of drawings were received, and I called a meeting of the Committee at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 13, 1897. The whole Committee were present, except Mrs. White, and

all the founders save Mrs. Walworth. A selection was made; the drawing from Gorham & Co. chosen and a price agreed upon for four medals at \$250 apiece. The Committee had neither been hinted to nor instructed by Congress as to the price, and as they felt that too much honor could not be given to those noble women, grudged not the sum named. On my return home the order was given for the four medals to Gorham & Co., in pursuance of the vote of the Committee; and the work was begun on them at once. Very soon word came to me from one of the Committee that there was great dissatisfaction in the intimation given by the action of Congress that there were four founders of the Society, when, according to all the known official history of the Society, there were but three. The feeling was expressed that Congress could not make or create founders at this late day. Afterwards a letter came from Miss Washington, one of the founders, who wrote that she would not accept a medal from the Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution if there was to be a fourth medal. As it was well known by all the first members, and all veritable history confirmed the fact: that there were only three founders, she would not only not accept a medal under the circumstances, but would reject it were one tendered her. It would be an endorsal of an apocryphal history; and if a pretended history were false, there was no pleasure in wearing a medal specially given in confirmation of it. She would not be accessory to a falsehood, for the sake of any medal in the world. This letter was immediately followed by the member who was the cause of the vote by Congress of the fourth medal. In protest against the action taken, she averred that she was mistaken in her notion of a fourth founder, and was very sorry for all the trouble she had unintentionally caused. Other letters followed these, and I was requested to postpone all further action in regard to the presentation of these medals until the Congress of 1898. In support of these requests I was reminded that at that time the matter could be brought up anew and intelligently discussed. The former vote can be rescinded and a vote be taken in compliment of three founders, which are all that authentic history knows about. Congress can vote a great many things, but, at this late hour, it cannot create new founders. Deferring to these requests, and of a majority of the Committee, I wrote to each of them telling of the arrangements which I deemed most expedient under the circumstances. I signified that I have no personal feeling in the matter, but am anxious for sentiment to square with history; not to reverse, and that we leave the matter for the next Congress to settle. Accordingly, I requested Gorham & Co. to present their bill to the treasurer of the National Society, who was instructed by the Board of Management to pay it, and they have received a thousand dollars for their work. I desired them to retain the medals for the present in their possession and to await further orders. If the four are to be distributed, they are now ready. If but three founders are to wear medals as founders, Gorham & Co. will rearrange them by taking one eagle from every

one of them and substituting for the fourth eagle a knot of ribbon—something like the French bow-knot—and by taking the gems from the fourth medal to help rearrange the bow-knots. The extra cost will be \$180 and for a blunder seems a small price. Of course, what remains of the fourth medal will be destroyed. The medals are extremely handsome and artistic in design, but if only three eagles are to be placed on these medals they will be much handsomer than with the four. It is only for history that we had the medals voted for, and made. We only wait for the thoughtful, absolute knowledge of the earliest history of this Society to be voted on by the Congress of 1898. Well do I know that they are capable of reading and thinking for themselves, and of endorsing and perpetuating genuine history.

Respectfully submitted,

B. O. WILBOUR,  
*Chairman.*

Mrs. LINDSAY (continues reading her report):

The undersigned members of the Committee disclaim any power or authority to decide, or even to inquire, who compose the founders of this Society. They have conceived their only duty to be to carry out the will of Congress as expressed by the resolution under which they were appointed.

After the controversy arose as to the true founders of the Society, and in view of the expensive character of the medals, to which expense objection had been made, the then Chairman was requested by several members of the Committee, including the present Chairman, to suspend all action until this Congress should convene, and the Congress have an opportunity to take such steps as might be deemed proper.

We are informed that, after this, Mrs. Wilbour caused Gorham & Co. to present their bill to the Board of Management, and that, upon the order of that Board, the bill was paid.

For the settlement of the unfortunate controversy as to who are to be regarded as the founders of the Society, the Committee, as now constituted, takes the liberty of making this suggestion:

Remove from three of the medals the top eagle, and substitute a shield of the United States under the word "founder."

Remove from the fourth medal the word "founder," and substitute an engraved pen over the word "service."

The changes to be made as soon as possible after this session of the Congress. We have a telegram from Gorham & Co., saying the expense of making these changes will be one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Your Committee has reason to believe the proposed changes will settle all controversy, and be satisfactory\* to each and all of the ladies interested.

This Committee recommends that the portion of the resolution reading, "to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, etc.," be changed and that this gift be absolute.

This report is the only report, written or verbal, to which the undersigned have given their consent.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

*Chairman.*

MARY SAWYER THOMAS,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE.

VIRGINIA MILLER.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think it is right to say, I suppose all of you that were present at the last Congress understand that the honor conferred upon me came from my friends in this audience, unsought and unasked by me. They knew well my services from July, 1890, to this time. From that month, when I first took up my pen to awaken the patriotism of the women of this country, not one day have I given up work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. That I believe my friends understand. If "founder" means that I must have been present at an August meeting, I was not there. My work began previous to that. I have never asked that I be recognized as a founder of this organization. I have never asked that I be recognized in any way for the work that I have done. I have never asked to be recompensed in any way for the work that I have done for this Society. All the honors that have come to me have come from my friends, unasked. [Applause.] I want to leave it—I ask nothing now—I want to leave it to my friends. I wish to say that I am perfectly in accord with this last report. [Applause.] Anything that will relieve that committee from a most unpleasant dilemma I shall be more than glad to accede. I have never been stationed in any place where I was not willing to submit to anything for the sake of peace. [Applause.] As to this motion that the eagles be removed, I have always loved the eagle for some reason; but I think I could go through life knowing it is the emblem of my country without having it upon a medal given to me. Any old bird will do. [Great applause and laughter.] I would prefer a dove, however. [Applause.] Therefore, ladies, I am entirely content to leave myself in the hands of this Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. PERRINE. I move the report of the committee be accepted with the recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear the motion.

Mrs. PERRINE. I move that Mrs. Lindsay's report be accepted with the recommendations.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Lindsay's report be accepted with the recommendations.

Miss DESHA. I am satisfied except for a few things. The first is, I do not want anybody to think that they are making founders; founders made you. In the second place, I want it distinctly understood, if there is any difference in the medals, in the value or in their beauty, I want Mary S. Lockwood to have the best medal. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of accepting the report will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; the report is accepted. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL (continuing). The next will be the report of the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Lockwood, and then the report of the Business Manager. The report of the Editor.

Mrs. NASH. Have you not made a mistake? You know we transferred Wednesday to Thursday—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, not the evening. We will have the report of the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (reads report):

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

One of our members is reported as saying that "a good Magazine is the necessity of the age—a corner-stone in the structure of civilization, a key to the heart of the universe." We can make a closer application by saying our Magazine has become a necessity to our Society—a corner-stone to the structure we are building, a key to the hearts of our Chapters. The writer also says: "The official organ of this Society is to all outsiders its most interesting manifestation. Through it they catch a glimpse of the soul that animates the body. It is something they can see and take hold of in estimating our spring—our tone, our thews and sinews, our powers and possibilities."

No question that will come up before this body for consideration is of more vital importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution than this of the Magazine.

The Sons have recognized it as the vital moving force of our Society. The following is quoted from their proceedings:

*"Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio:* It is wise to learn from the experience of others. A few years ago we organized the Sons of the American Revolution. A few women wanted admission to the Society, and we refused them. They then organized a Society of their own, started a Magazine, and now have two and a half times as many members as we have. The most potent thing in this country is a newspaper. The best business enterprise in which we can invest our money would be *The Spirit of '76*. If this Society is to live, it must grow; and if it is to grow, we must use the proper means that God in our civilization put at our command.

It would be a good business enterprise to pay the deficiency of *The Spirit of '76* if it is two thousand dollars a year. We plume ourselves on the fact that we have nine thousand members. We ought to have twenty-nine thousand, and would have if we manifested the same business sense as the Daughters of the American Revolution."

We well understand that the first requisite of a Magazine is to attract attention and secure readers and subscribers, the second to hold them.

The steady growth, if not phenomenal, of this Magazine shows that we have in a sense done this. From a subscription list of about seven hundred when I became your Editor, we have gradually risen to three thousand two hundred. Much of this has been accomplished by the personal interest of our members in securing subscribers.

We have lost a comparatively small percentage. The encouraging letters that come to the Editor from time to time, telling what the Magazine is to individuals and Chapters, more than tips the balance of those who see no good in a Magazine that Congress does not authorize large enough to publish everything every one sends in.

It is quite impossible for the Editor, who has to depend entirely on voluntary manuscript, to always control a fitness in the contributions, and always to observe a certain subservience to artistic effect and combine it with a steady and strong development on broad lines of culture.

That requires a large bank account; a corps of editors, proof-readers, artists, etc., numbering scores; but we can, in our modest way, tell what a Daughter of the American Revolution is—what her philosophy is—its heights and depths and the reasons for the spirit that is within her. The Magazine can be the means of communication between the Congress, the Board of Management, the Chapters and the individual members of the Society.

Through it we can say to the world that the Daughters of the founders of the Nation assert their rights to a recognition of the work our mothers did to save for us our country, and that we'll make record in its pages of the heroic deeds of every hero and every heroine of that time and see to it that they have a commemorative niche of honor in our historical Magazine.

Yes; and more—through its pages we will spread the influence that will make us victorious in building our Memorial Hall.

The Daughters have already inaugurated the great National Uni-



versity idea and we will keep our work before the public until a National University and a Memorial Hall adorn the fair face of this beautiful city, and we can celebrate these peaceful victories.

This Magazine is leading the spirit of the times, which is patriotism. Where was there one patriotic publication when we began? Out of the dozens published to-day, not one but wants us to take by the hand and lead it gently on!

Every Daughter should feel herself under obligations to offer a tribute to the general history of her country.

Let Chapters write their town or county histories. No more promising field of work presents itself to-day and which will add so much to our sum of historic knowledge as a painstaking, correct, critical history of the townships and counties of different States.

The State was established to enact general laws for the government of all persons within its borders. It was further provided that there should be a division of the State into counties, each with its local government, and that the counties be subdivided into towns, and in many States into school districts. The Northern and Eastern States are so divided. The Southern and Western States, most of them, are divided into counties. From the Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror down to to-day municipalities have been formed and lands held in division. Whoever undertakes to give the genesis of a township from its foundation in the past centuries and holds the thread in unbroken continuity to the full development of to-day will be doing royal work for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I would not suggest following the example of an English writer on municipal history, who in his cheerful preface encourages his readers by stating that he had not relied for facts upon inscriptions engraved upon the brasses, tablets and monumental marbles erected in chancels and aisles of churches, but had gone to graveyards and studied and copied the inscriptions on the tombstones.

While it might be edifying, it would in no sense be historical or over-instructive to come upon this:

"Here under the sod,  
And these trees,  
Lieth the bod—  
Y, of Ichabod Pease.

Yet, quite as much as this:

Ann twilight,  
Here she lies;  
Nobody laughs,  
Nobody cries.  
Where she's gone  
And how she fares,  
Nobody knows,  
Nobody cares.



If the frugal of the town were being searched for this might do—one stone served the bereaved widow to indite;

Of two husbands

I am bereft,

John upon the right,

Richard upon the left,

but there would still be found lacking data to make a D. A. R.

Antiquarian and genealogical research are all right, and even the records on tombstones have their place, but no town or county history is worth the writing until the public records have been searched. Here is found the richest source of valuable information. These carefully noted will lead up to the growth of civic constitution and of municipal government. Every local history written will show us the builders in the structure, until at last we find the keel, the ribs, the spars, the sails in the old ship of State. Who will begin writing these local histories for the Magazine?

Let some one give us the history of the surveys and boundaries of the States in the great Northwest. It would read like fiction, and yet so few know anything about it. Let some one else tell us of the Louisiana purchase, its extent and what it brought to the Nation. Another, of the Republic of Texas and how we came by it. Thus the writers for the Magazine can educate the people and even the children of the Nation to a love of country and all that belongs to it.

The working of the Chapters with their original plans, ideas and purposes, are clearly set forth from month to month, all helpful one to the other, and that one stimulates another to good works cannot be denied, and there is no place but in the Magazine that these Chapters are brought into touch and comradeship.

The patriotic, historical and educational objects of this Society can be advanced in no way so effectively as through the Magazine.

The Editor from month to month has been privileged to go before the Board with such reports as she had to make, and the relation has been most agreeable. The President and the members have given helpful advice when needed, and the Magazine has always received loyal support at their hands, and I wish to extend to them my heartfelt thanks for their uniform courtesy and encouragement.

This Committee of the entire Board has proven to be a most satisfactory way of adjustment of all matters pertaining to the Magazine.

I only wish every Chapter had the same privilege as the Editor. They would soon learn, by a more intimate acquaintance with the Board and its work, that the motive power, the propelling influence that keeps this Society in such a prosperous condition, lies with the Board, [applause] and that they give without stint their time, their strength, their advice, their best thoughts for the good of this Society, and I wish, Madam President, to express to you and the members of the Board my high appreciation of your courtesy and kindness to me.

To the members of the Society, who have so generously supplied the material for the make-up of the Magazine, I wish to express my gratitude.

To those who have so kindly, by voice and written word, encouraged me in my work from time to time, I wish to say, you do not comprehend what it has been to me and how much light it has thrown into days that they have some grey sky. [Applause.]

Members of this Congress, the Magazine is your foster child. To you it is entrusted and it is in good hands. [Applause.]

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Editor of the Magazine; what will you do with it, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that this report be accepted with thanks. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted with thanks. All in favor will designate it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Miss CHENOWETH. I have a motion to offer. I move that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

A MEMBER. I move that the motion be laid upon the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the motion is before you; it is open to debate. The Business Manager's report will be heard before the motion is put, inasmuch as that is part of the Magazine report. Then the motion will be put, as soon as the report of the Business Manager is made.

Miss LOCKWOOD, the Business Manager (reads report):

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

*Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:*

A financial report is necessarily a very dry one, but I shall have to ask your indulgence for a few minutes, as my work does not provide anything more interesting.

Five itemized reports and one special report on bids for printing have been made to the National Board of Management during the year and have been published under "Official."

The following is, therefore, a general report.

The Board having decided that there should be no Magazine Committee this year, I was authorized to prepare the specifications for printing for the next year and solicit bids on the same, as our contract would expire after the issue of the June number.

Specifications were sent to eight different firms of printers and publishers—five in Washington, one in Lancaster, Pa., one in Camden, N. J., and to the Harrisburg Publishing Co., which then held our contract.

There having been some objections to the light quality of paper used in the Magazine (50 lb.), bids were solicited on fifty and sixty-pound paper.

The Harrisburg Publishing Co. continued to make the lowest bid, even lower than the previous year, with an increased edition of 500 copies. It was decided to give them the contract for another year.

Fifty-pound paper was again chosen, in view of the fact that it compared most favorably with that used by other Magazines, and in the increase to sixty-pound would not only add to the cost of paper one-fifth, but also to the cost of postage.

In July, mimeographed letters were sent to all Chapter Regents, numbering 624, urging their co-operation in bringing the Magazine before their Chapters and appointing agents to solicit subscriptions, such agents to receive a commission of 20 per cent. on all new subscriptions sent in. Some few have done this, with very good results.

The matter of asking for designs for a new Magazine cover was brought before the Board. It was shown that only two designs were submitted by members last year and neither met with the Board's approval. My suggestion that designs be asked for from some reliable firms, familiar with the spirit of our work, such as Caldwell & Co., Bailey, Banks & Biddle, or some school of design, was not acted upon, some considering that the present cover was satisfactory.

The usual custom has been pursued of enclosing a Magazine folder (setting forth the nature of the publication, its aims and scope, the subscription price and advertising rates) with the card of notification of election of each new member admitted to the Society—5,059 this year.

Before taking up the financial report, I want to call your attention to the cost of printing, alone, of the two Congressional numbers, \$1,330.14, owing to the very full proceedings as ordered by Congress.

These two numbers alone, April and May, cost \$10 more than the four following them, or about \$11 less than a third of the total cost for the year.

Notwithstanding this fact, the net cost for the year is just eighty-four cents less than that for last year. The subscription list now numbers 2,926, as compared to less than 2,500 at the time of the last Congress.

I have heard of one Chapter which has brought the names of fifteen new subscribers. I hope this is one of many.

The following is the financial report:

*Receipts—February 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898.*

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,135 39
To sale of extra copies,.....	83 04
To advertisements, .....	301 00

To cuts in Magazine,.....	28 12
To donation "for the cause" from Mrs. Harrison, Regent of Philadelphia Chapter, .....	3 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General,..... \$2,550 55

*Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment.*

Printer's bill, February number, .....	\$277 86
Printer's bill, March number, .....	255 39
Printer's bill, April number, .....	472 96
Printer's bill, May number, .....	857 18
Printer's bill, June number, .....	271 25
Printer's bill, July number, .....	285 80
Printer's bill, August number, .....	234 24
Printer's bill, September number, .....	258 75
Printer's bill, October number, .....	257 78
Printer's bill, November number, .....	255 72
Printer's bill, December number, .....	324 67
Printer's bill, January number, .....	250 46

Total, ..... \$4,002 06

Editor's salary, .....	\$999 96
Editor's salary, balance to April 1, 1897, .....	36 01
Business manager's salary, .....	600 00
Maurice Joyce, plates for twelve issues, .....	123 96
( \$28.12 of this amount paid for privately.)	
Theo. De Vinne Co., one cut, .....	75
Congressional copyright fees .....	6 00
Harrisburg Publishing Co., 6,000 folders, .....	21 00
McGill & Wallace, 500 expiration postals furnished and printed, .....	6 75
2,000 receipt postals, .....	23 75
200 contract blanks, .....	2 00
500 bill-heads, .....	2 25
Burr index subscription book, .....	12 50
Two rubber stamps, .....	2 75
Nichols & Co., office supplies, .....	2 35
Hodges, binding Vol. X, .....	1 25
Expressage plates to Harrisburg, .....	80
Office expenditures, as per itemized account rendered and attached, .....	91 14

\$5,935 28

*Office Expenditures—February 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898.*

To mailing extra copies from office, second-class matter, as per vouchers, .....	\$26 64
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To postage,.....	24 62
To postage, editor,.....	5 30
To freight and cartage on extra numbers from Harrisburg, twelve months, .....	16 16
To expressage, .....	6 77
To telegrams, .....	3 35
To messenger service, .....	1 20
To typewriting '97 report to committee, .....	1 75
To 225 postal cards, .....	2 25
To one gross of pens,.....	75
To special delivery stamps,.....	50
To incidentals, as per cash book,.....	1 85

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\$91 14

*Summary.*

Amount paid out by the Treasurer General,.....	\$5,935 28
Receipts, .....	2,550 55

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Net cost, ..... \$3,384 73

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,  
*Business Manager.*

Mrs. Brackett took the Chair at 9.05 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report of the Business Manager, ladies; what will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it, and it is accepted.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House.

READER (reads motion):

"I move that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished."

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished. Discussion is now in order.

Miss CHENOWETH. I want to speak to the motion. The cost, as I have the figures here, is about three times the amount of the subscriptions, and the cost of the Magazine to the Society has been tremendous. I do not think one-half the Society take it, and those who do take it don't read it.

Miss MILLER. May I say a few words in defense of the Magazine? It seems to me that it would be a very great mistake for us to abolish the Magazine. [Applause.] I do not know of any organ which keeps all of us in touch one with the other as this Magazine does. It may cost the Society a good deal to publish it, but would there be any way of giving us the notes of the actions of the different Chapters, and the Board of Management, and of the work of our Society, at any less cost? It seems to me that it would be a very great loss if we are to give up our Magazine. I have been asked to add a few words, and to suggest that in order to make it even more valuable, all members of the Society should try and become subscribers. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Stevenson took the Chair again at 9.15 o'clock.)

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. It has been my pleasure to speak in behalf of our Magazine, the AMERICAN MONTHLY, before. I had the pleasure of advocating this three years ago, the continuance of it. I had the pleasure again last year, and again this year I raise my voice in behalf of our Magazine. My only regret is that every member of the National Society is not a subscriber to the Magazine; and not only a subscriber, but a diligent and faithful reader of what is executed and done by our National Board and by our Chapters throughout the country. If every member, every one of the 23,000 members of the National Society were a faithful reader of what is done in the Board meetings of this Society, we would come here intelligent voters and intelligent speakers on the questions that come before us. At least one-half of our time that is spent and wasted in this Congress would be saved by subscribing to this Magazine, and not only that, but by faithful reading of it, and our interest would be increased in like proportion. Therefore I add this word of appeal for the National Magazine for subscribers and readers alike. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I want to endorse what Miss Temple has stated, and I want to speak for the Magazine. I fought for the Magazine last year, and I want to fight for it this year. I enjoy the Magazine; it is not all I want it to be, but I think if each one would be willing to work hard it could be made more valuable. It cannot be run, of course, without money,



but it is the only way many of our distant ones can be identified with the Society, and it seems to me that if we are to enjoy it in that way we can learn a great deal as to what the Daughters are doing. It certainly helps me in my work as Historian of my Chapter, and I do not want the Magazine abolished; and I am very glad to be able to say a word in favor of it. But I do wish the Editor would get in the reports of what the Chapters are doing; it seems to me, from what I know, that all of the reports from all of the Chapters cannot be put in every month, but I do think that such Chapters as send the Magazine a notice of the annual meeting, which contains every change of officers, should be in the Magazine. It is the only way we ever know of it. It is the only source of information that we can have, and I think that might at least be done, but although I want the Magazine, I want it to be better, and it can only be better by having more money and more subscribers. You will remember, ladies that were here last year, that the members were urged to send in new subscribers, and a great many of them did so. I think each one can get at least one subscriber and that would be a great help toward making the Magazine better.

Mrs. AVERY. Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to say just one word about the financial part of the Magazine. We hear a great deal about the cost, and it does seem as if over \$2,500 a year paid out of the National treasury is a great deal to pay for a Magazine; but there is another side to the question. We must print, you will have it printed, we all want it printed, the Proceedings of this Congress; and if you remember the Magazines of last spring, you know how very large they were, and we have just heard that it cost about one-third of the entire expenses, so we might as well put that out of the question. We have got to spend that anyway, and then you also want the minutes each month. Now the printing of the minutes will cost considerable each month, and printed as minutes they must go as ordinary postage, with a penny on each one. As it is, the postage bill will be large just for the minutes, whereas as it goes now it goes on pound rates, and is so small that it is almost hardly worth the mentioning. We have got to add that. Our minutes will cost each month; our proceedings will cost;



the various things that will come to us for our Magazine that we may not know of will cost. If we do not have the Magazine we shall not know about the other Chapters; we certainly read about the other Chapters, and we are vexed because there is not something about our Chapter. Now I think the subscribers that we have at present pay the expenses of the Magazine other than what I have mentioned, so I do not think we ought to consider the matter of expense, for the expense of the Magazine over and above what I have mentioned is already paid for by subscriptions, and the rest you will have to pay for, anyway.

A MEMBER. As an ex-Vice-Regent, I would like to say that the Magazine is very valuable, and think we ought to support it by subscription. I quite endorse what has just been said, but I think the standard of the historical matter should be raised, and that will be an added expense, but all historical data should be certified in our Magazine.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD, of Massachusetts. I want to give my testimony for the Magazine. My Chapter was formed a year ago last month. I was appointed Secretary of the Chapter. I did not know what my duties were. I immediately borrowed some Magazines of the last year, and I found out my duties so well that at the following annual election I was made Regent of the Chapter. [Applause.] Now, I wish to say if we want our Chapter notices published in the Magazine, I will say that I have sent three, and they have been published verbatim. If you want your Chapter notices published in the Magazine, have something to say, and keep to the point, and say it in as few words as possible. [Applause.] I hope the Magazine will not be abolished.

Miss FORSYTH. I would like to ask as a preliminary question what the cost of publishing additional thousands is; I don't mean the exact cost, but what is the proportionate cost?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood, can you answer the question, please?

Miss FORSYTH. What is the cost of publishing additional thousands after the first thousand?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The Business Manager can answer better than I can; I could not give an offhand answer.

Miss FORSYTH. Never mind, then; I will tell, Madam President, with your permission—I will tell the House what has been suggested by a lady who usually has very practicable views of things. This seems to me so delightfully practicable that I am very glad I happened to come in just at the time when I could give it to you. This lady says, publish 25,000 if you choose, whatever our membership is, copies of the Magazine regularly and steadily, and send it free to our entire membership. Have in it everything that that membership finds is best for the carrying on of our work, and then let every person who receives this copy of the Magazine become interested in securing for it advertisements. Now, our advertisements amount to almost nothing in the cost of the Magazine; but the idea of it is that if we should have enough circulation that would warrant advertisements, we can probably cover the whole cost of the Magazine by advertisements that would be readily given to us for publishing 25,000 copies. These Magazines would go into every section of the country, to every small place. This is not my idea, but I must say I would like to see it tried. The Magazine is very valuable to us, and will be I don't know how many times more valuable, but just as many as there are more Daughters who would be kept in touch by each one having a copy.

Mrs. ROSE, of Pennsylvania. I heard a great deal about small Chapters this afternoon. I am the Regent of a small Chapter, and if it were not for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE it would be impossible for us to keep in touch at all with the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] My experience has been that those of my Chapter who read the Magazine the most carefully are best posted, and the best able to take care of the work of the Chapter and the work of the Society. [Applause.] It strikes me that if the proceedings that are published in the Magazine were read more intelligently and more carefully by every Daughter of the American Revolution, we would be that much better able to conduct this Congress on business principles.

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn. We hear a great deal about what the Chapters are doing; they want to know about it in the Magazine, but for my part I want to know what the National

Board are doing, and what they are up to down here, and the Magazine tells us. They print the minutes, and we know all about what is going on down here; and I am never so tired, never get home so late, that if the Magazine has come I do not look over it a little and see what is going on. I could not do without it. I should lose interest very soon, I am afraid, if I heard nothing from this end of the line.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. I forgot to say one thing when I was speaking before. My Regent made me agent for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; I offered to give my 20 per cent. to our Chapter, and I secured eight subscribers; I wish it had been double.

Mrs. LYONS. I move that the motion to abolish the Magazine be laid on the table.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the motion to abolish the Magazine be laid upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to move that the suggestion of Miss Forsyth be referred to a committee for consideration. I think that suggestion of Miss Forsyth is one which we ought to consider, Madam President. The great trouble with the Magazine is its small edition. I am very sad over the report of the Editor regarding the edition. Four years ago the edition of the Magazine was 700; our membership then was 4,000. If the subscribers had increased in the same proportion that the membership has, the edition now would be 4,000, and it is only 3,000. I am very sad over that, because I have always been a very staunch friend of the Magazine, and I won't lay stress on that, because you have heard of that already from other speakers; but I merely call attention to this fact because I well know the value of large editions; and I think the suggestion of Miss Forsyth, the State Regent of New York, is a good one. We cannot act on it now, because it must be put into figures, in exact shape, but I think it should be put before a committee who would report to the Congress if in time, and if not, then to the National Board.

A MEMBER. This Magazine is the only communication that

the Chapters have with each other from the time that this Congress adjourns until we convene again next year. We get from it the latest news from all the Chapters. We come here and we ask each Regent what your progress is; what your Chapters are doing. If we all took this Magazine and read it as we should, we would know about it in advance. When I organized my Chapter, I worried my State Regent, Miss Forsyth, although she is very good-natured, with letters to know what to do and how to begin. She told me to take the Magazine. I did. I went to work; I could not have organized without the Magazine, and it affected my Chapter as it did this lady's—it made me Regent, and I have the pleasure of standing before you to-night from the taking of that Magazine. Now I move that that Magazine be taken by all the members and carried into every village and hamlet in the country; and I make the motion that the Magazine be continued. Every organization has to have its mouthpiece, its organ, and I make a motion that that Magazine be continued as the organ of this organization, with Mrs. Lockwood as Editor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House; motion of Dr. McGee.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I speak to that motion? In regard to the motion made by Dr. McGee and the suggestions of Miss Forsyth, I would say that is a most admirable suggestion, and it is the one thing needful—to get these advertisements. When I had charge of the Magazine we attempted to enlist the interest of the Daughters in getting those advertisements. I am sorry to say it was not very successful; so that it might become necessary, in doing so, to employ the regular agents for that purpose. But I should be strongly in favor of trying some plan by which we can have a large edition, and I think I may safely say that those additional thousands would cost about \$50 extra by the thousand. I cannot say positively, I think the Magazine when I was editing it, and it is about the same now, cost about \$220 a month, and additional thousands would probably be, for each thousand, between \$50 and \$75. Of course, it would be an additional expense at first, but it is the only way in which you can get these advertisements. And as an illustration of what can be done by going on faith, when we began

this Magazine and I took it in hand, it was thought at first that we could not do anything with it, because we had only 40 or 50 subscribers and we had to swear to the post-office authorities that we had 200 subscribers before we could put it in as second-class matter into the mails. I said I would get those subscriptions from my personal friends, and for those reasons, and those alone, I went to work and got those 200 subscribers immediately, in order to put it in as second-class. Now, if we try it, even taking 10,000 and so working up, I believe we could get advertisements enough, if this was done in a business way, to carry the Magazine, which I always intended it should be in the beginning, and as it may be if we pursue regular business methods, that is, to the point where it would pay for itself.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I have heard this Magazine business discussed now in every Congress. They always start by proposing to abolish it, and they end by continuing it, never mind the cost. This Congress seems to be in the same line, and I have always said that no matter what might be done in localities, or what might be talked of, when the Congress gets together it generally does just about right. [Applause.] I am in favor of keeping up the Magazine, and I would have it increased in circulation by every possible means. But I would not give it away. I think a dollar a year is almost giving it away. [Applause.] And I think we could afford to continue it at that rate. I think every one in earnest in the Society is willing to pay a dollar for the medium of the Society. But I would go farther in the treatment of the Magazine than has been done heretofore. I would seek in every business way to increase the advertisements and increase the circulation, but I would be a little liberal and I would pay for two or three articles every month—pay a little something. The daily newspapers can get very good articles for \$10 apiece. I think we could afford \$20 or \$30 a month, to give us a few good articles; or if that don't suit, we could offer, as we did one year, two prizes; one was a life membership, the other was a badge. It was a perfect revelation to me, the articles we got in response to that offer, and if I remember correctly, Mrs. Clark Waring got one of the prizes, and her article was a perfect treat to me, and so was every paper submitted to the committee. I think

we can secure excellent articles for the Magazine. I do not wish to reflect on those we have secured, but let us make an effort to get the very best that we can, in some way; if not by a small payment of money, then by a prize of a badge or something which will be considered such an honor that they will all strive for it. And I think we could safely increase our Magazine in a great many ways in the circulation, by advertising it, by spending a little money on it, to introduce it, and I would like to see the circulation increased, the number of copies printed increased, and I would like to see it introduced in every way possible, but don't let us give it away.

Mrs. NASH. I would like most heartily to endorse just what Mrs. Dickins has said, but I would like to see the standard of our Magazine raised historically and in a literary point of view. I think that a Society such as ours should have a Magazine worthy of it, but I think we ought to expend something to make it so. I agree with Mrs. White that I would like to know what the National Board is doing, and I do not feel that the meagre minutes which we have had during the past year have given us sufficient information on that point, and I would move that the minutes—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House.

Mrs. NASH. At the proper time I would like to make that motion.

Mrs. WARING. I would like to thank Mrs. Dickins for her kind words in regard to my story. I have always been very much interested in the Magazine, and I would like very much to have its literary merits increased, and I think that we ought to support that Magazine. I don't think we can be the Society that we ought to be without a Magazine, and I do hope that we will continue to have a Magazine, and that we will raise the standard year by year in every possible way. I believe the practical working of the motion of Miss Forsyth would be satisfactory.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a request that the Recording Secretary General explain why the minutes have been so meagre this year. The opportunity will be afforded her.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. It seems to me that if the members of the Congress who are asking the question why



the minutes this year have been so meagre would read the motions which have preceded the official minutes every month since the last Congress, they would understand why they are so meagre, without asking the question. If you remember, the Congress of last year voted that the minutes of the next year should contain only motions that were made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was not quite the question.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Motions made, whether carried or lost, and the reports of officers. I have been obliged to cut out from my minutes a great deal that would have explained many of these motions, which it seems to me ought to go in, in order to make the minutes intelligible, but when the minutes were read to the Board I was told such a sentence must be cut out; that is not a motion, not a written report; we cannot publish that; so my pencil goes across it. In the very last minutes there are two reports that are perfectly ridiculous as they stand, for the context was all cut out. For instance, there is a motion to receive the report of a committee. The report of that committee was a verbal report. I gave what I could, but it was ruled out because it was not a properly written and signed report. I could not put it into the published minutes, therefore you will read, "Moved that the report of this committee be accepted." What report? There is none there to accept. That is the reason the minutes have been so meagre this year; I have not been allowed to tell you anything but the simple bare fact that a motion was made and either lost or carried.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lyons has the floor. Do you speak to the motion, Mrs. Lyons?

Mrs. LYONS. What is the motion, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That the suggestion of Miss Forsyth be referred to a committee which shall report to the Congress if possible, or if that is not possible, then to the National Board.

Mrs. LYONS. I was not speaking to that motion. I was speaking to something that had been said about the historic basis of the Magazine. If that is not in order I will wait until that motion is passed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am very grateful to Mrs. Main for the



explanation she has given us this evening. I have been waiting an opportunity, ever since this Congress convened, to ask her why it was that after the name of Mrs. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, who made several motions here at the last Congress, there came a line of stars. My attention was drawn to this on more than one occasion, and I was asked why it was that every motion I had presented here was left a blank, or rather these stars were inserted. I suggested that maybe it was because I was considered the star speaker. [Laughter.] I think they meant they did not hear me. Why did they not hear me? The stenographer sat at that table and I went forward every time, thinking it was possible those stars might be put opposite my name—I went to her and asked her, "Did you hear what I said?" and she said she did. Then there was no excuse for those stars opposite my name. My record is expunged from that Congress, and I do not think it is fair to any member that she should be treated in this way.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The explanation which I made a few moments ago had nothing whatever to do with the report of the minutes of Congress. The Recording Secretary General does not report the Congress; it is a committee appointed by the President General. My minutes had nothing to do with the congressional proceedings to which Mrs. Ballinger refers.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Are you the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Main?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks this is out of order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask for information, whether Mrs. Main is the chairman of that committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of what committee?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Of the Committee on Minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not this year; she was last year.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Last year is what we are talking about. Will you kindly explain why that happened?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The chairman of the committee never has a vote. It was a large committee. The chairman puts the motions and the committee votes upon them. A chairman has no vote except in case of a tie, there-

fore any stars against your name cannot be the fault of the Chairman.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The chairman stands for the committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The committee that is appointed to edit the minutes has to take the stenographer's report. I defy anybody to remember for three weeks just what somebody has got up here on the floor and said, unless the stenographers catch it. Now, when one is getting up, and another getting up, and half the time do not give their names and it is put down "A Member," and half the time their backs turned on the stenographers, who do not catch what they say, there is nothing in the world to do but make a line of stars; and when that committee come together, if they should go and insert what they think she said, it would be worse than leaving it out.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called; the motion will be read to you for your information by the Official Reader.

READER (reads motion):

"That the suggestion of Miss Forsyth relative to the Magazine be referred to a committee, who shall report to the Congress if possible; if that is not possible, then to the National Board."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. LYONS. I am very glad now to be able to make a few remarks about the historical basis of the Magazine. I heartily concur with the lady from New York who suggested that when an article bearing on history is published in the Magazine, the authority for the article be published also. All of us know that in all works of historical value, especially now in this part of the century, that footnotes giving the authority for the statements made are placed at the bottom of the page; and I think it would be a very easy thing for the author of the article to be requested to give the authority for the statements contained in the article, at the bottom of the page. It would make the Magazine very much more valuable, because very often when we read these historical articles in the Magazine we look in vain in our own histories for the confirmation, and if, at the bottom

of the page, there was a statement of the book and page if possible, from which the author got his information, it would be a great help to the scholar. Therefore I heartily agree with the lady from New York who made the suggestion, and also with the lady who spoke just now on the subject of the historical basis and the improvement in raising the standard of the historical value of the articles in the Magazine.

Mrs. NESMITH. I would like to offer the following resolution if the Reader will please read it.

Mrs. WILES. I would like simply to make a suggestion for the consideration of the committee, to be referred to it for consideration, and that is that the Magazine be sent to every member of our Society free for three months, with a notice that it will only be continued after the three months if the subscription price of \$1 a year be paid, my idea being that the cost of sending the Magazine free for three months would be more than counterbalanced by the subscriptions from new members who would learn how valuable the Magazine is, and having it for three months would be glad to take it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was simply a suggestion, not a motion?

Mrs. WILES. Just a suggestion, to be referred to the committee.

READER (reads motion of Mrs. Nesmith, from Massachusetts delegation):

"WHEREAS, It being the opinion of the Massachusetts delegation and other members of the Congress that more full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress are a necessity for the proper understanding of those Proceedings by members unable to be present, and it being deemed unadvisable to print such full reports in the Magazine;

*Resolved*, First, That a verbatim report of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress be printed and a copy thereof be sent to each State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

*Resolved*, Second, That the National Board of Management be authorized to employ a stenographer, that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be printed and sent to each State Regent immediately after such meeting."

Dr. McGEE. I hardly think that is in order until the committee is to be named. The committee is to report in a few days if possible, and should be named this evening. I should like to state, however, that I beg the Chairman not to place me on the committee. I would like to see Miss Forsyth as chairman of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is before the House, ladies.

Mrs. NESMITH. I would say that I have understood that it has been deemed inadvisable to print accurate reports of all the meetings of this Congress in a magazine that is for sale to the general public, and that therefore I made this resolution so that all the members who are not present at this Congress, and all those who desire to refresh their memory of occurrences at the Congress, may know exactly what went on at the Congress, and I also made the same resolution with regard to the National Board, because I understand that it is very difficult for the State Regents to get very accurate reports of everything that goes on in a Board meeting, therefore they are unable to form their opinions as to what might be the better course to take on any one subject.

Miss JOHNSTON. As one of the committee who edited the minutes of the last Congress and the Proceedings, I will say that you are very much mistaken about not getting it all. As far as we got it from the stenographer it was all there. We were almost thrown into convulsions. We had thirty meetings, and sat sometimes six hours over it. And I assure you that I plead time and again to have one little speech, which I thought was in very bad taste, and very injudicious, omitted, but it had to go in in this record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies; it will be read again.

READER (reads it):

"WHEREAS, It being the opinion of the Massachusetts delegation and other members of the Congress, that more full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress are a necessity for the proper understanding of those Proceedings by members unable to be present, and it being deemed inadvisable to print such full reports in the Magazine:

*Resolved*, First, That a verbatim report of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress be printed and a copy thereof be sent to each State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

*Resolved*, Second, That the National Board of Management be authorized to employ a stenographer, that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be printed and sent to each State Regent, immediately after such meeting."

A MEMBER. I propose that we lay it on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that this motion be laid upon the table. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Dr. McGEE. I would like to nominate Miss Forsyth as chairman of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the committee to be appointed?

Dr. McGEE. Yes; it is to report this week if possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is absolutely unable to appoint a committee at once, but nominates Miss Forsyth, and would beg Dr. McGee to accept a place on the committee. She cannot preside and appoint a committee at the same time, and she prefers to preside. Do you want a report to-morrow morning?

Dr. McGEE. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't to-morrow do?

Dr. McGEE. If it is done to-morrow morning, Madam President.

(Reader makes announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some motions here.

READER. (reads motion):

Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay offers the following resolution: "That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies; what will you do with it? It is moved and seconded that this motion be accepted; all in favor will say "aye;" those opposed "no." It is a very lame vote.

Miss MILLER. May we have the motion once more?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair should perhaps make a

little explanation if you will bear with her in regard to this. The motion will be read.

READER (reads motion):

"That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. De Motte Chairman of the Committee on Tellers, with the permission of Congress. Mrs. De Motte is a Chapter Regent and the Illinois delegation will arrange that an alternate shall be named in her place, so that the vote will not be lost. If you will allow me to do that, I shall be greatly obliged. I will ask permission now; all in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" it is so ordered. This little motion is for the purpose of perfect fairness among the alternates. If four or five were selected from the larger Chapters, possibly all the smaller Chapters might not be represented at all. We may have to call again, but it seemed to be in the interest of perfect fairness, and for that reason the motion has been made; it will be read again and then action will be had.

READER (re-reads it):

"That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered, and the Chair is very much pleased. This evening, after all business, will you please send in some names? We need a good many, as you know that the polls will be open from twelve until six. It will be well, the Chair thinks, to have relays of ladies, not to require them to work more than two hours at a time; do you not think that best?

Mrs. DRAPER. Will it be in order at any time this evening to ask for a suspension of the rules in order to bring up the amendments which were not discussed this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it not better to finish this business first?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it very important, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be left till morning.



Mrs. DRAPER. I would move a suspension of the rules, and that the consideration of the amendments be taken up, otherwise they will be left over as unfinished business, and one of these amendments is in regard to the Registrars General, and it would be extremely discourteous in us to elect two to-morrow and then the next day discuss the question of whether we should have two or one. It would practically prevent our acting upon that at all.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and the amendments to the Constitution be continued. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

READER. The first amendment to be considered to-night is Article IV:

1. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

"For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms;' amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting,' so that the article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

2. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General:

"Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General.'"

Also an amendment to the same section offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

"Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Mrs. DICKINS. Is that all one motion?



Miss PIKE. Have we voted upon the amendment of Mrs. Fendall with the additions?

• PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, yes, that was settled this afternoon; this is made the order now by the vote of the Congress. We have an amendment to the amendment, or substitute amendment to the amendment. We will hear the substitute amendment to the amendment.

READER. The substitution to this is to leave out the words "and until their successors shall be elected," and substitute "at which time their successors shall be elected," making it read: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, at which time their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the substitute, ladies; what will you do with it?

Miss TEMPLE. I move to amend by striking out the words "two" and "consecutively" and inserting the word "one," in the last clause of this amendment, so that it will read: "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than one term

(Cries of "No! No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House, ladies. We will hear now Miss Temple's substitute, or an amendment to the amendment.

Miss MILLER. When are we to suggest the names of the tellers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not to-night, Miss Miller; it is too late; their names may be sent in and read the first thing in the morning.

READER (reads Miss Temple's amendment):

"To amend the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, by striking out the words 'two' and 'consecutively' in the last clause; so that no officer shall be eligible to the same office for two consecutive terms."

A MEMBER. I move, if it is not out of order, to lay this on

the table and take up the amendment that concerns the Registrars General.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The amendment on Registrars General will be taken up.

READER (reads amendment):

Amendment to Article IV, Section I, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General:

"Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment. What will you do with it?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the amendment be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no;" it is so ordered. [Applause.]

READER. There is another amendment also, an amendment to the same section, offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

"Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with it, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that it be laid upon the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this motion be laid upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two matters of business that must be disposed of to-night.

Mrs. DICKINS. They seem disposed to lay everything on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is necessary to make an announcement in connection with the reception to-morrow at the White

House. Mrs. Rathbone, will you make some announcement about it?

A MEMBER. Does the word "terms" mean two terms or two years?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been laid on the table.

SAME MEMBER. Thank you; I am glad of it.

Mrs. RATHBONE. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the invitations for the reception at the Executive Mansion to-morrow. The Board, the National Board, of course, will be recognized, but the State Regents and all of the members of the Congress will be obliged to give a card from the State Regent with her signature and the State; and if there are any visiting members here they will have to go to the State Regent, and the same in the District. All the rest, of course, the ushers and the young ladies in the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms, have their invitations. I thought we all understood it the other day, but there seems to be such confusion about it that I have been asked two or three times to explain it to you.

A MEMBER. How about those who have no State Regents here?

Mrs. RATHBONE. You must understand that one person's name will have to admit from that State, the delegation to select the person.

Miss MILLER. It is simply the members of the delegation in Congress, the delegates and alternates, who are to have these cards?

Mrs. RATHBONE. All of the Daughters who wish to attend, but they must have the card from their State Regent.

A MEMBER. Madam President, what are we going to do with this election to-morrow if we are to go junketing to-morrow at one o'clock?

Miss LIPSCOMB. I wish to ask, if any State Regent is not present, what the members of the delegation may do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been stated by Mrs. Rathbone. Mrs. Rathbone, come and make that more definite, please.

Mrs. RATHBONE. The question is about those who have no

State Regents. They must select some one of their delegation who will issue the card; you must select some one.

Miss LIPSCOMB. I was speaking in the interests of the Georgia delegation; we were just asked about it.

Mrs. RATHBONE. Will the Georgia delegation please select one person and all get your cards from her, bearing her signature.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask, for the information of the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, who is not present this evening—she would be the one to sign.

Mrs. RATHBONE. If you decide upon her.

A MEMBER. May I ask a question? Is it a special card, or does the chairman of the delegation simply sign the calling cards of her delegation?

Mrs. RATHBONE. Just as she pleases; take a blank card or use a calling card.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other questions of Mrs. Rathbone, ladies?

A MEMBER. The question has been asked, whether it will be necessary to sign both the name of the delegate and the name of the State Regent, or the name of the person representing the State Regent.

Mrs. RATHBONE. The name of the person representing the State Regent and the name of the delegate.

Mrs. HATCH. I have been told by the doorkeeper that several ladies have called and tried to enter this floor without a badge. I wish to state to everybody here to-night that to-morrow no one can come in on this floor without a red, white and blue badge, and I earnestly hope that no one will forget it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other business to-night?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is miscellaneous business in order? I think this will be passed without opposition. I would like to move that hereafter real daughters of revolutionary patriots be exempt from annual dues.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that hereafter all real daughters of revolutionary soldiers be exempt

from annual dues. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

(Reader announces telegrams.)

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, if they are making motions about real daughters, I would like to make a motion that "all real daughters place their age upon the application papers." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two or three small matters that might be disposed of this evening, so that they may not come up again.

Mrs. DICKINS. Can I make that motion, that all real daughters place their age upon their application papers?

Miss JOHNSTON. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the motion made by Mrs. Dickins, ladies? The motion has been seconded; all in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. NESMITH. Do I understand you to say that nominations for tellers will be made in the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, the Chair asks that suggestions of names be sent in the morning. A motion, ladies, or resolution, will be offered for your consideration.

READER (reads the following resolution, offered by Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, in regard to the "Maine"):

"WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that the bravery and devotion of those lives have been sacrificed in the service of our country should be gratefully remembered, not only by the generation in which their brave deeds were done, but also as a shining example to posterity; and

WHEREAS, More than 200 soldiers and seamen of the battle-ship 'Maine' lost their lives recently under such peculiarly sad circumstances that the news of the event caused the most profound grief throughout the Nation; and

WHEREAS, It is proposed that a monument be erected at the entrance of New York Harbor as an expression of the sympathy of the Nation and to commemorate the bravery and patriotism of those men who died in the service of their country: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in National convention assembled heartily commend the patriotic spirit which seeks in this manner to commemorate the death of brave men. We express the hope that the American people will see to it that this tribute be made one worthy of a Nation desiring to honor its dead heroes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution, ladies; what will you do with it?

Mrs. O'NEIL. I second that resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this resolution will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. KINNEY. I move "that a megaphone be used in announcing all resolutions and motions, in order that the same may be heard in all parts of the House."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that a megaphone be used in announcing all resolutions and motions. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

READER (reads communication about incident to complete the circle of the frieze about the rotunda in the Capitol):

The Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, desire, through the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, to call the attention of the National body, now in Congress assembled, to the effort being made by the different committees appointed by the Congress of the United States to decide what epoch-marking incident in American history shall complete the circle of the frieze about the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Fifteen historic incidents, beginning with the landing of Columbus and ending with the discovery of gold in California in 1849, are already grouped in the order of their happening, and with one exception, "The rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas," no heroic deed of woman has ever been made the subject of any of the cartoons. Would it not be well for the Daughters of the American Revolution to interest themselves, at this time in this matter and appoint a committee from their own organization to determine what event in the history of an American woman would be a fitting subject to memorialize in this vacant space in the frieze, and after conferring with the Joint Committee on Library, finally submit a sketch to the Congress of the United States for approval? That the heroism of the women of the days of the Revolution is worthy of commemoration, the act of Mollie Pitcher alone proves that the same spirit of courage

and daring actuated the hearts of men and women alike during those stirring times. And of the wives and daughters, who remained behind and sacrificed everything that made home dear to them, while the husbands and fathers went forth to war, can nothing be done to everlastingly picture them, with their wheels (the emblem of our beloved Society) in hand, spinning and weaving in the interest of so great a cause as the liberation of our own dear native land?

NANCY JACK WENTLING,

*Regent of Phoebe Bayard Chapter, D. A. R.*

GREENSBURG, WESTMORELAND CO., PENNA., Feb. 15, 1898.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the communication; what will you do with it?

Dr. MCGEE. I rise to an inquiry. If we have time for miscellaneous business, motions, and the like, why haven't we time to consider Mrs. Alden's amendment? I move we take it from the table.

MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Alden's amendment be taken from the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Has there been a motion to adjourn? The Chair thinks such a motion was made.

Mrs. DICKINS. I made it long ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried, and the House stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 10.30 o'clock p. m.



MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House is called to order. The Chair will request a page to go out and tell the ladies the House is in order.

PRECENTOR. Will the delegates please join in singing the first and fourth stanzas of "America"?

PRECENTOR. If Mrs. Kress is in the House, will she please come forward and help us sing the "Star-Spangled Banner"?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To-day's session of the Continental Congress will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. Will the audience please rise?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. O Thou God and Father of all, we come into Thy presence with gratitude and praise. We thank thee for the spirit of '76, which inspired the immortal Declaration of Independence and gave to us a place among the nations of the earth. Remember in great mercy Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all who are associated with him in executive trust; both branches of the Congress and the National Judiciary. Guard, guide and protect those who represent us in the diplomatic service of the world, and to Thy name shall be the praise, both now and evermore. We humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

PRECENTOR. Has Mrs. Kress, of Pennsylvania, yet come in? If not, we will try to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" ourselves, although I have a very hoarse voice this morning. The first and last verses, we will all join in, not having a solo as heretofore.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as the Congress is quiet, the

Recording Secretary General will read the minutes of yesterday. We are waiting for quiet, ladies.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (reads minutes, but first says): I want to ask the charity of the Congress with regard to these minutes. You will all remember it was a field day yesterday, and it is very difficult to keep things just straight. I want every one here to take notice, and wherever there is an error, please be so kind as to correct it, for I cannot be sure that I am correct; I have done the best I could.

(Proceeds with reading, but is interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please take your seats as rapidly as possible, and refrain from conversation? These minutes are important, and you certainly cannot take action upon them without hearing them.

A MEMBER. Could the door be kept closed until this report is finished?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the ladies are coming in, it seems hardly fair; yet, if you wish it, we will.

SAME MEMBER. I would very much like to hear the report, if it is possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the door be closed during the reading of the minutes. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the door will be closed. The ushers will attend to that at once. The Recording Secretary General states that she cannot even hear her own voice on the stage; the Chair will most earnestly and respectfully ask that we may have quiet this morning. The doors have been open long enough, ladies. We will have them closed, and the ladies will take their seats. The Recording Secretary General will go on with her report.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Continues reading of minutes—interrupted).

Mrs. WILES. I wish to speak to a motion in the minutes; is that in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes are not finished yet. As soon as they are finished you may do it. (Later.) Come to order, ladies. We have taken a recess of five minutes to allow you to get in, and now we will hear the close of the minutes.

Ladies, will you please take your seats. The Chair will have to ask you to please be still and take your seats.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Completes minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes of yesterday; have you any suggestions or changes to make?

Miss PURSELL, of Virginia. With reference to the morning minutes, Madam President, Virginia would like to make a very short statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you come here and stand on the platform? It is necessary that the ladies who are going to speak stand on this platform.

Miss PURSELL. At the morning session yesterday, it will be remembered by all the ladies, that Mrs. Moran asked an opportunity to make a statement before the Congress. Virginia hates to do anything that looks discourteous to one of her Daughters or to the Congress, but she feels that it is in accord with her dignity to make this statement: Mrs. Moran was accorded the floor on the ground that she was an ex-National Officer of this Association. This statement was made to the Virginia delegation and came as a great surprise to many of them, as none of us knew of Mrs. Moran's official position. The chairman of the delegation investigated the matter; she found that Mrs. Moran based her claim on the fact that she was the first State Regent of Virginia. That was again news to her. A further investigation was made, and it was discovered that Mrs. Moran claimed to have been appointed State Regent for Virginia on the 19th of April, 1891. Still further investigation was made, and the official minutes were referred to. They stated that upon the 19th of April, 1891, there were the five first State Regents appointed, among whom was Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, the only State Regent that Virginia has ever had or ever recognized. This is stated in the official minutes, and it is further ratified by the statement of the ex-Historian General, Mrs. Dickins; and Virginia feels that it is due to her now retiring Regent, Mrs. Henry, that this statement should be made, for we have never acknowledged any other Regent, we have never had another Regent, and we do not wish that the official records should bear any other name than that of Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Richmond.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you wish to have that omitted from the minutes?—you did not make that point.

MISS PURSELL. I simply wanted to make the point that Mrs. Moran was admitted to the floor on the ground that she was an ex-officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What correction did you wish made?

MISS PURSELL. I wished simply to have the fact omitted from the official records that Mrs. Moran is an ex-officer of the Association.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The minutes do not read in that way; they read that Mrs. Moran was granted the privilege of explaining.

MISS PURSELL. A statement was made to the Virginia delegation that the ground on which she was given the floor—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order. Miss Pursell, if you have any corrections to make, it is in order that you present them.

MRS. WILES. Madam President and ladies—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have quiet, ladies, and the ladies in the aisles will take their seats; the Chair speaks to the ladies in the aisles—in this middle aisle.

MRS. WILES. The speaker simply wishes to call attention to an omission in the minutes which was undoubtedly due to the necessary haste with which they were prepared, as all of you know who have had anything to do with assemblies of this kind. You will remember that I made the point of order yesterday afternoon that all amendments could be acted upon at this session, of which due notice had been given to the Congress a year ago. The Chair sustained the point of order, and said that such amendments could be brought up after the amendments which had been approved by the Board. That is omitted, undoubtedly from pure inadvertence, and I simply wished to have it right in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections in the minutes to be made, ladies?

DR. MCGEE. I rise simply for information, Madam President. What I wish to say is that these minutes, as we all know, are hastily prepared, and although, so far as I know, they are correct, in regard to the matter, there are certain points

of form which should be changed before they are printed. There are well-recognized parliamentary expressions which should be used in the minutes and which are omitted in the minutes this morning. I wish to ask whether the committee who has charge of that matter, and of which the Recording Secretary General is a member, has the power to change the form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know the duties of the committee that is to be appointed. The chairman has been appointed, and one member only.

DR. MCGEE. I mean the committee to edit the Proceedings of the Congress, and of which the Recording Secretary General is a member. Has that committee the authority to change the wording so as to make it in accordance with parliamentary usage, without changing the sense in any way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will decide that they certainly have the power to put them in proper form. The grammar, etc., can be changed, and parliamentary phrases can be properly corrected. Are there any other changes?

MRS. BALLINGER. Before these minutes are accepted, I should like to ask for information, and without any desire to enter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't you come up here, Mrs. Ballinger? I cannot hear you, and I do not think others can.

MRS. BALLINGER. I said, ladies, that without any desire to enter into this domestic difficulty in the State of Virginia, but with a view to having justice done to all, I would just state that Mrs. Moran, who does not seem to be present this morning, stated to me this morning that she had been represented before the Board of Management by her counsel, from the city, I think she said, of Richmond, who had laid her case before the Board when she claimed to be the first Regent of the State; that the Board had acknowledged her right and had removed the cloud from her occupancy of office. If this is so, we would like a statement from the Board in regard to that matter. The minutes as they stand would expunge her name. It is nothing to me personally; I only want to plead for the correct history of the organization. Therefore I think a statement from the Board would be in order before we adopt the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to say that this is out of order. We are considering the minutes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am speaking for the minutes; a move was made that that name be expunged.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I read nothing of that sort. They thought I had read that she was granted the privilege of the stage as an ex-officer; there was no such word in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is absolutely out of order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I beg pardon, Madam President.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. I would like to speak to the adoption of the minutes. Mrs. Daniel Manning seconded the resolution with regard to life memberships, and it is suggested that her name be inserted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes as corrected will stand approved. The Chair would like to present your former President General, Mrs. Foster, who is here, and I am quite sure that you will greet her by rising. (All rise.)

Mrs. FOSTER. It gives me great pleasure, ladies, to meet you and greet you, and to assure you of my continued interest in this organization.

Mrs. KRESS. We can't hear a word under the gallery; we can't hear at all.

Mrs. HATCHER. We have a great many friends with us this morning, in the gallery, and of course they are not supposed to know that the first four rows in the first balcony are reserved for the alternates who come here with tickets for those seats; so I must ask that all who have not tickets for those seats not to take them, even for a few minutes. I would ask every person who has not a ticket to please take the other seats. And I would also say that there is a balcony above, and the seats are just as good, and if you will go up there we will be very glad to have you. I must also ask the gallery to please be very quiet, because the ladies here have come to vote, and we must have quiet. I am chairman of the House Committee, and I will see that the ushers and everybody connected with this House keep quiet. It remains with the ladies who are here as delegates, and the alternates in the gallery, to keep quiet.



I will accommodate every one I can, but we must have quiet for the voting.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I simply ask the privilege to transmit this envelope which I have been requested to give to the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. It is said to contain \$20.15—it is sealed. The lady who gave it to me is not a member of the Order. I therefore beg that you will take this \$20.15, contribution to the Continental Hall Fund through the sale of the book "Miss Washington."

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege. Mrs. Hatcher stated that tickets were necessary for the seats for the alternates. My alternate has been turned out of the front row and sent down to me; they have badges the same as all other members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have no tickets, and our District Regent tells me she has none and has been given none. What did Mrs. Hatcher mean, may I ask for an explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as Mrs. Hatcher can come she will make some explanation. There is a motion to be read.

Mrs. AVERY. *Resolved*, That each State delegation may send in the names of two Daughters, from which list the tellers shall be selected.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been moved and seconded—(interrupted.)

Miss PIKE. Is it in order to ask for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss PIKE. Can these tellers be selected from voters or alternates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Alternates; the tellers can be selected from the alternates. Sometimes a delegate may be selected, but her place must be filled by an alternate. It would not be just to any of the candidates to allow a voter to go on the floor; that, we think, would not be just, so that in case there is no one to take the place of the delegate, the delegate must remain in her place. You have heard Mrs. Avery's motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. Mrs. Foster will present a motion to you. Quiet, ladies.



Mrs. FOSTER. I move that at 12.30 p. m to-day this Congress take a recess in order to accept the invitation to meet His Excellency, the President of the United States, at one p. m.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried. Before we proceed with the nominations, the Chair would like to express her very great appreciation of the courtesy shown by this Congress and for the good order they have kept. [Laughter.] There has been no disorder on the floor, for talking is not disorder. We have had a great deal of conversation, but the Chair in retiring trusts you will all understand how fully she appreciates your very great courtesy. She also desires to extend her thanks to the press for the very courteous manner in which they have treated us this year; and she also wishes to express her thanks to the Parliamentarian who has carried her through four—I was about to say tempestuous years. Sometimes there have been great trials. Mr. Spencer has a peculiar way of looking at only one side of things; he never sees anything but the parliamentary side. The people are figure-heads, and when I try to tell him about this person, or that, it is simply put in the background, and nothing more than he can hear is considered by him, and in that way he has done me eminent service, for which I now beg to thank him publicly. I further wish to express my appreciation of the very great services that the Official Reader has done the President General. Whatever she has done has been done with the approval of the President General, and her task has been no easy one.

A MEMBER. I move that this Congress by a rising vote express our thanks to the Parliamentarian.

Seconded. (Rising vote.)

SAME MEMBER. I want to be heard again. I want to move that this Congress express its profound regret at the necessity of parting with our President General. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, ladies, very heartily.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like to make a motion that Miss Richards be thanked.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will rise, ladies, and thank Miss Richards. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next in order is the regular order of business, for the morning, which is the report of the Committee of State Regents upon the recommendations of the National Officers; it will be given by the chairman, Mrs. Shields, of Missouri.

Mrs. WALKER. I would like a vote of thanks to our Reader, Miss Richards.

(Cries of "Just had it.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have given that overwhelmingly, Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. SHIELDS (reads report):

THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

*Madam President and Ladies of the Congress:* The Committee appointed to consider the recommendations of National Officers to the Congress beg to submit the following report: In reviewing the recommendations presented by the Vice-President in charge of organization, the following seem noteworthy: First, that hereafter charters be issued to Chapters by the Vice-President General in charge of organization. This seems but a sequence in the authority vested in said officer. In regard to the second recommendation offered by the Vice-President in charge of organization—"that Congress decide the length of time a Chapter Regent's commission is valid, of course referring to Regents that do not organize within a year"—your Committee suggests that a limit of two years be placed. In such cases where a commissioned Regent does not organize after a period of two years the trust thus vested shall be taken from her.

The request which follows in the officer's report seems a proper one and should be complied with, viz: That Regents and delegates report to proper Chapter officers; that they communicate with officers at headquarters changes of name and address.

The Corresponding Secretary's plea for proper appreciation of National Officers must have fallen pleasantly upon the ears of this Congress. Its members have already evinced the closest sympathy with each National Officer.

The Registrar General recommends that this Congress either appoint a committee to make a transcript of the application papers (the property of the National Society) or authorize the National Board to see to it that measures are taken for making these copies, thus exempting the original papers from use, as they are being worn. Also that a fire-

proof safe be provided for their preservation. Your Committee heartily recommend the propriety of purchasing with the funds of the National Society a fire-proof safe, in which these valuable records may be placed. They further recommend that all Chapters see to it that duplicate papers are in the possession of and carefully preserved by said Chapters.

One of the Registrars General calls the attention of the Congress, Chapter Regents and Registrars to the importance of requiring a sworn statement from the applicant as to the correctness of the genealogical record. Your Committee suggest that this recommendation of the Registrar General is an unnecessary one and do not approve of it. In considering the recommendation of the Treasurer General, "that members dropped from the Society for non-payment of dues after having been sent the notices required by the Constitution, be considered as not eligible for reinstatement until all arrears of dues shall have been paid"—your Committee beg that such a measure be not passed by this Congress. There must arise cases of ill-fortune where members are utterly unable to pay their annual dues for a series of years. Such members, and they will be rare, we hold must be dropped from the roll of the Society, but they may enter again, without the payment of these arrears, taking a lower number on the roll of members. We, as a Committee, approve most heartily of the second recommendation of the Treasurer General, i. e., that in future all persons joining the Society as life members be given a certificate in which such membership be stated, and that similar certificates be issued to members already in that class, and who in the future shall become life members. Your Committee suggest that as the making out a new form of certificates will involve great expense, the words *life member* be written in red ink diagonally across the face of each certificate of the kind to be issued. The recommendation of the Treasurer General to the effect that the books of the Treasurer be audited at least three times in each year by an expert to be employed by the National Board of Management, and that at least three of the members of the Auditing Committee to be appointed be women who reside in Washington, is met by your Committee in the following manner: We recommend that at least three members of the Auditing Committee be residents of Washington and that the books of the Treasurer be audited every three months by the Auditing Committee and their own expert, not in the employ of the Treasurer.

In regard to the recommendation of the Librarian General, in which she urges the necessity of complete files of all Chapter publications—if none are printed, type-written copies of the addresses delivered before the Chapter bound with annual volumes, we agree that this must necessarily come in the nature of a request to the Chapters, where it must be discussed. Further, as to the books are needed and asked for by the Librarian—"White's Annals of Georgia," Revolutionary Records of Rhode Island, History of Northfield, Mass., Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, and volumes of Maine Historical Society's publica-

tions, anything about Delaware and Vermont—it is altogether possible that these books may be had for the asking; if not, this Congress will surely say, purchase the books, and at once.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. SHIELDS, of Missouri.

MISS FORSYTH, of New York.

MRS. EDWARDS, of Michigan.

MRS. SMITH, of Alabama.

MRS. MADDOX, of California.

MRS. KINNEY, of Connecticut.

MRS. WHITE, of Maine.

MRS. CARPENTER, of New Hampshire.

MRS. GRIGGS, of Washington.

MRS. SPINKLE, of North Carolina.

MRS. FOSTER, of Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report, ladies. What will you do with it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted; all in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. Next in order of business is the appointment of tellers. The Chair appoints Mrs. DeMotte, of Bloomington, Illinois, as Chairman of Tellers; and a number of names have been sent by the various delegations to select from. We will need a good many, ladies, because the polls will be open, you know, by order of the Congress, from twelve to six; and it is probable that the ladies will have to move about a good deal, backward and forward.

Mrs. DRAPER. Before reading the names of the tellers, may I move that the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be accepted? The reports of the past officers have not yet been accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept the report will be in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the report of the Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded this report

be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is accepted.

A MEMBER from Wisconsin. I wish to ask if the alternates can serve as tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are the ones to be selected from—the alternates. There seems to be some misunderstanding about this matter.

A MEMBER. The ladies at the rear of the House would like to understand who is to send up the nominations for tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair left that with the delegations. I do not think any special one was stated, but the delegation can arrange that. These tellers must be selected from the alternates; the delegates have a vote on the floor, and when a delegate is selected as a teller her place must be filled by an alternate. The alternates take their places when they take the places of the delegates; the alternates have then the same rights as the delegates. We will now have the names which have already been given, and they will report, please, to Mrs. DeMotte, who is in the President General's room, back of the stage; they can meet her there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to state that in some of the delegations more than two names have been sent up. Of course, all over two will be thrown out, so it is not worth while to send them; with the exception of the two, none will be received. It would seem better, and the Chair requests, that the State Regents attend to that. It should properly be put in their hands, but we are very new and very inexperienced, and doing the very best we can. There is still a mistake about these tellers. Can the Chair make herself heard in the end of the House? Do you hear me?

(Cries of "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The alternates the Chair requests for tellers, not the delegates, unless you have some one to put in their places; but the Chair thinks that the delegates should stay in their places and vote. She would prefer to have all voting delegates on the floor, and she hopes that the delegations that have sent delegates will recall them and put alternates in their places. Do you quite understand, ladies, now? We will have to have quiet. Some announcements.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to make an announcement relative to this matter of the tellers. We are getting into confusion over it. The Chair says that if in every instance the State Regent herself will sign the two names which she sends for the delegation, and sign them as State Regent, and send some one not a delegate, we will be perfectly clear and not have names duplicated. We are getting five or six from each State; the rule is two only; will the State Regents please send up the names on this plan, and these names will be laid aside and we will begin over.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I desire to ask, if the State has only one alternate, what is to be done?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have to send the alternate.

Mrs. BROWN. We have only one alternate from the State.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then send the one name only. You are not obliged to send two; you can send one. We will do away with all that are here, and while you are preparing new lists we will act upon the reports of the National Officers. While these ballots are being sent up, they can all be sent up and announced afterward. We will take action upon the report of the Recording Secretary General. What will you do with it, ladies?

(Many voices, "Accept it.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the report is accepted. The report of the Registrar General, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour; what disposition will you make of it?

(Cries of "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. Now the report of the Registrar General, Mrs. Taplin; what will you do with that, ladies?

(Cries of "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; it is accepted. The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch—



(Cries, "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Treasurer General's report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is accepted. Now the report of Historian General. What action will you take upon that?

(Cries, "We accept it.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Historian General's report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. The report of the Assistant Historian General. What will you do with this?

(Cries, "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. The report of the Librarian General.

(Cries, "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Librarian General's report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted.

MISS LATHROP. I wish simply to say that the distribution of ballots was not necessary until the nominations were made, and to ask that we proceed to the order of the day, which is the nomination of officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I ask the lady to withhold the motion until the tellers are nominated. The Chair thinks no authority has been given yet for the distribution of ballots; the Chair is quite sure that the lady from New York is mistaken.

A MEMBER. May I ask when we begin nominations—it is now twenty-five minutes of twelve, and we adjourn at twelve.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not adjourn at twelve; at 12.30 we take a recess. We will have the names of the tellers now.

READER (reads list of tellers):

Massachusetts—Miss Simonds and Miss D. J. Watson.

Virginia—Miss Tuttle and Mrs. Davis.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Edwin H. Low and Miss Anna Kimball.

Pennsylvania—Miss McKnight and Miss McGee.

Maryland—Mrs. John Tyson and Mrs. Bergland.

Indiana—Miss Malott.



Connecticut—Mrs. Dana Bartholomew and Miss Mary-Mersick.

Watson, of Massachusetts.

I have received two cards from Massachusetts signed by two different names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not right. We will only receive cards signed by State Regents.

MEMBER. I am the chairman.

READER. I received Miss Simonds, of Massachusetts, on Mrs. Fuller's card. Pardon me, I received it on two cards instead of one.

Kentucky—Miss Spears.

South Carolina—Mrs. T. C. Robertson.

Missouri—Mrs. Nellie Barclay McClennan.

Alabama—Miss Gachet.

New York—Mrs. G. D. B. Hasbroock and Mrs. William Eastwood.

Michigan—Miss Shepard and Mrs. Williams.

Delaware—Mrs. VanTrump and Mrs. Wharton.

Ohio—Mrs. Mary E. Murphy and Miss Stevenson.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Longley and Mrs. Whitman.

California—Mrs. Sperry.

Mrs. NEWPORT. Didn't you receive a card from Minnesota signed by the State Regent? I sent the name of Mrs. Polk, of Minnesota; I saw the page take it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just write it again, please, Mrs. Newport.

READER (continues):

Georgia—Mrs. Latta.

Maine—Mrs. Hutchins.

New Jersey—Miss Herbert and Mrs. William Glen.

Miss MILLER. What has become of the District of Columbia? I sent a card up twice.

READER (continues):

District of Columbia—Mrs. Winston and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson.

Minnesota—Mrs. Duval Polk.

North Dakota—Mrs. Pinney.

Illinois—Mrs. Beckwith and Miss Gillette.

Iowa—Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Bailey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We seem to have come now to the point where the nominations are in order; but of course these nominations cannot be made, ladies, until there is quiet, because you would not know for whom you are voting. Nominations for President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are now in order. Mrs. Doremus, of New York.

Miss PIKE. Does not the roll call have to be made?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has never had the roll call at any time when there were nominations for President General.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that we dispense with the roll call.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion has been made and seconded to dispense with the roll call. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read something from Mrs. Hatch, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, about the roll call.

READER (reads): "Mrs. Hatch, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, submits the following resolution: That the roll call be dispensed with, and in lieu thereof that the total number of those entitled to vote, including National Officers, State and Chapter Regents, and delegates, be stated. This number having been verified by the Credentials Committee, the number of National Officers being 31; State Regents represented, 46; Chapter Regents and delegates, 661, making a sum total of 738 entitled to vote (Signed) S. H. Hatch."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion—

A MEMBER. May I ask if they are all here, the 738?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would necessitate a roll call; shall we have a roll call?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just so there are no more; we want to confine them to the ones who have their credentials.

A MEMBER. Would that give the power to throw out votes, if there were more votes cast than the number 738?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think so, as there cannot be more than the accredited delegates.

SAME MEMBER. Then it would seem to me that the fairer way would be to have the roll call, tedious though it may be.

Mrs. DICKINS. I do not think the ladies understand that the idea is, as each lady puts her ballot in the box, she is to write on it, one big ballot, all the officers whom she wishes to elect opposite the office, and as she puts it in, the teller is to cross her name off the list of accredited delegates who are known to be here; therefore I do not see why we need waste time with the roll call, as that is a practical roll call as you drop your ballot.

A MEMBER. I ask for information; does that allow the tellers to know who casts every vote? You put your name on it, does every teller know exactly who casts the vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks not.

Mrs. DICKINS. Any one can write the ballot that chooses to; but no one can put a ballot in the box unless her name is on the delegates' list or the list of voters to which she answered.

A MEMBER. What do you mean by "her name"?

Mrs. DICKINS. The name of the lady who is entitled to vote is on that list. It does not make any difference who writes them or does not write them. The only ones who can put them in the ballot box and have them counted are the ones who are on the list.

A MEMBER. Is it fair that everybody should know how everybody else voted? [Great laughter and cries of "No! No!"]

Mrs. DICKINS. No, ma'am.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before the House, ladies. Will you hear it again?

Mrs. MILLS. A question of information before the motion is put, Madam President. Were the figures given us by the Official Reader based upon the representatives and voters known to be in this city, or upon the representation of the whole Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those who have answered the call, who reported when their names were called, to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee. The motion is before you, la-

dies, what will you do with it? All in favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. ROBERTS. A question has been raised in the back part of the House—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A question has been raised. Quiet, ladies; Mrs. Roberts has the floor.

Mrs. ROBERTS. The question has been raised in the back part of the hall as to whether the name of the voter must be upon the vote which she deposits; upon the back of the vote?

Mrs. DICKINS. No, ma'am. It is an Australian ballot; the name of the voter appears nowhere upon it, only those for whom she wishes to vote.

Mrs. ROBERTS. And her name is to go only on the accredited list.

Mrs. DICKINS. Yes.

Mrs. ROBERTS. The ballot is private, strictly so?

Mrs. DICKINS. Fold the ballot up and put it in.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The business now before the House is the nomination for President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Doremus, of New York City.

SPEECH OF MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS IN NOMINATING MRS. DONALD M'LEAN.

*Madam President:* I have never fully sympathized with the old saying:

"Welcome the coming and speed the parting guest."

There is always a tinge of sadness in the words "good bye." We utter these words regretfully to you who have presided over us with so much grace and dignity during the full measure of time allowed by the laws of our Society, and now as it is inevitable that a successor should be named to fill the place made vacant by your retirement, we cast our eyes about for one worthy to occupy that high position with corresponding ability.

The poet has said:

"With truth for thy theme, eloquence shall  
Throne thee with archangels!"

Were I possessed of the eloquence of our distinguished member in whose behalf I am here to speak, I should grow wings and soar to my place above.

I have truth to present, which I hope will impress this intelligent audience to the point of electing to the Chair of President General, my nominee.

The first truth is that she is eminently qualified by birth, descended from a long line of loyal and patriotic ancestors. She is also eminently qualified, being the daughter, grand-daughter and great-grand-daughter of judges and Congressmen, therefore her taste for parliamentary law is a natural inheritance. She is a candidate for the Presidency, not of any special State or locality, but of such part of the country at large as thinks that 22,000 women are competent to elect a presiding officer who can intelligently fulfill her duties upon her own merits, and is willing to come to Washington to attend to those duties and carry her principles into effect, as does the President of the United States.

My candidate stands for the principle of broad, honorable, open methods, suited to an organization of the size and dignity of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her devotion to the Society has been unbounded, traveling from one end of the country to the other, astonishing every one by the variety of her addresses, not only on patriotic subjects, but on educational matters; having established a scholarship in Barnard College, filling the chair of American History. She has acceded to the earnest request of many principles of public schools in New York to address the pupils on patriotic subjects, believing such work of real—perhaps lasting—value.

She was appointed by the Legislature of New York State a Commissioner to the Cotton States' Exposition, and addressed the "Daughters" in Nashville during the Exposition, October 19th, last year.

Having been born in Maryland and married a New Yorker, the interests of both sections of the country are known to her, as are the interests of the West, through much travel there. She is a charter member, attended the first conference, and every Continental Congress. Three times she refused nominations as Vice-President General. Once her election would have been absolutely certain, as the entire Congress requested her to take the office. [Cries of "No! No!"] She declined, preferring to work as presiding officer of a great Chapter. Such experience being unusual in any nominee for presidency, for the Chapter over which she has presided for more than three years is nearly as large as the whole Congress. She has made addresses for the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the same rostrum with Honorable Chauncey M. Depew and General Horace Porter, both in New York City and in Saratoga. General Porter says: "For eloquence, she has not her double!" [Applause]. She has also made addresses in various parts of the State of New York. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, July 4th; in Rhode Island, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee and in Ohio, in the last named State representing the Society Daughters of the American Revolution. She spoke also at the banquet given by the Sons

of the American Revolution during their National Congress. These urgent invitations were accepted always in the interest of the Daughters; never volunteering services, but always willing to assist when the Society seemed to need her presence.

Science has enrolled on its pages the name of a Maryland lady, Mrs. Susanna Sewall, wife of Major Nicholas Sewall, who more than two centuries in the past (1653) electrified her friends by brilliant sparks from her garments when rustled.

In our day and generation, the Daughters of the American Revolution have enrolled on their pages the name of a lady, from the same State, who electrifies her friends and admirers with sparks of wit and wisdom from rustling the garniture of her *brain*. [Great applause.] Otesiphon, the brilliant Athenian orator (who urged the conferring a golden crown upon Demosthenes) was driven in exile from Sparta because he claimed he could speak an *entire day* on any subject. I would not have you serve me thus, having assisted also in decorating my candidate with a laurel wreath, nor would I have you send her into exile because of her eloquence, for she can do more than talk. The watch-word of her life is *work*. [Applause]. You never knew such a worker. It is a mystery to every one how she does it all. Greater New York is nothing to her. All seems easy. Her executive ability is really marvelous.

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Mary A. Washington, State Regent of Georgia, who speaks of the facility she has for work:

"MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,  
New York.

*Dear Madam:* I should like to see Mrs. McLean [great applause] honored with the position of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution not only because she is my friend, but for the reason that she is peculiarly fitted by nature, education, experience and social charm, for that office. I know that she has been an enthusiastic and valuable member of the organization from the first, has accomplished a great deal for its advancement—is thoroughly familiar with the history of the Society, its work and purposes. She has a logical and discriminating mind and would easily discharge the difficult duties of presiding officer.

I shall ask our delegate and alternate to vote for her."

I can speak feelingly on the subject of work, for from the beginning of this Society, she has worked by my side as Secretary, and now Regent. In fact, we have *toiled* together, as do the miners in the Klondike mountains, and we have been rewarded by the discovery of noble metal, nuggets of gold which will later adorn the diadem of this Society, the central bright particular star being my nominee for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, [great applause] Regent of the New York City Chapter.

Mrs. BRYAN. Daughters of the American Revolution—(interrupted by Chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have not been recognized yet. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF MRS. HENRY M. SHEPARD IN NOMINATING MRS. DANIEL MANNING.

*Madam President and Ladies:* [Prolonged and great applause.] In rising on behalf of the Illinois delegation to place in nomination a distinguished member of this Congress for the high office of President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am not unmindful of the great responsibility I assume.

Former Congresses have made no mistake in their selection for this great office, [applause] and if we shall err in such regard it will forever rest upon us that we were the first to fail where hitherto no Congress has less than its high duty.

Our wonderfully successful history as an organization has in great degree been accomplished because of the exalted dignity of the splendid women who have stood as its chief leaders. They have been not only distinguished by their graces of character and loveliness in all that makes exalted womanhood, but have been foremost in the eyes of the world because of the national positions occupied by their husbands in governmental affairs. [Applause.] They have needed no introduction to the women of the land [applause] to make them known. They have stood for something beyond themselves, and in so standing have commanded respect as well as admiration. Let me but recall Mrs. Harrison [applause] who, when her husband was Chief Executive of the Nation, gave her counsel, time and strength to our Society in its infancy and raised its standard so high that no attack could lower it. Then followed Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, [applause] whose sweet dignity of character and personal charm of manner have made every one of us a devoted and affectionate admirer and friend, and whose ability has upheld and advanced our organization throughout the land. [Applause.] In Mrs. Foster [applause] we again found an able leader and faithful friend, whose wise counsels are still guiding us.

Stern death robbed us of the first of these noble women, and the limitations of our Constitution forbid to us a longer enjoyment of the services of our present well-beloved President, Mrs. Stevenson.

And so it is that to-day we are brought to consider who of our number shall be chosen to sustain our banner and carry it forward upon the high road marked out for us by those who have led us in the past.

Our numbers already attained are great, but in no sufficient degree to mark our limit of growth.

Women are always conservative, and it is only by a persistent course



in our lofty purposes, and by repeated proof of our wisdom in the choice of leaders who are to guide the policy and administer the affairs of such a vast and tremendously potent Society as ours is, and will continue to be—with its membership already of more than 23,000, soon to be doubled or quadrupled—that we may retain and hold what we have already accomplished. As our strength and influence grow there will grow right along side an ever-increasing demand from the women all over the land to know who is at the head of this mighty engine. Is she sure to be prudent and wise? Is there a guaranty in her affiliations, in her surroundings, and in the reputation of those to whom she is attached, that uphold her and guard her in the distant States as well as at home? Such questions and others of kindred nature are sure to be put by conservative and desirable women who may contemplate membership with us in any and every portion of our country where Chapters are or may be formed. And these questions must be met and answered in no faltering tones if our Society is either to grow or hold its own. Any failure or hesitancy concerning them means disaster to our beloved Society—disaster from which it can never recover. Then, the question with us to-day should not be, and is not, whose attainment to the highest place within our gift will yield to us, as individuals merely, the greatest personal satisfaction.

The question should be, and is, whose elevation to this powerful office will give us most strength and repute, and with the least inquiry satisfy the demands of 23,000 voices already entitled to be heard, and of many times that number whom we hope may be added to us. [Applause.]

Every personal ambition, hope, or interest should be subordinate to this one question. [Applause.] We have not alone ourselves to satisfy, but we should be able to return to our various Chapters with a display of our record in a way that will satisfy those who sent us.

If, to the requirements of a President General, which I have hinted at, we may add the qualifications which go to make up an ever-attractive woman, our whole duty will be done.

In all sincerity, and with fraternal affection for any member who may aspire to the exalted dignity and power of this great office, and firmly believing that there is among us one who, if chosen, comes nearest to the ideal we aspire to than any other, I have the honor to place in nomination to-day a lady, a *woman*, whose name—through the reputation her husband enjoyed in his lifetime of being the greatest Secretary of the Treasury the country has had since Hamilton and Chase—is known wherever common intelligence exists; a woman who is screened and envired by every wholesome influence wherever good men and women do meet; a woman whose life is purity itself, and whose example all would do well to follow; a woman whose intelligence, ability and accomplishments are an inspiration to everybody who meets her; a woman who, if chosen by us, will uplift the banner of our grand Society into heights it has never yet reached; a woman to be proud of

and to love. No ear that my voice has reached has any doubt but that I mean Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, New York. [Great enthusiasm and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies of the Congress, the Chair has the honor of presenting to you a distinguished member of the Board, and a very valuable one, of past years—Mrs. H. V. Boynton, of the District. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MRS. HENRY V. BOYNTON IN NOMINATING MRS. ROSE F. BRACKETT.

*Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* There is one claim against which American ears have never yet been closed—the claim of justice. [Applause.] I am here this morning to nominate for President General Rose Brackett. [Applause.] It is not noble to forget those who have faithfully served us. What has Rose Brackett done? Built a splendid Chapter, organized a great State? Not these, but something more than these. For five successive years, in varied capacities of increasing responsibility, her hand has largely guided the complicated machinery and routine work of a great Society that reaches from Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf, and over into foreign lands. Like the engineer who, through all the hours, sits in the smoke of the locomotive, with his hand on the lever, watching every curve, every switch, every bridge and rushing stream, all the network of mingling rails, so she, through the days and weeks and months that go to make up five years, in weariness as well as strength, putting aside personal sorrow and personal joy, has patiently watched and patiently served the mingling interests of North, South, East and West. [Applause.] All her time, all her strength, all her unquestioned ability freely and constantly given. Has she made some mistakes, aroused some prejudices? Being human, it is more than possible. Whoever sits in that chair will not escape criticisms arising from similar causes. The fact remains that whatever burden of work or blame has fallen upon her shoulders, she has faithfully and silently carried it, too busy for us to work for herself. All the blood of our revolutionary ancestors calls that we do her justice. The years are all yours to honor whom you will. You have only to-day in which to be just to her. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that it was her mistake, and not Mrs. Bryan's, that brought her to the stage at a time when it was not quite proper for her to come.

MRS. BRYAN. Madam President and ladies, as a delegate from Tennessee, it is my proud privilege to sanction the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLëan [applause], whose name has

been placed before this body by Mrs. Ogden Doremus, of New York. It is not necessary to enter into detail upon the merits of the nominee. She is known wherever the Daughters of the American Revolution exist. She is honored for her loyalty in every struggle where the honor of the Daughters and the preservation of their principles is at stake. [Applause.] A leader that never faltered, a worker who never begged repose, she has scaled the bastions of prejudice and won such victories for our Order in the old Empire State that our name is now a badge of honor [applause], our work the cynosure of every loyal eye, and the pride of every American heart. [Applause.] It is eminently proper that I, a Tennessean, should raise my voice [applause] in praise of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] Her campaigns have not been waged alone upon her native soil. When we called for aid her powers were ready. When my State was suppliant, she was eager in response. We have seen her in Tennessee, we have heard her at our Centennial, and have inscribed in the warmest corners of our hearts the recollections of her services at that time. [Applause.] And our gratitude is not the only reason why her name should ever hold an honored place in our regard; not only because she braved the exaggerated terrors of the quarantine and ran the gauntlet of danger she knew not of; not only because she came to us when the fears of failure loomed threateningly athwart our skies; but we have heard her; we have listened to her words of eloquence and wisdom; we have enjoyed the privilege of bearing witness to her powers of speech and mind. [Applause.] Our gratitude is mingled with an admiration that warms our feelings into deepest love. Nor are the other qualifications so necessary to make a President General approach to the ideal wanting in Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] It is the genial autocrat, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who tells us that a woman who does not please is a false note in the harmony of nature. Mrs. McLean will please every one. She will harmonize everything. [Applause.] She is kind and affable, gracious and entertaining, and combines the social art with sound judgment, unswerving principles and intellectual vigor. We have no North, no South, no East, no West, in the Daughters of the American

Revolution. We owe our origin to our love of patriotism and our honor for George Washington. Shall we not carry out our tenets? Shall we not honor her who has ever struggled to widen our field of action and make our work more efficacious? We are a National body, and I contend that a woman should stand on personal merit, on individual worth. We want a representative woman, from all States, and for that reason I say give us Mrs. Donald McLean——

(Cries of "Time!" all over the House.)

Mrs. SENATOR FAIRBANKS. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, for the office of President General. [Tremendous applause.] We have many women we would like to honor, but Mrs. Daniel Manning is our preference. We take pride in every candidate presented to this Congress. If she has eloquence, if she has executive ability, if she has purity of patriotism, it is not her pride alone, it is the pride of every Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.] We are all friends, and all sisters, and we are all striving to promote the success of the great ideals for which this Society was organized, that of emulating self-sacrifice, that of preserving patriotism, that of keeping alive a flame of liberty in our native land. Beside these grand motives our trivial differences must subside and our personal ambition must sink into insignificance. I revert to my original proposition, that Indiana desires to present the name of Mrs. Daniel Manning for President General, because of her efficiency in the office which she already adorns. Good and faithful servant, go up higher!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. Madam President and members of the Seventh Continental Congress, I have the high honor and the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Rose F. Brackett to the office of President General. I second this nomination upon the ground of her personal merit and of her valuable services rendered to this Society. This speaks for itself. [Applause.]

Mrs. NESMITH. Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, every woman who enters the Society of the

Daughters of the American Revolution pledges herself to do her utmost to promote patriotism, and none, I trust, have been found wanting. But in furthering the objects of this Society one name stands pre-eminent. As Chairman of the Committee on Revision of our Constitution, and thus in closer frequent communication with every Chapter, she has been enabled to understand the needs of her Society more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other member. She is so widely known among the Daughters that it is no use for me to recite instances of her splendid achievement. Suffice it to say that she has opposed with eloquence and power on the one hand the reckless spirit of anarchy which would threaten our institutions, on the other the intolerance and arrogance of the so-called privileged classes. She is the fearless champion of the rights of the people. Because of these things, and because she is the embodiment of a love of American freedom, a living declaration of independence, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. There is a photographer in the House, and he wants all to keep their seats at the adjournment, so that a picture may be taken of this audience. Some of the first magazines of the country want it, so that the people can see how many Daughters have come to this Congress, and can see what a splendid body of women represent us. All are requested to keep their seats just one moment, and then they may leave, because the photographer wants to come down and take a picture of the stage.

Miss FORSYTH. I am here to second with all my heart the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.] Descendant, as has been already said, from many long lines of noble ancestors, there has come down to her thus a rare combination of qualities that fit her for the high position for which she is nominated. As Regent of the Mohawk Chapter she showed, as its presiding officer, the same characteristics that she has shown as our Vice-President General. An absolute integrity and absolute firmness, a rare executive ability, are so blended in her case with unflinching courtesy and tact, that she can always hold her ground and never give offense. And yet, ladies, this would not be sufficient to warrant her nomination for such an

office as this. It is not for this reason that there have come to her, from East, and West, and North, and South, from every section of our one land, a plea that has gradually increased and increased until they became pleadings that she would accept this nomination at our hands. They have come because she represents to us something that we may say is dearer than life. It is the life of our National Society, the National element that is our life. We have been already told, and every one of us has known for years, that she was the wife here of a distinguished Cabinet officer. We know that the relations that she sustained at that time to the official circles of the land have been maintained uninterruptedly, to a greater or less degree, until she can return to live in Washington with the sense that she is coming home and will be welcomed here by all. But, ladies, there is something else. She is here to-day as the widow of one who laid down his life for his country. [Commotion in the House.] He laid down his life as truly for the Nation as if it had been on the field of battle. Ladies, we are patriots; I second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bonsall, from Frederick, Maryland.

Mrs. BONSALL. Madam President and Daughters of the Revolution, as the time has been so fully occupied with speeches, I have only a moment to say to all of you that I am here to represent the Frederick, Maryland, Chapter, and to second heartily the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair introduces Mrs. Brackett, who is herself a candidate for President General.

Mrs. BRACKETT. It is merely a word of business; I have never soared beyond business. A regular motion was carried here to adjourn at half past twelve. The matter demands attention at once. We have gone past the time; we will soon be due at the White House. We are invited there to be received by the President of the United States, and I most earnestly request that any friend who has claimed the floor to speak in my behalf will give way at once. I would rather not another



word be said for me, and that we adjourn, and go to the White House at the time that was appointed for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot adjourn; the regular order has been made for a recess, and the time has now arrived. You will take a recess unless you want to stay and have your pictures taken.

Dr. McGEE. Until when, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until 2 o'clock.

Recess taken until 2 o'clock.

The House was called to order at 2.15 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the House come to order? The seconding of nominations is now in order. The Chair recognizes Miss Chenoweth, of the District.

Miss CHENOWETH. Ladies of the Continental Congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please take your seats as rapidly as possible.

Miss CHENOWETH. I do not intend to make a speech; it is not necessary, as the records show for themselves. I rise to second with all my heart the nomination of Mrs. Rose Brackett for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, not only for her ability, but for the grand services she has rendered to the body. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, ladies.

Mrs. EDWARDS. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. McLean. I served with her on the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-laws for a year. I found her most courteous to all the Committee, although we were in a majority in many cases against her, and I believe if she is elected our President General it will make us national in character. [Applause.]

Mrs. THURSTON, of Nebraska. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. HILL. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Brackett. [Applause.] I know every member of the Society is proud of her, and I second the nomination of Mrs. Brackett for her loyal work here. No one in the House can preside better or fill



the position that she has filled in a more satisfactory way. She has the ability to do anything.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] I came here from the great State of Wisconsin instructed by my Chapter to vote for that woman who would best serve the Daughters of the American Revolution, in giving us, as far as possible, a local representation and curbing the powers of the Board. I think the action of yesterday shows without doubt that that woman was Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.] To her more than any other woman we owe the amendments we adopted yesterday. I think Mrs. McLean stands for that great American principle that all just governments owe their powers to the service of the governed. [Applause.]

Mrs. JACKSON, State Regent, of Maryland. Madam President and ladies, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair presents Mrs. Hull, of Iowa.

Mrs. HULL. In behalf of our young State beyond the Mississippi, where Mrs. Brackett and myself grew up as girls together, and knowing her rare womanhood, I wish to second her nomination. [Applause.]

Mrs. DEPUE, State Regent, of New Jersey. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning for President General. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, the State Regent of Connecticut, ladies.

Mrs. KINNEY. Ladies, I have the honor to announce that the practically unanimous vote of the banner State is for Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burhans, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President, ladies of the Continental Congress, I deem it a very great honor, as it is certainly a very great pleasure, to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning [applause] as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of gentle birth, of gentle breeding, with gracious manner and infinite tact, combined with

great ability, she seems to represent to us the true type of a capable gentlewoman, and to meet all the requirements of one whom we desire to place in this high position. The evening before I left my home in Kingston, a dear old gentleman, a retired clergyman, a man of culture and of letters,—a mutual friend of Mrs. Manning and myself—as he bade me good-bye, said to me: “I hope you will succeed in electing Mrs. Daniel Manning as your President General; I wish I could send my word of greeting to the members of your Congress and say to each and every Daughter that I think no Daughter who casts her ballot for Mrs. Manning will ever have cause to regret.” [Applause.] With this word of greeting, I leave you. [Applause.]

Mrs. LEDUC, of the New York City Chapter. I stand before you now as the First Vice-Regent of the New York City Chapter; and we, as a united body, wish to say a word for our present Regent. The woman chosen for our head should have practical knowledge and a clear perception of the working of our Society and the perils that threaten its future usefulness and freedom; of the great inheritance that binds us together; of the sacred trust and solemn responsibilities of power. Then health and bodily and mental strength are of great consideration; parliamentary knowledge; cool, keen judgment; perfect self-control; quickness of perception and unfailing courtesy; the ability to look back upon distinguished ancestry whose record we are willing and able to keep up; fluency and eloquency of speech to grasp any and every subject; all of these traits I offer you in our present Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. I consider it an honor and a privilege to second the nomination of such a woman as Mrs. Manning for the chief office of our organization. Virginia, at a State conference in January, pledged her allegiance to her, feeling that in doing so they had chosen one who, for her courtesy, honor and personal magnetism, had endeared herself to the Society and was best fitted for our leader. With her at our head, knowing that she would give her heart and time to the work, which is near and dear to us, we shall have no fear for the future. As to her past, it has always been crowned with suc-

cess, and so Virginia gives her voice solidly for Mrs. Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. AVERY. With kindness toward all, with admiration for all, I am instructed by the majority of the Ohio delegation to announce that I am to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.] We second the nomination for Mrs. Manning, not for anyone else. I have no sympathy with the idea that the poorest member of this Society cannot aspire to the high position of President General. If Abraham Lincoln could aspire to the Presidency of the United States; if James A. Garfield could aspire to the Presidency of the United States, our Order, which is not greater than the United States, should not debar any one. Neither have I any sympathy with the idea that we must look for the purest blood for our President General. Neither have I any sympathy with the idea that we must look to the qualifications of any one else besides our President General. The majority of the Ohio delegation support Mrs. Manning for herself. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOGG. Madam President and ladies, I bring to you the united choice of Pennsylvania for our next President General. We want a leader with full but gentle tone, with forceful but quiet manners, with dignity and graciousness of character, with a conscientious, unselfish purpose, who will lead our Society toward its highest plane, and work unceasingly for its greatest good. Pennsylvania with one voice seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause.]

Miss MILLER. Madam President and ladies, I claim the privilege for the District of Columbia of saying that a majority of the delegates are in favor of Mrs. Daniel Manning for our next President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to speak of the efficiency of an officer of the past Board; one who represents those higher characteristics of womanhood, ability, courtesy, dignity and quiet courage. [Cries of "Who is it?"] I thought you would understand—Mrs. Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. Ladies, I want to say a word in favor of Mrs. McLean. [Applause.] There is no woman in the Continental Congress who has done more in the in-

terest of the National Society than Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. Since my Chapter in Wisconsin has been organized, it has followed her work and feels satisfied that if elected she will add largely to the strength and the development of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her ability as presiding officer cannot be questioned, neither can her sincerity, nor her devotion to the National Society. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURDETT, State Regent of Vermont. I have the honor and pleasure to announce a solid delegation for Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I have the honor and the pleasure to bring a small but a solid vote to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, South Carolina wishes the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, for the office of President General, feeling that she combines all of the requirements necessary to fill that high office; and that the graces and attributes of her lovely character will make her not only a faithful and conscientious leader but an ornament to our Society.

Mrs. CARPENTER, State Regent of New Hampshire. New Hampshire feels honored in having the opportunity to support and second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. STERLING, of Tennessee. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor of voicing the sentiment of the delegation from Tennessee for Mrs. McLean. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, State Regent of Alabama. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, Alabama claims the privilege and the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLOU, State Regent of Rhode Island. Madam President, Rhode Island is very glad to announce that she seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCUE, of Tennessee. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE, State Regent of Maine. The State of Maine is delighted to give the majority of her delegates to Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other seconds, ladies?

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, I bring you a small delegation, but all of them desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. CARROLL, of Georgia. I have the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning for two Chapters in Georgia. [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE. I rise to speak of a woman tall and stately, dignified and gracious, with all the qualities that become a President General. I do not need to name her, for all of you know Mrs. Manning. [Applause.] I think none of the speakers to-day have laid stress on what is to me one of Mrs. Manning's strongest qualifications. A good speaker on the floor of the House is often a good advocate, who sees one side of a question but not the other; but a good presiding officer must see all sides and be absolutely impartial and just. [Applause.] The Chair has no opinions, and the Chair should be above all strife. This Society is very proud to know that there are many, many women who have done it service. If we elect to our highest office a woman for the service rendered, where shall we begin, and where end? The safety of this National Society lies in preserving the precedent established of electing as its President General a woman whom we seek. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other seconds, ladies? If not, we will go on with the regular order of business.

Mrs. WARREN, State Regent of Wyoming. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, as a personal friend, and with sincere admiration for the wonderful executive ability of Mrs. Rose Brackett, I take pleasure in seconding her nomination.

READER announces that the delegation from Texas seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other second, ladies?

Mrs. BAILEY, of Iowa. Madam President and ladies, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Brackett, representing the central portion of Iowa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other second? If not, we will now hear a number of notices.

READER reads announcements, including one to the effect that the committee on Miss Forsyth's suggestions relative to the Magazine will be ready to make a preliminary report to-morrow afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine, on Magazine Committee.

READER (makes more announcements). A petition has been prepared by the Flag Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be circulated among the members of the Congress after the session, the members being requested to sign the same.

#### ARMORY

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, *February 23, 1898.*

Mrs. C. E. MAIN, General Secretary, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

*Dear Madam:* The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, assembled in honor of the birthday of Washington, sends its sincere congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution in National Council assembled in the city which bears his name, and its hearty approval of and earnest co-operation in carrying out the principles which animate both organizations.

Faternally yours,

J. PAYSON BRADLEY,

*Commander Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.*

Atlanta, Georgia, delegation seconds nomination of Mrs. McLean. [Applause.]

The Augusta, Georgia, Chapter seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular business in order is the nomination of a Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, ladies of the Congress,



it is my privilege to nominate to-day for this office the lady who has so ably filled it for the last year—Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett. Those who have served with her upon the Board can appreciate the work that she has done; her untiring zeal; her unfailing energy; the clearness of brain and head which she has brought to her work; her endeavor always to improve it; the many questions she has brought to the Board in order that they might be fully discussed and determined, and that she might have the ideas of all of us before finally deciding any point which seemed at all likely to cause a disagreement, have impressed us very much and very fully. She has had one year, she is eligible for another year, and I feel sure you cannot do better than re-elect Mrs. Brockett; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to recommend her most earnestly to you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Miller has the floor.

MISS MILLER. I rose, Madam President, to nominate Mrs. Brockett, but I take great pleasure in seconding Mrs. Dickins' nomination of her for that office. She is one of the most conscientious officers we have had on the Board.

A MEMBER from Virginia. Mrs. Brockett was nominated originally from Virginia last year. Therefore we would like to have the privilege of seconding her nomination.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS seconds nomination.

A MEMBER from Kentucky. Kentucky would like to have the privilege of seconding Mrs. Brockett's nomination.

Mrs. THURSTON. I move that the nominations be closed, and the Recording Secretary General directed to cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Brockett.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be closed, and that the Recording Secretary General be directed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Brockett. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to make an announcement. The nominations for Vice-Presidents General being now in order, the Chair rules that instead of rising in



your places and nominating, you write on a piece of paper the names of those you wish to nominate and send it up to the platform. The Chair will not recognize any one rising in her place to nominate. The nominations can be sent up rapidly by the pages, and will be read from the platform.

Mrs. DAVEY. I rise for information. I wish to ask if we are not to be allowed to speak for our candidates. I simply wish to ask for information; are we not to be allowed to speak for our candidates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chair thinks to preserve order, and that the business may be done in a more expeditious way, it would be better to send the nominations to the platform, and as they are read every one can then speak to their candidates. There will be no disposition whatever to check the speaking. Mrs. Dickins wishes to make a little statement.

Mrs. DICKINS. We have heretofore made all our nominations for all our officers, sending up those for Vice-Presidents, and they were placed upon the bulletin board; then when all the nominations were there, while we were writing our ballots, ladies would rise and speak, calling attention to some name among the Vice-Presidents General; and then while we were writing our ballots these speeches were being made. We generally have about half a dozen we want to vote for, and that assists us greatly in making out our lists for the twenty, and gives us a chance to speak for our friends.

Mrs. HATCHER. As you see, the names of candidates are being placed upon the bulletin board. Will the ladies in the back of the House please state whether or not these names are plain enough, or are larger letters necessary? As soon as the names are put on, the rolls are drawn up.

A MEMBER. Can the banner of South Carolina be taken down simply while they are writing the names?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, won't you kindly have banners taken down while the names are being written?

Mrs. HATCHER. I am very sorry to take so much of your time, but I am speaking to the balcony now. We have tried to protect the interest of alternates, but they do not seem to be so interested as the general public. Hereafter we will say that if the alternates are not in the first four rows one-half hour

after the session opens, those seats are open to the public. [Applause from the balcony.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The galleries are now seated; it only remains for the delegates to be seated, and be quiet, before the announcements are read.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to say that as I read the names of these Vice-Presidents you will have an opportunity to speak to your nominations. I will read them slowly, of course, to give you the opportunity. Mrs. Page Morris is nominated as Vice-President General for Minnesota by Mrs. McWilliams, unanimously endorsed by the Daughters of Liberty Chapter of Duluth.

Mrs. McWilliams. Madam President, at the unanimous request of the Daughters of Liberty Chapter I have nominated Mrs. Page Morris for Vice-President General. It is the first time in the history of this organization that Minnesota has been able to present a candidate for this office who resided in Washington, and although her residence is in Minnesota, she is now in Washington, the wife of our Congressman from that district. She is in every way qualified to fill the position, and will be here for a year and can attend the Board meetings, which is something we very much desire in Minnesota.

A MEMBER. At the request of the Liberty Chapter of Duluth, and on behalf of the Virginia delegation, it gives me pride and pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Page Morris for the position of Vice-President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We can only allow one speech, it seems. However, this is your convention. It will take all of the afternoon if all these women have speeches in connection with the nominations. What is the will of the House?

(Cries of "One, one.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved that there be but one second to a nomination. All in favor of that motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and there will be but one speech to a nomination. This lady, however, was up before the motion was made.

Mrs. DRAPER. We are perfectly willing to obey the will of the House, but just notice how many of us have to sit down

because we cannot second the nomination of Mrs. Page Morris.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady has an explanation to offer; it is not a second, and she requests the privilege of the House. The Chair understands that this is not a second, but is an explanation which this lady wishes to make. She has the privilege of making an explanation.

MRS. TORRANCE. Ladies of the Continental Congress, I wish to make an explanation in regard to the lady from Minnesota. It is only just for a moment. The delegation from Minnesota, six of the eight Chapters of Minnesota, before we ever left the State of Minnesota, committed ourselves for Vice-President General for Mrs. R. M. Newport. A circular letter was sent out asking that Mrs. Newport be nominated to this Congress. It was signed by all the officers of six of the eight Chapters in the State of Minnesota. Mrs. Page Morris' name was never mentioned in our State. It was never uttered by any of the delegations until we reached this city, except in two of the eight Chapters. Is it just that she should be presented here when she has only been a Daughter for six months, has rendered no valuable services, and is presented before this Congress on the ground that she lives in the city of Washington? Is that all that entitles a woman to representation in one of the Western States? I ask, is this just, is this right, that we should be debarred from bringing our own woman who has worked for us six long years, before this Congress, and the name of the woman who is unknown in Minnesota presented?

(Cries of "No! No!")

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot be heard unless this lady yields.

MRS. TORRANCE. I do not. I have never been here before and I do not know very much about your proceedings, but I believe the justice of my cause will appeal to you. I am the newly-elected State Regent of Minnesota, and I say to you, if we return to the State of Minnesota and report that we have sat here and allowed an unknown woman in Minnesota to be elected to this first honorary position we have ever had, we

will have to leave the State. Personally there is no objection to Mrs. Page Morris, only she is not the wish of the State.

Mrs. BEALE, of St. Paul. Madam President and ladies, I am a charter member of this National Society, and a charter member of the first society that was organized in Minnesota. I arrived yesterday quite unexpectedly, and represent, as Vice-Regent and alternate, my Regent of the St. Paul Chapter, and I am greeted with this humiliating condition of affairs; and I regret that we are obliged to display our domestic difficulties before the National organization. As the representative of the St. Paul Chapter, and expressing, as I firmly and conscientiously believe, their sentiments, I must endorse again the nomination of Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I desire to make a correction. Mrs. Page Morris was the first candidate in Minnesota for Vice-President General. The desire of Minnesota to have a Vice-President General of Minnesota who lived in Washington and could serve upon the Board was the reason why we decided to place Mrs. Morris in nomination. We knew absolutely nothing about Mrs. Newport's expectations to be presented to this Congress as a candidate when we proposed Mrs. Morris. We certainly would not have done so had we known it. Her name never came before the Chapters. But I do not think this Congress is interested in the domestic affairs of Minnesota.

Mrs. BURHANS, of New York. Madam President, I have attended five Congresses, and I never before have seen such a peculiar position of things; and it seems to me that the only dignified way to settle this matter is for Minnesota to immediately put in nomination its other candidate, and let the two women stand on their own merits, and let the one or the other, or both, Mrs. Page Morris and Mrs. Newport, be elected as Vice-President General or defeated.

Mrs. NEWPORT. I want to speak in justice to Mrs. Newport. She has no idea of accepting the Vice-Presidency. She has been elected Honorary State Regent, and prefers to be high private.

Mrs. BOYNTON. In speaking to second the nomination of Mrs. Newport I would like to say, first, that Mrs. Page Morris is a perfect stranger to me, and I have heard nothing about her

but pleasant things. I do not think she need to be uncomfortable, for every one knows that she would doubtless fill the place well; but she is a younger woman than Mrs. Newport. I can testify to Mrs. Newport's work from 1890 to the present year. She has done most of the work in Minnesota, in organizing the work. As I know her valuable work, and have known her personally through these years, I want to second her nomination and to say that whichever lady you put on the Board you will have a good one.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called, and the Official Reader will go on with the business.

READER. The second name is as follows:—

Mrs. NEWPORT. While I appreciate the honor that my loyal friends of Minnesota would give me, and while it touches my very heart keenly to know the feeling of those who have worked with me for six years, like Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Shields, and other State Regents here with whom I have worked shoulder to shoulder for six years, I must beg to decline the honor of Vice-President General. I did not decline the re-election as State Regent to seek a more important office; I could not do the work. My health would not permit of it. Had I known of the circular that had been prepared and sent out by my State, I never should have permitted it. I did not want to be nominated here to-day, but my friends felt, in justice to me, that it must be done, and I thank them very kindly, but the work of this Society depends largely upon the privates in the ranks, and there is where I want to be. [Applause.]

READER. The next nomination is Mrs. John N. Jewett, of Illinois, nominated by the entire Illinois delegation, twenty-nine in number. [Applause.]

Mrs. WILES. United we stand, divided we fall. I am very proud to stand here to express the united wish of the Illinois delegation that this Congress shall elect, by as large a vote as possible, Mrs. John N. Jewett as Vice-President General. We Illinois women know very well her rare executive ability, her birth, her education, her training by large experience for a position of such very great importance. We could stand here for a long time and tell you of her qualifications, but we know

that you are very anxious that we should get down to business. Since more than one second has been ruled out of order, I shall esteem it a privilege to tell you that ten States from the East and West and North and South have promised to second Mrs. Jewett, but will be deprived of the privilege. Illinois considers itself very fortunate that Mrs. Jewett has served this National Society already for one year, and that during this Congress you have had an opportunity to judge for yourselves, by the presence upon the platform of our representative, of her innate refinement, her wide culture, and her true American womanhood. We hope you will continue her in office.

Mrs. TORRANCE, of Minnesota. I rise to a question of privilege. Ladies, I wish to say that at this time the State of Minnesota does not desire a Vice-President General. We would not ask this honor at your hands, as Mrs. Newport has declined to be a candidate; therefore we ask that we do not at this time have a Vice-President General.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I think this is scandalous. I do not understand why the lady makes this assertion. I cannot understand it; and I only wish to say that Minnesota does desire a Vice-President General. Minnesota wants everything she can get; and I hold in my hand two petitions from Daughters in the State of Minnesota, saying they do desire a Vice-President General, and Mrs. Page Morris, of Duluth, Minnesota, whose husband is a Representative from that district, is the nominee for Minnesota. [Applause.]

Miss NEWPORT, of Minnesota. May I have the privilege of saying one word to you, ladies? As my mother's name does not come before this Congress, I feel for the moment—I ask you that I may be considered not to bear the name of Newport. I am a delegate from the St. Paul Chapter, which was the third Chapter to be organized in the United States. In my Chapter we did not know that the name of Mrs. Page Morris was to appear. The St. Paul delegation did not know that Mrs. Page Morris' name was to come up until last Friday. We want very much, if Mrs. Page Morris works in the organization and does good work, that all the ladies who have ever heard of Mrs. Page Morris think she can do—then we will be the first to call



her, to give her this honor; but you are supposed to confer the honor of Vice-President Generalship, as I understand it, upon the women who have done the work—is that true? [Cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"] Is that true, I ask the ladies? [Cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"] Has it in the past been given to the women who have done the work? [Cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"]

Mrs. FOWLER, from Dakota. Mrs. Newport represents the great Northwest, not Minnesota alone.

Miss NEWPORT. The delegation from St. Paul wish to be understood. They want to honor Mrs. Page Morris, when the State can do it together, but when the sixty officers and ex-officers were not aware that Mrs. Page Morris' name was to come up, they think that they cannot conscientiously put her in as a candidate to-day, until they know whether they want her or not. Therefore, in the name of the St. Paul Chapter, and in the name of the State Regent, in the name of six out of the eight Chapters in Minnesota, Minnesota demands that this year Mrs. Page Morris' name be removed, in order that we may all join together in uniting in her nomination another year.

A MEMBER. I call for the regular order of the day. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask a parliamentary inquiry. Is this a State organization? Are we nominating Vice-Presidents from the States? If so, how can we get one from each State when there are only twenty Vice-Presidents and forty-seven States represented in our Order? I understood that we were nominating for twenty Vice-Presidents General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Am I right?

Mrs. WINSTON, of Minnesota. May I speak a moment?

[Cries of "Regular order of the day."]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called.

READER. Has Mrs. Jewett's nomination been seconded?

Mrs. CAMERON. Am I allowed to say anything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only one is allowed to make a speech.

Mrs. CAMERON. As a resident of Wisconsin, where Mrs. Jewett was born, where her father was one of its most honored residents, I wish most heartily to endorse her nomination.

Kentucky endorses her nomination.

Delaware also endorses.

Mrs. THOMAS. I beg to second the nomination of Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like to second it again for the Board and for those with whom she has served. I don't know that I have the right to speak for the entire Board, but certainly for every one who has ever worked with her; and in their name I wish to second it again.

Mrs. ROBERTS. I second Mrs. Jewett's nomination.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, a complaint has been brought that certain delegates in the House cannot see these names; it has been suggested that simply the last name of the person be put on in very large letters, and the State, without Mrs. or Miss, or without any initials—just the last name. [Cries of "No! No!"] What will you do for the ladies in the back part of the House, who cannot see the names? They came here to vote; they demand the right of seeing the names.

A MEMBER. We can all see the names very distinctly.

A MEMBER. We have no trouble in seeing the names.

A MEMBER. I move that we have the names, and names only. If any woman is big enough to have the nomination for Vice-President General, we should know who she is merely by her last name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion that merely the name be printed on the bulletin. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. We will have just the name and nothing more.

READER. The next name in nomination is that of Mrs. Mark Hanna, of Ohio, nominated by Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies of the Congress, as a member from Indiana I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Hanna for the State of Indiana.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I am informed that Ohio wishes the honor of nominating Mrs. Mark Hanna; I am sorry I anticipated Ohio, but I agree with them and should be very glad to have Ohio nominate her. I yield to Mrs. Avery the pleasure which I had anticipated of making a speech to try and introduce to you a lady of national reputation, national brain and mind, one whom I hope to see on the Board next year.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I think Mrs. Dickins has made her speech. [Laughter.] Ohio never concedes to any one else the right to nominate from her own State. Ohio desires to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mark A. Hanna. She is the unanimous choice of Ohio; there is no division. I do not think I need to make a speech after what has been said. All of you know who she is; we hope you will all vote for her. We expect that you will, and thank you.

Mrs. NASH. South Carolina wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Mark A. Hanna. South Carolina wished to have the honor of nominating her, but only withdrew in consideration of her own State.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I wish to nominate for Michigan Mrs. Russell A. Alger.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order; will you kindly write it and send it up.

READER. The name next in order is that of Mrs. R. A. Alger.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Mathes, Miss Miller and others.

Mrs. DICKINS. I seem to represent the military branch and therefore I am very glad to second Mrs. Alger. She is certainly well known to all of us, those on the Board and those who are not. Her husband is a National officer, and she is a National woman in every way. She is a most admirable executive officer. Among the Daughters, she has reflected credit upon us in every way and upon the administration which she represents among us. She is a lady of honor and power, and we feel quite sure that you will assist us in retaining her upon the Board.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I claim the privilege and pleasure of supporting Mrs. Alger, because I belong in the army and she is our standard bearer. She has served on the Board, and most of the ladies know her. She needs no words further from me.

READER. The next nomination is that of Miss Forsyth. [Applause.]

Mrs. LITTLE, of Rochester, New York. It is my great privilege and honor to speak to-day in behalf of our honored ex-State Regent, Miss Forsyth. Her work is well known to many

of you ladies, her work in her own State and her work already on the National Board; and I feel that no word of mine can add to what all of you know of her. I have the honor of presenting the name of Miss Forsyth, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to second Miss Forsyth's nomination for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri. Missouri is a very hoarse State to-day, but must raise its voice in behalf of Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. FOSTER, of Indiana. Indiana endorses Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. MATHES. Tennessee endorses the name of Miss Forsyth.

READER. Mrs. Earle (by card) endorses Miss Forsyth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called. Read the next nomination now.

READER. Miss Temple, of Tennessee, is nominated.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination.

Mrs. McCUE, of Tennessee. The Bonny Kate Chapter, of Tennessee, nominates for Vice-President General Miss Mary B. Temple. Miss Temple is a woman of strong personality, high culture and rare executive ability. Her splendid work at the Atlanta Exposition, and last year at our own Tennessee Centennial, speaks for itself. Faithful, capable and zealous, work entrusted to her hands is already sure of success.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. LINDSAY. It gives me pleasure to second the nomination of Miss Temple.

A MEMBER. Virginians are very anxious to second the nomination of Miss Temple.

A MEMBER. In behalf of Iowa I second the nomination of Miss Temple, of Tennessee.

A MEMBER. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Temple.

A MEMBER from New York. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Temple, of Tennessee, for the State of New York.

A MEMBER. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Temple, of Tennessee, for Illinois.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

READER. Mrs. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, is nominated by Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies, I have the honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. She has already rendered most valuable services to the Society by her work as one of the Vice-Presidents General last year, and those who have worked with her can testify to the faithful, conscientious and efficient discharge of her office.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Thurston, and I think the National Board wish to do so unanimously.

Miss MILLER. May I have the pleasure, for the District of Columbia, of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Thurston?

Mrs. HATCHER. I second the nomination for Indiana. I have been on the Board with her for a year, and I know what her work is.

A MEMBER. Haven't we already voted to have one second?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you are running away with your President General. It is very pleasant to have these speeches made, though it is really very unnecessary in many cases.

READER. Indiana is united in nominating Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks for Vice-President General.

Mrs. FOSTER. I take great pleasure in nominating a lady who represents a great many interests in this Congress. Of New England ancestry, an Ohioan by birth, a resident of the State of Indiana, and now of the District of Columbia, a woman of culture and refinement, and a member of this Congress two years ago. I know she will perform the duties that will be exacted of her. I ask you to vote for her.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth and Miss Miller.

READER. Mrs. Frye, of Maine, who resides in the District of Columbia, is nominated.

A MEMBER. Connecticut takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Frye, of Maine.

A MEMBER. Massachusetts would like to second it.

READER. Connecticut solidly nominates Mrs. N. D. Sperry,

of Connecticut, for Vice-President General. She resides in Washington a part of the year.

A MEMBER. Ladies, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut. Mrs. Sperry was born in the State of New York, therefore we hope New York will support her. She is the wife of Congressman Sperry, and resides in Washington. She is one of our able, clear-headed executive women, and will do splendid work on the Board if elected.

A MEMBER. I take pleasure in seconding the name of Mrs. Sperry for this position. She is a lady of culture and refinement and education, and I endorse her most heartily for this position.

READER. Virginia nominates Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Alexandria, seconded by Miss Temple, of Tennessee.

Mrs. ROBERTS. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sperry, of Connecticut.

READER. "I nominate Mrs. Ellen Mason Colton, of California. Mary A. Swift."

A MEMBER. Tennessee takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sperry, of Connecticut.

Mrs. SWIFT. The Pacific coast feels that we ought to be represented on this National Board. We have four or five Chapters in California, and have no representation here at all; and I take great pleasure in nominating Mrs. Ellen M. Colton for this position. She has lived in California, and is a Californian; has her interests there, but is now in Washington, and can attend the meetings of this Board and keep the Pacific Coast States in touch with this Congress.

Mrs. HARPER, of California. I second the nomination.

READER. Miss Chenoweth nominates Mrs. Goodloe, of the District.

Miss MILLER. The District Regent had the pleasure of nominating Mrs. Goodloe.

READER. That was the first one that reached me. Mrs. F. S. Nash is nominated for Vice-President General.

Mrs. WARING. South Carolina claims the privilege of seconding the nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to have been a mistake



in regard to Mrs. Howard, who has been nominated, and she was not seconded, or if so, it was not understood.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination of the Virginians for Mrs. Howard.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Howard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair decides it is all right.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Indiana seconds the nomination of Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I ask for information. The State Regents have not been announced; now there will be some confusion because the name has been sent up of a lady who has been elected State Regent. Now, the announcement of the State Regents, it seems to me, would do away with some confusion. She is now State Regent, and there are also other State Regents who are to be on the Board. Would it not be wise to have the new State Regents announced?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that there are some new State Regents whose names are on this Board competing for another office. It is not time yet to announce the new State Regents, but it seems to the Chair that they would not want to be contending to fill two offices. What will you do about these ladies? The delegations should not send up the names, or should withdraw them. The Chair can do nothing about it, and will be obliged to leave them on unless their names are withdrawn.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Nash numerously seconded.

Mrs. WARING. South Carolina claims the privilege to a man, or rather to a woman, to second the nomination of Mrs. F. S. Nash as Vice-President General. Mrs. Nash resides in the city of Washington, which is a great advantage with a National Officer. It is not a necessity, of course, as we have seen; but it is an undoubted advantage. Mrs. Nash is so well known on this floor and in this Society that scarcely a word of commendation is necessary in her behalf, nor in regard to her capability or knowledge of parliamentary rulings, nor in regard to her general suitableness for the position. Ladies of the Continental Congress, there is no woman on this floor better qualified

to serve you intelligently, faithfully, capably, or gracefully, than Mrs. F. S. Nash. Her nomination is seconded with enthusiasm and confidence.

Miss PIKE. I second the nomination of Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of privilege. While I feel deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, I am obliged to withdraw my name. Our motto is "Home and Country," and I find my home needs me more than my country, so I beg that my name will be withdrawn.

READER. The next name is that of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher.

READER. Mrs. Hull, of Iowa, is nominated.

Seconded by Mrs. Dickins.

READER. The next name is that of Mrs. Harvey Mathes, of Tennessee; unanimous.

Mrs. BRYAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee. At that name every heart throbs with pleasure. No woman has done more work for this organization than Mrs. Mathes. If there be no other State Regent who can say that she has established a chair of history in a State university, we can say that Mrs. Mathes has. We can approve of the nomination, and hope that this Congress will give her their vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. I ask the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes as Vice-President General.

READER. The next name is that of Mrs. Charles O'Neil, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I see that the lady from Massachusetts wishes to second Mrs. O'Neil, but I, a Navy woman, cannot refrain from saying a few words. I have known Mrs. O'Neil a long while; she is a woman that we need on the Board; a woman that we want; a woman that we must have; and I sincerely hope that there will be an almost unanimous vote for Mrs. O'Neil, who is a Boston lady born and bred, and who has lately come among us to live; and I hope that we can have her, without any doubt.

A MEMBER. I have the pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. O'Neil, and feel that she will do good work for the Massachusetts delegation in the Board.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I desire most heartily to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles O'Neil. She comes of most illustrious parentage. Her father was one of the most instrumental in the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument—more so than any other man. We—I am sure I speak for the entire Massachusetts delegation—desire the election of Mrs. Charles O'Neil.

READER. "Vermont unanimously nominates Mrs. H. W. Taplin. She needs no recommendation, for her work for the Society in past years speaks for itself."

Seconded by Miss Miller, Mrs. Lindsay, and Mrs. Roberts.

Miss MILLER. I sent up the nomination of Dr. McGee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to hers yet. The Chair thinks the whole Board wants to second Mrs. Taplin, and I think the whole Congress does. [Applause.]

READER. Pennsylvania nominates Mrs. Abner Hoopes.

Miss HARDY, of Pittsburg. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, I take pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Abner Hoopes is the unanimous choice of the State of Pennsylvania for the office of Vice-President General. Mrs. Hoopes has had a long and successful experience as a Chapter Regent; she is fully in touch and sympathy with the interests and the affairs of the Society, and she will be able to attend the Board meetings.

Seconded by Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

READER. Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Md., is nominated by the entire Maryland delegation.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination of Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland.

Mrs. KNOTT seconds nomination.

READER. Dr. McGee, by Mrs. Gannett, of District of Columbia.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Ladies of the Congress, you need no words from me with regard to Dr. McGee, but it is my pleasure to say that I hope she will have a splendid vote, because she has done such noble service for the Congress—always ready and willing and so capable.

READER. Mrs. G. C. Goodloe is nominated for Vice-President General by the District Regent.

READER. Mrs. Merwin McKaig is nominated for Vice-President General, proposed by Mrs. Pearre, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. PEARRE. I knew she would always be able to be present.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not understand—was that a nomination or a second?

Miss MILLER. A second.

READER. Mrs. R. J. Walker, of the District, is nominated by Mrs. Henry—Mrs. K. K. Henry.

Seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second Mrs. Walker's nomination.

READER. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, from the District of Columbia, is nominated by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas.

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President and members of the Congress, the name of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main speaks for itself. I think she only needs to be put in nomination to be elected. Her valuable services as Recording Secretary General for the past two years are known throughout this entire organization. I take the greatest pleasure in nominating Mrs. Main as a Vice-President General.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Main.

A MEMBER. Illinois seconds her nomination.

READER. Mrs. W. W. Shippen, of New Jersey, is nominated.

Mrs. DICKINS. The Congress has never seemed to be the Congress since Mrs. Shippen and Mrs. Pope left us. They were among the first members, and my heart always warms towards Mrs. Shippen; and we are so glad that she is well enough again and wants to come back and work with us.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second Mrs. Shippen.

A MEMBER. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Shippen.

READER. Mrs. Sternberg, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HATCHER. In nominating Mrs. Sternberg I want to say that as a majority of you here to-day know, she is living in

the District, the wife of the Surgeon General of the Army of the United States. If elected she will serve us well.

Mrs. NASH. I wish to have the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. SWIFT seconds nomination.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS seconds nomination.

READER. Mrs. Seymour, late Registrar General, is nominated as a Vice-President General.

Miss MILLER. I second Mrs. Sternberg's nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now on Mrs. Seymour's.

Mrs. AVERY. I second it, and simply recall her efficient services as Registrar General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we must have quiet, and we must ask the ladies in the aisles to sit down. It is impossible to hear unless quiet is maintained. No business will be done until all talking ceases and the ladies in the aisles are seated. If the ladies will take their seats we will go on with business—not until they do. The ladies in the aisles are preventing business from going on.

READER. Miss Benning, of Georgia, is nominated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any second?

A MEMBER. I have had the honor of nominating Miss Benning, and I now voice the desire and wish of the entire State of Georgia. If elected by this Congress she will prove a most efficient and capable officer. She does not live in the District, but she will attend the meetings.

Seconded by Tennessee and Ohio.

READER. Mrs. Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, is nominated.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I second that nomination.

Delaware seconds Mrs. Seymour.

Mrs. WARING. Would it be in order to move that the nominations be now closed? If so, I move that the nominations be now closed.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations for Vice-Presidents General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. The next nomination is—(interrupted).

Mrs. DRAPER. Before we proceed may I say one thing? I

have been very careful not to disobey what I considered was the will of the House, that only one second should be made for every name, and I have not spoken myself, though I have tried at least twenty times; but may we not ask that there be some little letter, the letter "R," after the names of those ladies who will be here most of the time; who will attend the meetings of the Board. Having been on the Board, I realize the importance of having a full meeting of the Board at all times, because one never knows when questions of importance are coming up; and if we could have the little letter "R" after the names of those ladies who in all probability will be in Washington most of the coming year, it would be of great assistance to many of the voters. May I make that as a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion, that we indicate by the letter "R" those ladies who will serve. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is passed. The next nomination will be for Chaplain General. Nominations are in order for Chaplain General.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Stakely, our Chaplain General, who has served so perfectly and won the love and admiration of every member of the Board of Management.

All the Board second it unanimously.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I also ask the privilege that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stakely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stakely as Chaplain General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it and the motion is carried. The next nomination is for the office of Recording Secretary General. Is there no nomination? Is any one ready to take this laborious office? Is there no nomination for Recording Secretary General? Shall we go over, then, to the next office? What is your pleasure, ladies; what is your will? It is a very important office; you cannot get along without it.

A MEMBER. I move that Mrs. Stakely be elected by acclamation.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has already been done. What is your will, ladies, as to the office of Recording Secretary General?

Mrs. BALLINGER. May we hear what you are saying?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, I can't hear what you are saying?

Mrs. BALLINGER. We only ask that we may hear what you are saying.

READER. Nominations are in order for Recording Secretary General.

Miss CHENOWETH. I nominate Mrs. Albert Akers.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the nomination and it has been seconded.

A MEMBER. We want to hear the motion, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is not a motion before the House. It is a nomination for Recording Secretary General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I wish to put in nomination Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin for Corresponding Secretary General. Knowing Mrs. Martin as well as I do, I know she will make a most excellent officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean Recording Secretary General.

Miss WASHINGTON. No; I mean Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to that yet.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations be closed. Ladies, if you will give a little closer attention you would not have to ask so often. All in favor of closing the nominations for Recording Secretary General will say "aye." [Cries of "No! No!"] Those who don't wish it closed will say "no." [Cries of "No! No!"] It is still open. There is only one candidate so far—Mrs. Akers, of Washington.

Mrs. NASH. I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Akers.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for this lady; all in favor say "aye"—

Several MEMBERS. Object!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It goes by; put the name down on the board. Corresponding Secretary General is now in order; this nomination has come, that of Mrs. Mary L. Martin, sent by Miss Eugenia Washington.

Miss WASHINGTON. I nominated Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin, of the District of Columbia, for Corresponding Secretary General, because I know she is a woman of great ability, and will do her work faithfully.

Mrs. THURSTON. I put in nomination for Corresponding Secretary General Mrs. A. V. Johnston.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The present Corresponding Secretary General has been nominated.

Mrs. WALKER. I have the honor of putting in nomination the name of Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of the District.

Seconded by Miss Miller. [Applause.]

Mrs. GANNETT. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Martin as Corresponding Secretary General. She is eminently well fitted for the position and will bring to us a great amount of energy, ability and enthusiasm. I think you will make no mistake if you elect her Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The present Corresponding Secretary General wishes to make a few remarks.

Mrs. JOHNSTON. I very much appreciate the honor that has been offered me, in giving my name as a candidate for re-election, but I must positively decline and withdraw my name from nomination.

A MEMBER. I second Mrs. Henry's name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for Corresponding Secretary General?

Mrs. WARING. I move that the nominations be now closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations for Recording Secretary General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The next will be the Registrar General. Only one; a nominee is already sent up.

Miss WASHINGTON. I put in nomination Miss Sue Hetzel for Registrar General. All here know Sue Hetzel is a fine historian and a magnificent woman to fill the place; faithful to her duty, and that is what we want.

Miss DESHA. If I had the right I would second Miss Hetzel, but I have not.

Miss MILLER seconds in the name of the District of Columbia.

READER. The Maryland delegation wishes to withdraw the name of Mrs. Ritchie, of Frederick, from the Vice-Presidents General, as she has been consulted and wishes to be withdrawn. Her name will, therefore, be marked off.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to say that I think further that Mrs. John Ritchie's name was used without consultation with her, and therefore the ladies are doing a perfectly correct thing in withdrawing her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next in order is the Treasurer General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I put in nomination Mrs. Hatch, who has filled the office for the past year in the most acceptable manner.

Mrs. DICKINS. As Chairman of the Finance Committee I wish to second the nomination of our most able, efficient and conscientious Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch.

Numerously seconded.

The Board seconds it.

READER. The second nomination is that of Mrs. A. G. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I withdraw my name; it was in order here that no one should put a name in nomination unless they were sure that the person would serve, and I was the first one to second the nomination of Mrs. Hatch.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other nomination?

Miss MILLER. Can it be moved that the ballot be cast?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; this is simply a nomination.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Mark B. Hatch for Treasurer General.

Seconded.

Miss MILLER. That was about my motion, Madam President, and it was ruled out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Hatch for Treasurer General. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it, and the motion is passed. (Later.) The Chair regrets that the Parliamentary was not here, and she forgot. It was not unanimous, therefore it was lost.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to announce that the name of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour will be withdrawn as Vice-President General, as she is to be nominated for another office; it will be scratched off. That is the request of the lady herself, that her name shall be withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for Treasurer General, or is that closed? Is there any motion to close the nominations for Treasurer General?

A MEMBER. I make that motion.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion, and it is seconded, that we close the nominations for Treasurer General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The next office to be filled is Historian General.

READER. Two nominations have come to the Chair—first that of Mrs. F. W. Dickins, by Miss Miller, of the District; also that of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour—for Historian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other names?

Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Seymour numerous seconded.

Mrs. WALKER. I second Mrs. Dickins' nomination. She is a very able woman.

Mrs. AVERY. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, who has served you faithfully as Registrar General for the last two years, and who now asks for the position of Historian General. She has done such efficient work, and so thoroughly understands all the papers, that I am sure she could carry on the work of the Lineage Book most successfully.

Mrs. Seymour's nomination seconded by Miss Pike, Mrs. Ballinger, and Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. McGee wishes to speak, and it is worth your while to give her your attention; she always repays you.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to say to the ladies that Mrs. Seymour has been Registrar General for two years, and during the past year has been absent from her duties only five days the entire year. I second her nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for the position of Historian General, or is there a motion to the effect that the nomination be closed?

A MEMBER. I make the motion.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Historian General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and it is so ordered. The next office to be filled is that of Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. I wish to nominate Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher for Assistant Historian General.

Seconded by Mrs. Fairbanks and the Indiana delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations?

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to speak in behalf, ladies and members of the Seventh Continental Congress—I would like to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, of Indiana, as Assistant Historian General. She is young, but she is a representative woman. She is a woman who stands before this audience able to perform most arduous duties. We have worked together for two years on the Board, and I say she is a fair example of what America is very proud of—her young matrons. [Applause.] I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. THURSTON. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I second Mrs. Hatcher's nomination; I consider it a pleasure and privilege.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations for

Assistant Historian General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. The next is for Librarian General. Is there any nomination?

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. It was moved that Mrs. Hatcher's ballot be cast by the Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Shall it be cast by the Recording Secretary General? All in favor of this will say "aye."

(Cries of "No! No!")

READER. I am requested by the Chair to state for what you are voting. It has been moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the office of Assistant Historian General—for Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You can't do it.

Miss PIKE. It must be by unanimous consent; we object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be put, and you can vote it down.

Miss PIKE. We have a right to object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it will go on the bulletin board with the other names. We come now to the nominations for Librarian General. Is there any nomination for the office of Librarian General?

Miss MILLER. I nominate Mrs. Darwin for Librarian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin has been nominated. Is there any other nomination for this office? If not, will some one move to close the nominations?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move the nominations for Librarian General be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Librarian General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. It is necessary now, ladies, that you say whether the nominees for Vice-President are willing to serve or not.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to speak for Mrs. Robert G. Walker, who lives in the city of Washington, and I am sure will serve.



Mrs. SWIFT. My candidate from California is living in Washington and will be here at every meeting during the year.

A MEMBER. I move that we get the voice of this Congress as to whether the candidates for Vice-President General will or will not serve if they are elected, so that the voters will know for whom they are to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The statement that this lady makes is that if the Vice-Presidents General are not going to serve, then the Congress should be informed of it. If they are going to serve, it does not make any difference. Does it suit your pleasure to have the Official Reader call the names, and you can answer yes or no? All in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The Official Reader will call off the names.

READER. In order to discover whether or not all these candidate proposed for Vice-Presidents General will serve, the Official Reader is instructed to call the roll of them as they appear on this bulletin, and if you know they will serve, say yes, and if you think they won't serve, say no: Mrs. Morris (yes), Mrs. Jewett (yes), Hanna (yes), Alger (yes), Forsyth (yes), Temple (yes), Thurston (yes), Fairbanks (yes), Frye (yes), Sperry (yes), Howard (yes), Colton (yes), Goodloe (yes), Johnston (yes), Hull (yes), Mathes (yes), O'Neil (yes), Taplin (yes), McGee (yes), McKaig (yes), Hoopes (yes), Walker (yes), Main (yes), Shippin (yes), Sternberg (yes), Benning (yes), Cameron (yes).

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say that when Mrs. Main says she will serve, it means serve. I was on the Board with her two years; she was absent from duty one half day.

Mrs. HATCHER. It has been said on the floor of this Congress that Mrs. Thurston has served two years as a Vice-President General. She has not. She has been a member of this organization one year and three months, and she has been a Vice-President General for one year, and a very good Vice-President General, so that report is not true about the two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Alexander is recognized.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Ladies, it was my privilege to nominate Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. I feel as if I should scarcely need say very much to those who have been in the habit of

witnessing her quiet, dignified and courteous manner, and who know of her ability in presiding; and I wish particularly to call attention to the fact that in our Vice-Presidents General that is a quality which we very much desire. I therefore very gladly nominate Dr. McGee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can't the ballots be distributed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They want the ballots.

A MEMBER. We don't want to hear any more of these speeches.

A MEMBER. I would like to place in nomination as an Honorary Vice-President General, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio. The Ohio delegation nominates her unanimously for this position.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that Honorary Vice-President General?

SAME MEMBER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to that. Will you keep that good speech and good name a little longer, and we will be glad to present it.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, please keep quiet a moment. I want the attention of the pages, to request them to come and get the ballots to be distributed.

Mrs. DRAPER. As, according to the program we have adopted, the polls will be closed at 6 o'clock, and it is now twenty-five minutes of 5, I move that the polls be kept open, the time to be designated by the Congress.

READER. A motion before the House. Will the ladies hear it? Mrs. Draper moves that the polls be kept open until the close of the evening session.

Mrs. DRAPER. I leave the time open. I would ask some one in the House to designate the time, but we surely can't all vote before 6 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion; what will you do with the motion of Mrs. Draper? Will you take action upon this motion?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. WALKER. I rise for information. On this ballot is printed "First Vice-President General." Will you please in-

form us how we shall do about that? Shall we leave that place blank, or shall we fill it with one of the twenty?

READER. The Chair instructs me to say to the House, in regard to this ballot: Draw a pencil through that top line. Since the office of the First Vice-President General has been abolished, draw your pencil through that, and put your twentieth name at the bottom, scratching out the First Vice-President General entirely from your ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair can have the attention of the House for a moment, some notices will be given, and I presume the Chairman of the Committee on Tellers will have some information to give you after these explanations are made.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to again instruct the Congress as to the way to use the ballot, as it is thought many of you did not hear the first time. As the office of First Vice-President General has been abolished, you are simply to draw your pencil through it and place your twentieth candidate down here after nineteen in this blank, at the bottom, making the figure 20 yourselves, and you will have twenty candidates on the paper. There is also a motion by Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts, that the poll be kept open until the close of the evening session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. What is your will? All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it and it is so ordered. The Recording Secretary General has some very important news to tell you, if you will only keep quiet.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The Recording Secretary General wishes the House to understand that she is now about to cast the ballot for two candidates, Mrs. Brockett as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; also for Mrs. Stakely as Chaplain General, as instructed by the House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is some doubt as to whether, these two names having been balloted for, they should be placed upon the ballot. It would seem not at all; they should be omitted from the ballot, having been elected.

Mrs. LYONS, from Kentucky. I rise to a question of privilege. As we have such an embarrassment of riches in the

names presented to us for Vice-Presidents General, would it not be well for us to find out just whether these ladies will be in Washington or not, and whether they are also parliamentarians and could preside over our Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think not. The lady who knows least about parliamentary rules thinks she knows the most.

READER. Was that in the form of a motion?

Mrs. LYONS. I was making it as a motion. I move that we proceed in the same manner in which we found out whether these Vice-Presidents General would reside permanently in Washington, that we find out whether they are good parliamentarians and can preside over the Board meetings.

(Cries of "No! No!")

A MEMBER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you—to lay it on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this motion be laid upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

READER. The name of Mrs. Thurston, of Nebraska, has been put incorrectly upon the bulletin board; it should be "M" instead of "L." Please change it to "M" on your ballots, in order to have it correct for yourselves, those who have voted for her. The chairman of tellers, who is in charge of the ballot box, wishes to make to you an important announcement relative to voting. Please give her your attention.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. You can readily see that if a lady from New York, one from New Jersey, one from Illinois, and any State in the Union, comes here, it will take a great while to go over this book and find her name; it will be very difficult; therefore, we ask you to take your seats and come up by States as the roll is called.

READER. I am requested by the chairman of the tellers first to request all of you to take your seats, except the tellers and those who are assisting. Take your seats in your own delegation, then, if you are ready to vote as instructed, you will

come up and deposit your votes; first the National Officers, then the delegations by States, the State Regent being designated to bring the votes of her State.\* If all are not ready to deposit, never mind; the polls will be open till the close of the evening session. I am also requested to state that this evening the polls will still be open, and you can continue quietly to deposit your ballots here; the presentation of medals will be made just the same.

Mrs. TITTMAN, of the District. In justice to those on whom the duty of counting the votes will devolve, I wish to call attention to this, that the Congress should protect the officers to whom it entrusts this important duty. I ask, Madam President, that there should be an agreement now, either formal or passive, that if the friends of any candidate, or any candidate herself, are dissatisfied with the count, they shall make immediate objection, in public, in this Congress, in order that the matter may be at once looked into and definitely settled. The importance of this should not be underestimated. On a previous occasion dissatisfaction was felt and not openly expressed, and yet it was refuted; it was furthermore stated that certain persons would have been elected had not the tellers thrown out votes. I need not say that these stories had no foundation in fact; therefore, to properly protect the tellers, it seems to me important that if any objection is to be made against the count, it should be made openly and frankly, in such a way that no misunderstanding can be possible. Madam President, I offer this as a suggestion.

Mrs. Brackett took the Chair at 5.05 o'clock.

Mrs. MOORE, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. If, when the States are called, one of the delegates is absent, when can she put in her ballot?

CHAIRMAN. Any time between now and the close of the evening session.

Mrs. BORCHERLING, of New Jersey. May I ask, if the Regent of a Chapter may put in with her vote that of her delegates?

CHAIRMAN. No; each individual must deposit her own vote in the ballot box.

Mrs. BORCHERLING. I thank you.

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\* The last statement of this sentence was due to misunderstanding during a moment of confusion, which is much regretted.—OFFICIAL READER.

Miss PURSELL. Madam Chairman, it was just stated from the platform—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must ask for order, and ask the galleries to be just as quiet as they would be if on the floor.

Miss PURSELL. It was stated from the platform just now that the State Regents would collect those of their delegates and deposit them themselves in the ballot boxes. It was so stated from the Chair. Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair may be in error; she did not hear that instruction. If you were so instructed, that will be done.

(Cries of "Individual ballot!")

CHAIRMAN. This House has generally, in electing officers, made its rule and followed it. You have done what you wanted to. The Chair distinctly remembers that at one time you undertook to have every woman deposit her ballot, and then you got tired and said the State Regent should do it. It would be better if now you settle upon some plan and adopt it. How will you have your ballots deposited?

Mrs. BRYAN. Each person, please.

CHAIRMAN. A motion must be made, written, and sent to the platform, and then it will be submitted to you. A motion is in order to instruct this House how the ballot shall be deposited. You can settle it as you wish it done.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I want a personal, individual vote of each member on the floor of this Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Kimball, of Wisconsin, offers a motion; the Reader will read it.

A MEMBER. It is contrary to the ruling of the Chair; she ruled the other way.

CHAIRMAN. This Chair wishes to do nothing contrary to the ruling of your President General. I heard no such ruling. You are the power here, and you will say how you want your votes deposited. The motion has not yet been read, and as soon as it is, you may speak to the motion; but do not speak until you have a motion to speak to. Will the Reader read the motion?

READER. I have received two motions on the same subject. (Reads a motion by Mrs. Thompson.) Moved: "That each person deposit her own ballot."

Seconded.



CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that you—(interrupted). Just permit the Chair to put the motion. The motion is before you. The Reader will read it again.

READER. Moved: "That each person deposit her own ballot."

Mrs. HOGG. I merely wanted to inquire if, when the arrangement of this election was made last year, it was not distinctly understood that every member would deposit her own ballot? That poll list should be read and the name scratched off as the name occurs on it.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I speak in behalf of Mrs. Stevenson. Before she left she said there was a misunderstanding. She said there was no such motion.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. We cannot continue here; the Chairman of the House Committee has something very important you should know before we deposit votes.

Mrs. HATCHER. This has been sent to me by a lady who served as a teller last year, and knows what she is talking about. You say that the ballot box shall be open until we adjourn to-night. That means that the ladies who are to serve as tellers stay here perhaps all night. It has been suggested that the ballot box close at half-past eight; if that is done they will have to go without dinner or have their dinner sent in, and can perhaps get away by midnight. That is one thing you must consider now. The tellers must know what they are to do. Last year there were nineteen Vice-Presidents General to be elected, and they did not fill all the nineteen places. They took the name perhaps of one woman and wrote it down ten times. Now, is that to be permitted? Are the tellers to count them?

(Cries of "No! No!" and "Not legal.")

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the tellers must have their instructions. Will you kindly listen to what the tellers wish to say?

Mrs. HATCHER. Every lady is requested to fill out the twenty names for Vice-Presidents General, otherwise you may have to do this all over. The twenty have to be elected, and you may as well elect them now as any other time.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. You must decide the question of the tellers; what are they to do? This is nothing but just and humane action on your part.

A MEMBER. I move that we close the polls at 8.30 p. m.  
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the polls be closed at 8.30 p. m. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. The polls will be closed at 8.30 p. m. The Chair will make an explanation that this seemed absolutely necessary to take this message back to the tellers, before they were willing to go on with their business. It was not exactly in order, for there was a motion before the House, which will now be presented to you. The Reader will please read Mrs. Thompson's motion.

READER. "I move that each person deposit her own ballot."

Mrs. BACON. I move that we vote by States; that would save time.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be put to the House. The amendment is before the House; the amendment is seconded, and will now be considered. The amendment is that you vote by States.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to that amendment?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper is recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I call the attention of the House to the order of the last Congress? Can we accept this amendment and vote by States unless we rescind the order given by the last Congress?

Mrs. BACON. I made the amendment; I wish to speak further. If you call a State and they respond, then the one who calls the roll will have the names ready; but if you come, one from the District, another from Pennsylvania, it is going to make a great deal of trouble to do it.

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you allow me to make a statement? In the Congress of 1897 I introduced this ballot. I suggested that we have the Australian ballot, printed in blank, and that with the names of the offices on this ballot; also, it is incorporated in my motion that we could vote by roll call. My idea was that we could reach a maximum of result within a min-

inum of time. As I about completed my motion—or as my motion was before the House, I do not quite recall—but as I was talking about it, at any rate, a member came on the floor and suggested some alteration—no, brought forward a motion in a partial form. It was suggested to that member that that almost incorporated the idea of Mrs. Burhans' motion; then my motion was read and presented to the House, and a member moved an amendment to my motion, suggesting that we should vote by a poll list rather than a roll call, so that the time that I had desired to save by voting by a roll call was lost through the adoption of an amendment to vote by a poll list. [Cries of "Time! Time!"] I regretted very much the position of things. I said that I thought it might be a very good, practical suggestion, but that we would lose the time I desired to save. Now I desire to move, and I have the approbation of many in this House whom we respect—I now desire to move an amendment to rescind the action making it necessary to vote by poll list, and simply to vote by roll call. Roll call was the original intention, and roll call is what is wanted in this House to-day. I move that we rescind the poll list and vote by roll call.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. McLEAN. You will understand that it is a delicate thing for me to say anything at all under the circumstances. I, however, must say that I was the member alluded to by my distinguished confrere a moment since. I came into the House while the discussion of the next method of voting was taking place. I offered the resolutions, and they were carried, to this effect; that on election day in the Continental Congress to be held in 1898, nominations should be made on a poll blank from ten in the morning until twelve noon; there should then be taken an adjournment, the ballot box should be free for the deposit of ballots for six hours, from twelve until six in the afternoon, in order that persons might come and go, get the fresh air, be somewhat revived, and their vote be declared authentic by the use of a poll list; in other words, by an alphabetical arrangement of the accredited delegates and alternates and Regents, etc., to this convention. Therefore you would come in and say, "I am Mrs. A.," the tellers would turn to A, you would de-

posit your ballot, your name would be scratched off, and you would be able to leave the House; that was the original plan; that is the plan that now stands, save for putting it forward many hours. It would seem that the will of the Continental Congress of last year could be carried into effect this year, and it would be about to this effect: Let the ballot box be opened for as many hours as you think proper, deposit your ballot at any time between the hours which you assign to such purpose, and leave the House, returning for the result. That is all. [Applause.]

Miss PIKE. Have we a poll list? We have no poll list.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I am very sorry to differ on the stage with any member of the Congress, but I just wish to mention one point in which the member from New York is mistaken; it is just in one particular—there were no hours set. I merely stated that after making the nominations, after an interval to be fixed by the Congress, we should do so and so; there were no hours set as to how long the polls should be open, but that is not what I want—I want to rescind the poll list.

CHAIRMAN. The Board of Management has been trying since October to arrange for the accommodation in every way for the Congress. One of the most important things was how you should vote, and this plan which was adopted by the Congress last year is the one that is presented to you to-day; and if you will refer to the minutes of last Congress you will find that the polls were to be kept open from twelve to six; that is in the minutes. Mrs. Burhans has not finished.

Mrs. BURHANS. The point that I desire to make is that I know it is the sentiment of a large number of Daughters in this House that we return to the original motion which I placed before this Congress last year, and that we rescind the poll list and vote by a roll call.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mills.

Mrs. MILLS. Madam Chairman, I have a motion as carried at the last Congress, and would like to read it.

READER. "I move that in the Congress of 1898 nominations shall be made from the floor and recorded on bulletin boards in full sight of the Congress. That the nominations shall be made

from the floor, and that the House adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of the Congress depositing a ballot, bearing the name of each officer to be elected, in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of Tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hour named by the Congress."

CHAIRMAN. The motion as amended is before you. Are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of the motion as amended will rise. Please be seated. Those opposed will rise. The motion is carried.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot imagine where the National Board got the limit of twelve to six, unless they found it somewhere.

Mrs. MILLS. It was suggested by the mover of the motion, in speaking to the motion. There is now a motion before the House which I had the honor of seconding, that we vote by roll call, and not by poll call. I have seconded that motion and I would like to speak to it.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the House is that you proceed to deposit your own ballots.

A MEMBER. Have we a poll list, alphabetically?

Mrs. HATCH. We have not.

A MEMBER. Then won't we be obliged to take the roll call?

READER. The Reader is instructed to read from the Proceedings of the last Continental Congress, from a speech by Mrs. McLean: "Suppose we nominate from ten to twelve. The House resolves nominations are to be closed at twelve. Immediately the election is to be proceeded with. The ballot box is to be open for six hours. There are six hours for you to consult and get your opinions. If you want five hours for consultation, take it, but the ballot box is to be closed at six o'clock."

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was positive that the National Board found instruction somewhere or would not have fixed that time.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I suggest that we need not discuss that now? Twelve to six is impossible.

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is the motion and amendment.

READER. The amendment has not been sent to the Official Reader. Mrs. Bacon made it verbally.

Miss PIKE. It is an impossibility to finish voting by six o'clock; it is an impossibility to go by a poll list which we have not.

CHAIRMAN. Does not Miss Pike understand that the time was extended to half-past eight, and you are taking up a great deal of valuable time now? [Applause.] The amendment of Mrs. Bacon to Mrs. Thompson's motion is before the House. Are you ready for the amendment? Mrs. Bacon's amendment was that you vote by States. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it and the amendment is lost. The motion is before you now. The Reader will read it again.

READER. "I move that each person deposit her own ballot."

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. Mrs. Draper is recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I ask the unanimous consent of the House that the President General, if she will be so kind and gracious, may deposit several ballots which have been left here by States. The ladies understood the President General to rule that the members would leave their ballots with their State Regent at any time; they did so, and have left the House and cannot be found. There are three from the State of Vermont, and four from the State of Georgia. Two from the State of Virginia. They will not be here again to-day. I ask the unanimous consent of the House that our President General, if she will be so kind, in the presence of all of you, deposit those ballots.

A MEMBER. I object.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that it will be absolutely unnecessary to ask such a thing of this House, since at that time the ruling was that the State Regent should deposit the ballots. At that time, when those people left the House, they understood that the State Regents could deposit the ballots.



CHAIRMAN. Business is suspended. Mrs. Beale is recognized.

Mrs. BEALE. I ask for information; is it allowable in this Congress at any time to vote by proxy?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will have to reverse the rule of recognizing those who stand, and recognize those who sit.

A MEMBER. I move that we proceed to the election.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved that we proceed to the election. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered. We will have the National Officers first. You understand that you are not compelled to vote now if you are not ready. The roll of States will be called, and you will have an opportunity of depositing your ballot, and your name will be checked off at any time between now and half past eight, but those who are ready now can come and vote when their names are called. The Chair rules that you proceed with the roll call.

(Call of National Officers begins.)

A MEMBER. I move that we have no noise during the calling of this roll.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that you refrain from even applauding your friends when you see them. Just now this is a matter of business, and if you will keep quiet, you do not appreciate how much, you will facilitate the business. The question has been asked by several if a ballot is not entirely filled out is it invalidated. It is not; it would be very much better if you will fill them out; but if you only put one name on your ballot and do not care to vote for any other officer nominated, it goes in and is counted; your ballot is not invalidated because it is not entirely filled out, with all the names. We will now begin calling by States; you will come up and deposit your ballot and pass through and go out through the rear of the stage. No one will stop on the stage for a moment. Deposit your ballots and pass straight through. The Reader will now call the States.

(Reader calls States and ladies deposit ballots.)

CHAIRMAN. The House will please come to order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move a postponement of half an hour.

(Later.) CHAIRMAN. The House is called to order, but we will simply wait until the delegates come. The Chair has simply carried out her instructions.

(Eight p. m.)

CHAIRMAN. Is there a Vice-President in the room? If so, won't she please come to the platform? The Chairman is very anxious to leave the platform for a few minutes. You are in session and she cannot do this unless a Vice-President will take her place. I simply want to take a cup of coffee.

A MEMBER. I think that Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut, is in the House.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill will take the Chair.

READER. Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Walworth, please come to the stage. Is Mrs. Walworth in the House? Does anybody know, has any one seen Mrs. Walworth? We are waiting for her. As soon as Mrs. Walworth comes in, any one seeing her will please tell her we are waiting for her on the platform.

Music by Professor Haley's orchestra.

Mrs. Stevenson takes the Chair at 8.15 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The meeting will come to order. An announcement will be made by the chairman of tellers, Mrs. DeMotte. Ladies, we must have quiet as soon as possible, please.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. The time of the closing of the polls was set at 8.30. That time has arrived. I declare the polls closed.

READER makes some announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please be quiet. Mrs. Lindsay, the Chairman of the Committee to Select Medals, will now present the medals. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY:

#### PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

*Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* Our Society, as a woman in the prime of a successful life, turns with gratitude to honor the services of those who cherished her in her helpless infancy. Looking over this great representative body of American women, these distinguished Daughters cannot but realize the fact that they "built better than they knew." The patriotic Society which they called into being has a membership to-day greater in number than

any one army the Continental Congress was ever able to put in the field.

If we are not winning martial victories, we are winning victories over the hearts of our countrymen, and inspiring them with the spirit of liberty.

"The flashing blade,  
The bugle's stirring blast,  
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,  
The din and shout are past;"

But the contemplation of these trials, these dangers and hardships, met and overcome by our revolutionary ancestors, kindles anew the fires of American patriotism.

I present these medals in recognition of the services of the women who commenced the great movement which the Daughters of the American Revolution hope to continue till the love of liberty and country shall animate every American heart.

In the name and by the authority of our Society, I now and here deliver to each the medal set apart for her as a testimonial of the affectionate esteem in which she is held, with full assurance that she will honor the medal as the medal honors her. [As each medal is presented great applause.]

MISS DESHA. *Madam President, Chairman of the Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution:* Friends, my feeling to-night is one of thankfulness that we were permitted to be the four women who started this grand Society, and pride in meeting the grandest body of women in the world. [Applause.] Everything, it seems to me, is just as I would have it. My personal ambition has reached its zenith. My State pride is gratified because in our President General we have a Kentucky woman; in the Chairman of the Committee we have a Kentucky woman; and two of the founders are Kentucky women. [Applause.] But, greater than that, my National pride is gratified because we have here representative women, from Maine to California, from Florida to the Klondike. [Applause.] I have still some ambition left for the Society. The first is that I want us to let this country know that in no sense do we claim to be an aristocratic organization. [Applause.] We claim to be a patriotic organization, and whether a man was in the ditches, or drove a team, or rowed a boat, or made a bullet, whatever he did to help the American cause, we honor his descent. [Applause.] The papers ridicule us sometimes, because they think we are and claim to be an aristocratic or-

ganization. There are several others, good in their way, that do that, but ours is a far broader one, and we cannot do the grand work that we intend to do until we impress upon this country that it is patriotic ancestry, not aristocratic ancestry, that we intend to set forth. We put the banner high. We carry it in front. You have heard the story of the drummer boy that carried the flag away ahead of his regiment, and the colonel called to him to bring the flag back, and the boy called back, "Bring the regiment up to the flag." [Applause.] The flag was in the front; the flag will stay in the front as long as one of the founders is living to hold it there, and when we are gone it will be handed on to younger women. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. [Prolonged applause.] My friends, I thank you for your greeting! *Madam President, Ladies of the Committee and Members of the Congress:* I am more glad than ever to-night that I took up my pen to speak to the women of this country in regard to such an organization as this Society. If I had not, Kentucky would have borne off all the honors, and where would the North have been? To go back a little, you have all heard a great deal of the letter of Hannah Arnett; I want to state most decidedly that that letter was a hand-down from the family of Hannah Arnett. I have never posed as being a real daughter of the Revolution. [Laughter.] Therefore, that story was given to the world some time, but the little scrap of paper that I carried for many years, for some reason I don't know why, I found good use for, and I can say here to-night it was the rallying point upon which this organization came into being. I shall not take any more of your time; I do not believe there is any one in this audience that does not know when this organization began, who were the builders at first; but I do wish to express my thanks to this Congress for the honor it has conferred upon me and to the chairman and members of the Medal Committee I wish to give my grateful acknowledgment for all courtesies extended me; and I am more than glad that you have honored those three women that took up the work that I began. [Great applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH. *Madam President, Chairman of the Committee, and Daughters of the American Revolution:* I wish to say, at the request of Miss Washington, that a severe cold pre-

vents her from expressing to you as she would desire the thanks she feels for the recognition you have given to her, and to the three founders, for the act of August 9, 1890. She also requests me to say that she intends before very long to deposit the medal, as an historical testimony to the history of the Society, in the museum with other relics. I am sure that you will appreciate the regret that she has, that she cannot say these things for herself, and say them very much better and more warmly than I can do, because, as you have seen, I was belated by an accident; but she expresses to you again her appreciation and her gratitude. [Applause.]

I am sure that you will all feel a quick response to the gratitude which fills my heart upon receiving from you this token of recognition. It gives me the happiness that a mother feels sometimes when the children whom she has nursed and fostered in infancy seem to her suddenly, although it is not so sudden, to come to maturity and begin to cherish and take care of her. How tenderly she appreciates that, and leans upon them for support, thinking fondly of the time when she carried them in her own arms. It comes to me, too, as it does to a mother when her first-born has seemed to fill all her heart; and afterwards, as the years go on, her large family enlarges the capacity of affection within her heart, it grows to those demands. And so, when I see this large number assembled here, I think of that still larger number you have left in your homes, and my heart expands with love, and I think how, in the early days of our organization, you seemed to fill up my whole heart, and my whole time, and yet now I feel there is room for all of these 23,000 women. [Applause.] You know, Daughters of the American Revolution, that in founding anything, be it a government, or a university, or a society, that it implies action; consequently there was action on that memorable day, and it occurred in that parlor, with windows looking out on Fourteenth street, at the corner of H. I gazed up at that window the other day; it brought to me a full picture of those hours we had spent in preparing these things. We talked of these things, various ones of us, at different times; I myself had talked of a Society of Revolutionary Daughters as early as 1881. I thought these things ought to crystallize, and

they did on that day when we prepared the Constitution, and the blanks, when we appointed the officers, and appointed Mrs. Harrison to lead. It seems to me a wonderful thing that we did, on that day, act so distinctly and so firmly. It was an inspiration, because as we gathered there a sense of earnestness and gravity impressed us, and we deliberated for some time as to whether we should delay, but finally came to the conclusion to act at once.

Now, I remind you of these things, beloved Daughters, only to say that these acts were but the outward manifestation of the ideals which were in our minds, and those ideals it is your province to carry forward, to materialize and develop. Our ideal is a perfect Republic, a purified Nation; and it is for this that we would educate our sons and daughters for the future; aye, that we would appeal to our husbands, and our brothers, and our statesmen, to carry forward such an ideal, that we may approach somewhat to the attainment of that resolution. And in carrying forward this ideal, we will find work, plenty of work, to do, and we should keep ourselves closely in touch with our Government. Let us rely upon and feel that we have a sympathy with the Executive departments. Let us let the Senate and the Congress expect us at their doors until every Revolutionary battlefield is adorned with a suitable monument, until every Revolutionary soldier's grave is marked with a tablet, until our flag shall float above us undecorated by a single citizen of this land. Let us stand there until our Memorial Continental Hall is completed [applause], until the National University is established [applause], that university which shall train the young men of this Nation, which shall train the politicians and the diplomats, and fit them to create that perfect Republic and that purified Nation to which we look.

My beloved Daughters, if you but persevere in these ideas, if you but keep our great purpose before you, we may indeed expect that in the future our fellow-countrymen will rise up and call us blessed, and that we may some day save our country, or lead her on to victories of peace and prosperity. I thank you with all my heart. [Applause.]



At this point in the proceedings the lights flashed out and for an instant the House was in darkness. Then the large Insignia of the Order pendent over the center of the stage became a brilliant mass of red, white and blue. The Insignia was studded with tiny incandescent electric lights. The orchestra played "Hail Columbia," "Old Kentucky Home" and other patriotic airs. The audience rose in their seats, applauded and waved handkerchiefs. The lights in the House were again turned on, and amid the greatest applause the four women who had been so handsomely honored for their work in behalf of the organization appeared at the top of the steps leading from the stage to the center aisle.\*

Mrs. Lindsay invited the members of the Congress to come forward and be presented to the four ladies, who then held an informal reception in the center aisle.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (some time later). Quiet a moment, ladies. An announcement is to be made.

READER. The ladies are requested not to leave, because after the reception there is some important business for the Congress.

(Reception continued until 9.50.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please come to order. A motion will be made by Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. JEWETT. Madam President, I move that we now proceed to the nomination of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we proceed to the nomination of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. SHIELDS. While nations and republics may be ungrateful, it is very evident the Daughters of the American Revolution are not; after the scene that we have witnessed to-night, we will all bear testimony to that fact. However, the Daughters of the American Revolution seem forgetful. There is a woman to whom we owe more than any other one woman in our midst. It is our first Vice-President General Presiding.

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\* The description of this part of the proceedings is adapted from the report in the "Washington Post," February 25, 1898.

Mrs. Harrison was unable by the cares that pressed upon her, as well as by ill-health, to preside as does our present beloved President General. Mrs. Cabell, our first Vice-President General Presiding, took all this labor upon herself. Moreover, we were in those days a feeble folk; we had no income; we wrote our own letters; we paid our own postage; we had no office; the official home of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the house of Mrs. Cabell; in her beautiful drawing-room our Board met; her dining-room was our banquet hall; her money and her time were ours. I move that we nominate Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell as an Honorary Vice-President General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I wish to second Mrs. Shields' nomination of Mrs. Cabell. I am devoted to Mrs. Cabell.

Miss DESHA. I am proud to second Mrs. Cabell's nomination, not as a delegate, not as an alternate, but as a founder, and one who knows how much the Society owes to Mrs. Cabell.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I second Mrs. Cabell's nomination.

Mrs. RATHBONE. I place in nomination for the position of Honorary Vice-President General a woman who has commanded the respect and affection of the Daughters of the American Revolution at six Congresses. Ohio has done her duty and has asked but little. The Ohio delegation unanimously place her in nomination and ask for the support of the States. She has been a conscientious worker since the earliest days of the organization, her National number being 135. I present the name of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. KINNEY. There is one spot in these United States which Connecticut loves as herself, and that is the Western Reserve. Her people are our people; her Averys are our Averys. It is therefore with special affection that I bring to Mrs. Elroy Avery the affectionate greetings of our State, and second her nomination as an Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. Hatch seconds Mrs. Avery's nomination as Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President and ladies, as a Daughter of the American Revolution of the Indiana delegation, and as a member of the National Board, I also want to second the nomination of Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, for the place of Honorary Vice-President General.

A MEMBER. Virginia would like to have the honor and privilege of seconding the nomination.

Mrs. THURSTON. As a member of the Board of Management I want to second Mrs. Avery's nomination.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. Maine wants to second Mrs. Avery's nomination.

Miss DORSEY. I want the pleasure of not only seconding but also re-echoing everything that has been said of Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. TAPLIN. I nominate Miss Virginia Miller, of the District of Columbia. Every one who has worked on the Board with her knows her efficient work.

Mrs. WALKER. I second the nomination.

Mrs. HATCH. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like very much to second the nomination of Miss Miller; and may I mention one other? Remember that while we are balloting for our Honorary Vice-President General, we should not forget that we have a list of Honorary Presidents General, and I wish to propose for addition to that list the name of our retiring President General, Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson.

(Cries of "All second that motion." Great applause.)

Mrs. Brackett takes Chair.

(Rising vote given.)

Mrs. DICKINS. And I would like to ask that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have made so many speeches within the last four years that I have exhausted the vocabulary. However, I can say to-night that I never was so touched in my life, and am fully grateful and appreciative of this crowning honor. Thank you. [Applause.]

READER. Nomination sent by Mrs. S. V. White, who nominates Mrs. James Stranahan, of New York.

Miss FORSYTH. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Stranahan. There has been something quite touching about her association with our Society, and I think that if we can strengthen that, we are doing what is right to her and what is a privilege to us. Some years ago she presided over the Congress, I think it was in 1893, and much of the time since then she has been a very great invalid. I saw her recently and

found her very much better, but both then and when she was absolutely crippled it seemed as if one of the great delights of her life was to hear and speak of this Society. Her interest is a vital one; she sent us a beautiful contribution from her ample means for the Continental Hall not very long ago, and I feel that it will be a great gratification to her, and, as I have said before, a privilege to us. I second her nomination.

A MEMBER. I would like to make a motion that the election of Mrs. Cabell as Honorary Vice-President General be made by acclamation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with this motion? All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is unanimous.

Mrs. CABELL. I was asked to come forward and speak to you one moment. If I were to attempt—if it were possible for me—to express the feelings that are surging in my heart, I should gladly address you; but unfortunately my voice is wholly incapable of conveying them. One thing only I wish to say, coming back to the Society after having been separated from it for several years, the one emotion that swells my heart is a consciousness of the immense—the vast responsibilities devolving upon this body of women. I have before me to-day unquestionably the most important body of women that has ever assembled in this world. Where else will you find, where else can we find, the representatives of twenty-three or twenty-four thousand women, all descended from heroes? All descended from heroes, the heroes of the world, the heroes of the American Revolution, the minute men [applause], who gave to the world the true idea of liberty, the men who of all the men in the world have set woman upon a pinnacle. Such a body of women as this carries the destinies of the Republic in its bosom, in its arms, and the one hope I have, the one thought I have, in looking upon you is that you will be found ever the nursery spot, the home, of all gentle, of all tender, of all inspiring feeling. Better even than the good deeds that you do is the inspiring of feeling among men. The words came to my mind a moment since, thinking not only of this body of women, but also of the men that we have sprung from, that

we strive to be worthy in all things of our priceless heritage.  
[Applause.]

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. Daughters of the American Revolution, it is my pleasure, my very great pleasure, representing the State of Tennessee, to nominate for the office of Honorary Vice-President General Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim. Mrs. Randolph Keim, ex-Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, became a member at the request of its first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, and was appointed first State Regent for Connecticut in April, 1891, in which capacity she served the three years, leaving you at her resignation 1,335 members in that State, divided into twenty-nine Chapters. In 1895 Mrs. Keim was elected Vice-President General by the National Congress, receiving the largest number of votes then cast for any officer for Vice-President General. She served on the Executive Committee and Continental Hall Committee. She drew the bill which passed both houses of the United States Congress last year, asking for the plot of ground to be deeded to the National Society in Washington, upon which to erect a Memorial Continental Hall. Again, in view of Mrs. Keim's magnificent service to the National Society, and in recognition of the office of Honorary Vice-President General being a reward for work done, I again nominate Mrs. Keim for Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The first face that I remember in our meetings after our organization was that of Mrs. Randolph Keim. She has always been a faithful worker in our organization, and I think it is but justice that we place her in this list. Her name and that of Mrs. Stranahan came up last winter, and had there not been some unfortunate methods in our counting the votes, those two women were elected, therefore I think it but just that both of those names be remembered here to-night. I second the motion for Mrs. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. LEWIS, of Tennessee. Madam President, Tennessee most warmly endorses the nomination of Mrs. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. JAMES, of Connecticut. I heartily endorse the name of Mrs. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. CAMERON. I take great pleasure in endorsing the nomi-

nation of Mrs. Keim for Honorary Vice-President General, for-I think her services have been great, and the fact that she stands No. 48 on this roll of honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution entitles her to nomination.

Mrs. McKENNY. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim, believing that it should be unanimously tendered her for her unselfish devotion to our cause, which she loved dearly and well.

Mrs. GIST. I desire to offer a second to the nomination of Mrs. Randolph Keim.

A MEMBER. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

A member from Rhode Island seconds the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am requested by the State Regent of Vermont to second, in the name of Vermont, the name of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second this nomination, not as an act of justice, but in compliment to a woman who has given so many years of unselfish labor to this our beloved Society.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination.

READER. I am instructed to announce that the State Regents will be announced to-night; also that souvenir invitations to the reception last Tuesday night can be obtained by any one who would like them at the box office; also the chairman of tellers reports that she is ready to read the report of the election of President General. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the chairman of tellers, ladies. (The Chair presents the chairman of tellers.)

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Madam President, I have the honor to report: Total number of ballots cast, 534; necessary to elect, 268; Mrs. Brackett has received 22 votes; Mrs. McLean, 110; Mrs. Daniel Manning, 396; blanks, 6. [Great applause and cheers.]

("Hail Columbia" by orchestra.)

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I claim the privilege of being the first woman to congratulate Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.] I want to say, and say it gladly and frankly, that there will be



no sulking in my tent. I came here as the candidate of a principle. I am absolutely and always a candidate of this principle, that the majority must ever rule in any American assembly. [Applause.] I am positively certain that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is great enough to know its own mind, is great enough to express it, and I trust that I am great enough to gladly bow to whatever that expression may be. [Applause.] I am certain, with Mrs. Daniel Manning as President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson as Honorary President General, and with the rest of us doing our duty on the floor, and the Stars and Stripes waving over us superb, serene and unconquerable, all is well. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is pleased to state that Mrs. Manning will arrive in a few minutes. In the meantime we will have more music.

MISS JOHNSTON. Madam President, Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress, I take great pleasure in presenting the name of Mrs. Rose McHenry Brackett for the honor of Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

MRS. BRACKETT. I must decline the honor, ladies; that is an illustrious list. I do not consider that I am yet entitled to be one of it. [Applause.]

MRS. DRAPER. May I not repeat what was said on the floor of this Congress last year? "Mrs. Brackett is too young a woman; we do not want to put all our good women on the shelf." [Applause.]

("Maryland" by the orchestra.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Perhaps while we are waiting it is just as well to have the list of State Regents read.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to say to the members and the different delegations who are present in the House that I will pause after the reading of each name that has been given me, so that if any delegation wishes to make any remarks they will have an opportunity, and also that there are several States who have not sent in the name of their Regent, perhaps because they desire thus to announce it. (Reads:)

Alabama—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

Alaska—

Arizona—

Arkansas—Mrs. Frederick Hanger.

California—(pauses).

A MEMBER. I sent the name. California sent in the name of Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Beg pardon, it has never reached me.

California—Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you announce it now?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have, Madam President. Those who have not sent in the name will please be so good as to announce it as I read the name of the State.

Colorado—

Is there no delegate here from Colorado?

Connecticut—Mrs. Kinney has been re-elected.

A MEMBER from Connecticut. As a delegate from Connecticut I feel that actions speak louder than words at this time. [Applause.]

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Delaware—(pauses).

A MEMBER from Delaware. I take pleasure in announcing that our State Regent, Mrs. Churchman, has been unanimously re-elected.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. District of Columbia—Mrs. Mary Hassler Newcomb. [Applause.]

Florida—Mrs. John G. Christopher.

Georgia—Mrs. Porter King.

Idaho—

Illinois—Mrs. Shepard. [Applause.]

A MEMBER from Illinois. I take great pleasure in announcing that Illinois has elected Mrs. Kirkwood Honorary State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Indiana—(pauses).

Mrs. FOSTER. As the retiring State Regent of Indiana, after four years of very agreeable service, I have the honor and pleasure of announcing as State Regent of Indiana Mrs. E. C. Atkins, of Indianapolis, a charter officer of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

A MEMBER from Indiana. May I be allowed to say that

the Indiana delegation desires to announce Mrs. Foster as Honorary State Regent? Mrs. Foster was the founder of our Indiana Society, and was the first charter member, and also the founder of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Indiana—Mrs. E. C. Atkins.

Iowa—Mrs. Clara A. Cooley re-elected.

Indian Territory—

Kansas—(pauses).

I have no name. Is there a delegation from Kansas here?

Kentucky—Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell has been re-elected unanimously. [Applause.]

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Louisiana has not been heard from.

Maine—Mrs. Helen Frye White.

Mrs. KENDALL. Secretary, Maine delegation announces the election of Mrs. John E. Palmer as Honorary State Regent of Maine.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Maryland—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

A MEMBER from Maryland. I desire to say that the Maryland delegation is very fortunate in their selection of a State Regent for Maryland.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Massachusetts—Mrs. T. M. Brown unanimously re-elected.

Michigan has unanimously re-elected Mrs. Edwards.

Minnesota—(pauses).

A MEMBER from Minnesota. Minnesota, on the refusal of Mrs. Newport to accept the seventh term as State Regent, elected her unanimously as Honorary State Regent. Mrs. L. Torrance was also unanimously elected State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Mississippi—Mrs. William H. Sims.

Missouri—(pauses).

A MEMBER from Missouri. I have the pleasure of announcing the unanimous re-election of Mrs. George H. Shields.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Mrs. Shields has been unanimously re-elected State Regent of Missouri. [Applause.]

Montana—(interrupted, 10.35 p. m.)

(Mrs. Manning enters, while the orchestra plays "Hail to the Chief.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to present to you to-night your President General, Mrs. Manning. [Great enthusiasm and applause.]

Mrs. MANNING:

*Madam President, Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:* You have summoned me to the highest honor within the gift of American womanhood—an honor of such dignity and grace as to challenge and charm the heart of one who has humbly sought to share the memories and mission of the noblest organization of the noblest people in the world. Is it too much to find in this call an echo of that voice which from the ancient years has fallen from souls seeking the charter of their duty?

Cherishing a trust toward the heavens and clinging to another hand than that you hold forth in welcome, I can but give heed to the serious mandate of this hour. With gratitude and yet with humility, with a sense of gravest responsibility and yet with a thrill of joy, I face your faces and yield myself to your commands. The vision before me is not simply this large group of loyal women, but the greater throng of those who have passed on and from the skies behold their daughters seeking to follow the lead of their service and example. What inspirations are ours! It is a legend of the Rhine that when the stars of his birth-night gleam on the river the immortal Charles stirs in his tomb and, rising, goes forth to behold the inheritance which his valor gave to his native land. Standing on a broad shaft of light, he lifts hands and blesses the fields, the flocks, the homes of his people; then softly returns to his dreamless slumber in La Chapelle. The legend is the chariot of a fact. Through majestic memories the crowned spirits of triumphant patriots minister forever to the lives of their children.

Daughters of the American Revolution, beneath what a cloud of witness do we plan and toil, watch and wait to-day! Let us strive together to have and to hold the faith of the motherhood that rocked the cradle of the Republic; that going hence, when toil is past and rest has come, we may leave to those that follow after, a broadening inheritance of light. [Great applause.]

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved, ladies, that the House adjourn. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The House stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 10.40 o'clock p. m.

## MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. We cannot proceed to business, but those present will please bear witness that the Congress was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I would like to ask for information. If a quorum is not questioned, may we not proceed to business?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would rule that it is impossible to proceed to business under the present circumstances. The Chair most thoroughly appreciates the presence of the members who are here, but cannot see why there is no quorum. But under the circumstances we cannot proceed to business.

PRECENTOR. We will follow our custom of opening with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," first and fourth verses, on the third page of the leaflet. Rise and sing, everybody.

CHAIRMAN. Be seated, ladies, as soon as you can. The session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, before whose face generations have arisen and passed away, age after age infinitely, we come thanking Thee for past favors and imploring a continuance of Thy loving kindness. Let Thy special favor rest upon this great and representative body of women here assembled, and may past and present success be but a foretaste of still greater enthusiasm and nobler endeavor. Meet with us and bless us; and when we have served Thee in our generation may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience, in favor of Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world. These mercies and blessings we humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever, Amen.

PRECENTOR. Mrs. Kress has kindly consented to sing two stanzas of the "Star-Spangled Banner;" we will join in the chorus.

(Mrs. Kress sings.)

CHAIRMAN. The minutes of yesterday will be read by the Recording Secretary General. (Interrupted by noise of people in balcony coming down into the lower rows of seats.) Business will be suspended until there is order. Ladies, we are consuming valuable time. The Recording Secretary General is ready to read the minutes if you wish to hear them.

(Recording Secretary General reads minutes.)

MISS WASHINGTON. I nominated Mrs. Hatch.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Yes, but it was impossible to put down all the people who nominated her; they will be in the proceedings, the official stenographic proceedings.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the minutes, ladies; what corrections will you make?

Mrs. JOY. I want to ask if the Recording Secretary General was not instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Cabell for Honorary Vice-Presidents General?

CHAIRMAN. No, it was not done; attention was called to it, and it was delayed until this morning.

Mrs. CABELL. Allow me to call attention to an error in the minutes; the error was that Mrs. Cabell was not elected Honorary President General, but was named for the position of Honorary Vice-President General.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. That was an inadvertence in the reading; I have it right here, and I believe these are only nominations and not elections.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to state that I think there was a mistake made in regard to Mrs. Stevenson, who is referred to as an Honorary Vice-President General.

(Cries of "No! No!")

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Mrs. Henry must have been reading the paper this morning, because I saw it that way in the morning paper.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to correct one error; it was Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, who was put on the Magazine Committee, instead of Mrs. Lockwood.



Mrs. NASH. I did not understand the Recording Secretary to say anything of the announcement of State Regents; we did have the announcements as far as Missouri.

CHAIRMAN. She read it; it is not completed; there are several others sent in this morning. Are there any further corrections in the minutes? If there is no objection, and the Chair hears no objection, the minutes are approved. The list of State Regents was only partially completed and announced last night; other names have been sent in; the Recording Secretary General will read them if you are ready to hear them.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (continues reading of State Regents, beginning with Mississippi):

Mississippi—Mrs. William H. Sims.

Missouri—Mrs. George H. Shields.

Montana—Mrs. E. A. Wasson.

Nebraska—Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard.

Nevada—

New Hampshire—Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.

New Jersey—Mrs. David A. Depue.

New Mexico—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

New York—Mrs. James Mead Belden.

North Carolina—Mrs. Edward Dilworth Latta.

North Dakota—Mrs. Frances C. Holley.

Ohio—Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.

Oregon—Mrs. I. W. Card.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Rhode Island—

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It is my privilege to report the re-election of one who has served us most graciously, and endeared herself to us, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. South Carolina—

Mrs. NASH. I have the pleasure of announcing the election of Mrs. Clark Waring as State Regent of South Carolina, and of Mrs. Bacon as Honorary State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (continues):

South Dakota—Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar.

Tennessee—Mrs. Margaret C. Pilcher.

Texas—Mrs. James B. Clark.

Utah—Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.

Vermont—Mrs. Jesse Burdette.

Virginia—Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.

MEMBER from Virginia. And also Mrs. William Wirt Henry, as Honorary State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL:

Washington—Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs.

West Virginia—

Wisconsin—Mrs. James S. Peck.

Wyoming—Mrs. Francis E. Warren.

A MEMBER from Tennessee. I would like to say that we elected two Honorary State Regents.

CHAIRMAN. The regular order for the day, the next on the program, is the report of the National University Committee. The Chair will ask your consent, and believes it will be unanimous, to defer this until we can complete the election of last evening. There has been a request for this. The nominations were made for Honorary Vice-Presidents General. Some names were suggested to be elected by acclamation; it was evidently the intention to have ordered the vote cast last night, but this was not done, and to have it regularly done the Chair will now ask your consent to do so at once, before going to the order of the day. Has the Chair your consent? All who are willing say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do we understand that the lists of Honorary Vice-Presidents General closed last evening?

CHAIRMAN. There has been no motion made to close them as yet. The Chair will now ask that a motion be made, which is, of course, the proper way, in order that the Recording Secretary may cast the ballot for these names that were proposed last night to be elected by acclamation.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you please answer the question I asked?

CHAIRMAN. Did I not answer it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I did not hear.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair said that there had been no motion made last evening to close the nominations; there was no motion made to close it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I move that the name of Mrs. Bur-

rows, of Michigan, wife of the Senator, be added to the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I rise to a question of privilege. My understanding, Madam Chairman, was that the Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Cabell, was elected last night by acclamation.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Shields, the Chair is endeavoring to consummate that election now in the only way it can be done in this Society. I asked that some lady make a motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. STAKELY. I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Cabell for Honorary Vice-President General.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Stakely makes a motion that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Cabell as Honorary Vice-President General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is unanimous.

Mrs. STAKELY. I also move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stevenson for Honorary President General.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered. Those two elections are now consummated, which were supposed to have been done last night.

Dr. MCGEE. Did I understand the Chair to say that when there are several nominations one lady could be elected by acclamation from among the others?

CHAIRMAN. It was this way, Dr. McGee. These names were offered to be elected by acclamation. It did not seem to be understood that that cannot be done; that the vote must be cast by the Secretary—the ballot, I mean. I was instructed to bring them forward this morning for that reason.

Dr. MCGEE. For the office of Honorary Vice-President there were five nominations made last night. Is it possible for us to select one of those names, to elect by acclamation? I intend most fully to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Cabell, but I wish her elected in a legal way.

CHAIRMAN. Do you question that she has been elected in a legal way?

Dr. McGEE. I do most decidedly, Madam President.

CHAIRMAN. The unanimous consent of this House was asked and obtained; is there anything more?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Unless it is questioned by the House it can go that way.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair knows no higher authority than the will of the House.

Mrs. SWIFT. I understand that there is an objection; we have not heard any objection until the vote was cast.

CHAIRMAN. It was not raised.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for this lady.

CHAIRMAN. It has been done.

Miss PIKE. There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of some of the members that this is only one office. It is a similar office, but it is not one office, like the Recording Secretary General or the Corresponding Secretary General. There can be as many incumbents of this office as the House sees fit to elect, but it is not one and the same office; therefore these other candidates are not candidates for that one office; that has been passed by unanimous vote, but they are for the same office, for a similar office.

Mrs. NASH. Order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, did you understand that there were only two vacancies to be filled?

Dr. McGEE. That is the same ruling I have heard in past years.

CHAIRMAN. Why was this question not brought up when the nominations were made? There was no limit stated; the question was asked last night.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

Mrs. KRESS. I would like to ask that the delegates under the gallery be allowed to take the vacant seats in the front after the session is open. We cannot hear under the galleries.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the order of the day will say "aye;" contrary, "no." There is no question but what that is a two-thirds vote. Order of the day has been called, and the report of the National University Committee is now in order. Is the chairman present?

Mrs. DAVEY. I would like to ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. The National University Committee does not seem to be on time.

A MEMBER. I understand the tellers are ready to report; may we not hear their report?

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, will you hear the report of the tellers?

Mrs. NASH. I move a postponement of the order of the day until we can hear from the tellers.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before you, ladies, to postpone the order of the day until we hear from the tellers. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Madam President, I submit the following report. There were so many candidates for Vice-President General, and such an exceedingly full ballot, that you will find you have elected by legal voting more candidates than you need. Ballots cast, 534; necessary to elect, 268. Mrs. Alger received 526 votes [applause]; Mrs. Sperry, 510; Mrs. Thurston, 481; Mrs. Taplin, 472; Mrs. Hanna, 466; Mrs. Shippen, 460; Mrs. Frye, 448; Mrs. Jewett, 442; Mrs. Howard, 412; Dr. McGee, 406; Mrs. Colton, 402; Miss Temple, 394; Mrs. Fairbanks, 393; Miss Forsyth, 383; Mrs. Hoopes, 377; Mrs. O'Neil, 376; Miss Benning, 356; Mrs. Goodloe, 355; Mrs. Main, 347; Mrs. Cameron, 332; Mrs. Mathes, 329; Mrs. Hull, 327; Mrs. Morris, 309; Mrs. Sternberg, 308; Miss Johnston, 300; Mrs. Walker, 257; Mrs. McKaig, 226.

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. Akers, received 477 votes; there were 57 blanks.

Corresponding Secretary General—Votes cast, 512; blanks, 22; necessary to elect, 257. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry received 294 votes; Mrs. Martin, 218.

Registrar General—Miss Hetzel received 494 votes; there were 40 blanks.

Treasurer General—Mrs. Hatch received 495 votes; 39 blanks. [Applause.]

Historian General—Mrs. Seymour received 331 votes; Mrs. Dickens, 170; there were 33 blanks.

Assistant Historian General—Mrs. Hatcher received 485 votes; blanks, 49.

Librarian General—Mrs. Darwin received 500 votes; 34 blanks.

Mrs. JACKSON, of Maryland. I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the tellers, as I know they were up till 3 o'clock in the morning.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, a vote of thanks has been offered to the tellers. All in favor of this will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. NASH. Before the tellers retire, may I ask the chairman to read the names of the twenty Vice-Presidents General who have the highest number of votes?

CHAIRMAN. The chairman will read the first twenty names of Vice-Presidents General elected.

Mrs. DEMOTTE (reads): Mrs. Alger [applause], Mrs. Sperry [applause], Mrs. Thurston [applause]—

Miss PIKE. Oh! That is too fast.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. You want to write them down. Beg pardon.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask you to refrain from a repetition of applause. We know how delighted you are, but it is scarcely fair to interrupt the teller.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Taplin, Hanna, Shippen, Frye, Jewett—

Prof. WORCESTER, of Urbana. Is it necessary to take the time of the Congress for the ladies to write down the names?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would scarcely think it was necessary. The Chair will ask the teller to read, in a manner that is comfortable to herself, the list of Vice-Presidents General.

Prof. WORCESTER. I move that the names be read as quickly as possible.

CHAIRMAN. It will be done.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Benning, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Cameron.

Ladies, the tellers, who had the pleasure of being in this hall until the hour of 4 o'clock this morning, felt it was a strong argument in favor of having a Colonial Hall, and we unani-



mously desire to work for that, that there might be a suitable room, because it was anything but pleasant to stand at our hotel or boarding house and ring the bell fifteen or twenty minutes to get in; and while we were willing to serve you, and did it as expeditiously as possible, I assure you we are very glad that we are relieved of the responsibility.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the University Committee, National University, Mrs. Walworth, chairman. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVEY. Will my question for information be in order now?

CHAIRMAN. Do you think it the right time to interrupt the report? Does it relate to the report?

Mrs. DAVEY. Oh, I beg pardon. I asked before, but you did not recognize me.

Mrs. WALWORTH. *Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* I have the pleasure of coming before you once more to speak for the Committee of the National University. I am delighted, indeed, to think that at last the National University has a place in itself and for itself alone, because you have no doubt, I hope, of its importance. I have in my hands a long report which it would be tedious to read to you at this time. If you will permit me, then, I will give a summary of this report, in as few brief words as possible, and hope that all of your committee through the following year may have your hearty co-operation in this plan.

It seems a very suitable time to make a slight review of what you, as Daughters of the American Revolution, have done towards the promotion of this great educational institution; therefore I would remind you of what you have done, because I want every Daughter of the American Revolution to understand clearly and distinctly that the Daughters of the American Revolution were the pioneer women for the National University. [Applause.] They led the way where other women are now following. They have done this quietly, unobtrusively, but none the less earnestly, none the less with a high appreciation of the importance of that institution, with none the less sense of the moral obligation the nation is under to carry out the intention of Washington; and so I come to you now to tell you, to remind you, of what you have done.

Although this had been talked of and indeed proposed in the very beginning of our Society, our first active work for the National University began in the Chicago Exposition in 1893. In the very opening of that exposition, in the Congress of Representative Women, two papers were read, most admirable and stirring papers on this subject, one by Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, then Regent of the New York City Chapter, and the other one by Mrs. Mary Duncan Putnam, State Regent for Ohio. Now, in both of these papers it was urged upon the nation and upon Congress to lay the corner-stone at least, or pass a bill in Congress during that most appropriate year of the Columbian Celebration for this University. So you see we did all we could at that time to try and start this thing in the year of the Columbian Celebration. From that day to this we have never ceased in our work for the National University. Numerous papers, at least several papers, were published in the Magazine from other persons, and suggestions in regard to this. And during that year of the Columbian Exposition a standing committee was appointed, with the approval of the Board of Management and the approval of the Congress, to carry out these purposes. Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, was the chairman of that committee, and if you look at the Magazine for 1895 you will find the first report before your Congress in regard to this matter, and the opinion of the Senators who then had the bill in charge before Congress. Now, please remember this, ladies, and look back at your old Magazines, and read what has been said about it. In the report of the Congress in the Magazine for April, 1896, you will find the first report that I made as chairman of that committee, and in it you will find all the facts which have recently been published extensively, and I am delighted to think they have come so prominently before the people.

Now, in that report I laid out for you, or your committee laid out for you rather, a definite line of work. We did not urge you to enter upon it immediately, because we wanted you to take in and digest the information which you had already received, and to talk about it with others, and thus be ready for more active work in the future. There was a recommendation embodied in the report which was accepted by that Congress.

That recommendation was that the Daughters of the American Revolution should direct their work to a certain definite purpose, that purpose to be actively begun and carried out as soon as a bill was passed by Congress to establish this University, and that project was a Chair or Department of History in the National University, which should be placed there under the auspices of the great National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] You will find it in that report, and you will find the report was accepted, and therefore that was agreeable to you.

Now, in the next report, in the Congress of 1897, you will find a further recommendation that documents be distributed, because I found that after all there were so many new members in our association who did not understand about the University that it seemed to me that was the best thing to do. In the slow and steady progress which we wanted to make in this work we must pause a little and distribute information; therefore I recommended that these documents be distributed through the National office here, and you were kind enough to accept that report; but the gentlemen who had promised these documents failed to send them in time, but sent them afterwards, and I think that many of you have these documents. I had three hundred of them here for distribution, and I have felt the result and effect of those documents in the letters that have been received by your committee since that time. Now I want to say just here that I am prepared now, to-night, to distribute another three hundred copies of this small, light document, put in an envelope, so that you can put them in your pockets and carry them home, and I hope that all of you, as far as possible, will take these documents and read them, so that you may know exactly how this matter stands now.

I have one or two other recommendations to make for this occasion. One is that we have had considerable correspondence and some slight expenses in our committee. We have heretofore borne this ourselves, but we would like very much to have your consent for such postage as is necessary, under such limitations as you may choose to put, for the distribution of information and the answering of questions, and for other methods of carrying out our work.

Now, ladies, there is another recommendation which I want you to listen to, and I entreat you most earnestly, every Regent and every delegate who is here, to assist in carrying this out. I will not review, as I would feel tempted to do, a little history of this movement, and how now all the official part is centered in a bill pending before the Senate and now in a committee. This bill has been reported favorably over and over again, but it is pushed aside because public sentiment has not pressed itself upon those Senators, and we must create and educate the people to this public sentiment until they shall clamor at the doors of the Senate for this great educational institution to crown all that we have in this line in this country. Now, as a beginning for this, I wish every single Chapter to have a committee of three on the National University, to communicate with the National Committee, which I doubt not your President General will increase; I ask the National Society to increase this committee to thirteen, in memory of the old thirteen States when this was projected. [Applause.] We will then appoint sub-committees and in some way communicate with you. Now I tell you what I want those committees to do. We will prepare a memorial to the Senate, very brief, and one that does not commit you to anything at all, but simply asking that the Senate will pass this pending bill; and I want every Daughter of our 23,000 to sign that petition. [Applause.] Let us at least stand solid for this great educational institution. And I wish every Regent to appoint this committee, and let them take it in charge—this memorial. The headings will be printed, so that you have nothing to do but get the names to it and send it to the National Committee, to be presented to the Senate. Now these, ladies, are my few recommendations, and they indicate to you the line of work of the Daughters, which has been to keep close in touch with the Senators who are preparing and carrying through this bill, to sustain them, to create public sentiment for them. And we must try now to give renewed efforts to it, and to really accomplish something definite in this way.

Now, ladies, we come upon the point of money. You know I have never mentioned to you the fact of any money at all until just now I asked you for a very small amount for postage for the committee. We have had two objects in keeping money in

the background. In the first place, we wanted your sentiment to be aroused, and your information extended in this matter. In the next place, we thought the appropriation, of course, should come from Congress, from the nation, through its Congress. Now, Congress is very slow, and consequently a new movement has been started among women, and many of you women are members of that association, and I hope will continue to be so, to collect money; but that is not in our line as working officially through this Society. Now I have told you the one reason was that we wanted to arouse sentiment and to give information. Now the next reason for not asking you for money was that we have realized that the one pre-eminent thing for which we must collect all the money possible was our Continental Hall. We cannot do without it. It is impossible that we should get on without a home where we can place our possessions and know they will be there next year when we come here, and where we may do our practical work, to say nothing of it as a memorial for the forefathers we were created to honor, of men which our Society was created to honor. Therefore, we have held back from this. We have held back from it entirely, to give you an opportunity to put everything you could in the Continental Hall and build it as soon as possible. You will build it, I know.

Now, in regard to the other association, recently formed here at Washington, called the George Washington Memorial Association, and our relations to it, of which many questions are asked of me from all over the country. I would say what we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, as an organization, as a Society, have said to every single association which was established for patriotic and national purposes: "We sympathize with you, we wish you God-speed, we will work with you individually, we will do everything possible to promote your great private interest, but as an organization the Daughters of the American Revolution stand individualized and alone." [Applause.] They cannot as an organization unite with other organizations or take other organizations with them except as individuals. That should be, and always has been, a well-established principle in our Society. You will remember that in the Mary Washington Monument Association, where our hearts,

every one of them, went out to those women in another association who were working for that purpose, how we sympathized with them, how at our very first public meeting we decided that we would aid them, yet would never take them in nor unite with them as an association. But our money flowed into their association, and we helped to build that monument of which we feel so proud, as one of the few public monuments given to the work of women by women. So, my dear Daughters, I would have you do all you can in sympathy and interest with the association for this memorial to Washington, and let your money flow in, if you choose, as individuals. You cannot be too generous in any of these patriotic purposes. But as for the work in your own Society now, I entreat you, whatever money you may give, or anywhere that you may give it, do not forget that there is a line of well-established work, started here five years ago, and let your best thoughts and your earnest attention be given to that line of work, which is to arouse your Senators to entreat them to establish this University, as it only can be done through a provision of the Congress, which will give it the supervision and the countenance of the government. Therefore I shall ask you to sign these memorials, and to do all you can to help the George Washington Memorial Committee also.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman and ladies, I want to speak one word to this. Perhaps it has escaped Mrs. Walworth's memory that on the 11th day of October, 1890, the day this Society, the National Society, was organized, there was a resolution to this same effect passed that day, before we adjourned, and if I am not mistaken that resolution came from Mrs. Walworth. It did. Therefore we have been seven years in this work instead of five. I think when we see what has sprung up all along the line in regard to this question, we can well say that a handful of corn on the top of the mountain has been made to shake like Lebanon. I move the acceptance of this report.

Seconded.

Mrs. HARRISON, of Philadelphia. Madam Chairman, and women of the Congress, is the important question before this Congress the building of a National University rather than how



every college and State in this great land should obtain access to the invaluable material owned by the government? I think when Washington suggested a National University, it was for the liberal education of the American people. We know that he approved of it. Then our universities had not been established; our public school system had not been thought of; the few universities on the eastern coast were for the education of young men for the ministry. Our young men who wanted a liberal education were obliged to go to foreign countries to obtain it, and this, of course, was not in accordance with our young republic. I think it is generally admitted, among the thinking men of the country, that the country now has in every State not only its colleges, its boards of education, but its great universities, in the west as well as in the east. And I think that the question before us is, How can every college and university in this land use the invaluable material owned by the Government? The president of Johns Hopkins, Mr. Gilman, has already written articles on this question. It is proposed through the Smithsonian and your great Congressional Library, that some movements can be thought out, and most likely by some clever woman, by which the invaluable documents of the United States shall be put at the disposal of every college and university in our land. I only ask that you shall think of this instead of the building of a National University. I think that every one of us knows that in our States the one great cry is "Keep politics out of education;" and are we not taking a step backward when we want to put the great National University in the hands of Congress? [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. There is an announcement which must be made, since it comes from the White House.

READER. This letter was received at midnight by Miss Hetzel; she requested me to read it. (Reads letter to Miss Hetzel, saying the President would receive the Mary Washington Monument Association at 12.15 o'clock, sharp.)

Miss LATHROP. A moment, Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution. I recognize that when we arrive in our deliberations at Friday morning, words should be very few. Hear me one minute. I think there is confusion in regard to the plan of building an immense National University.



As I take it, in order to follow the injunction of Washington, that is not what is thought of now. The question is for every woman to take home the fact, state it as one of the chief things in our Congress, that we came here to think over the broad national question of education that lies at the basis of our life and our growth. Now, the National University has heretofore, the member said before me, been planted here already in our Smithsonian Institution, in our Congressional Library, in our public buildings; but we want a university of some sort to get around that nucleus, which is now the center, and some sort of college, university, or whatever it may be termed, to teach our young men statecraft; statecraft that is pure; patriotism, politics; government—we need those things. [Applause.] We need them around these grand public buildings, and we need it to be brought home to the hearts of every patriotic woman here, to take it home and study it, to think of it deeply, to go to work to have the committees appointed in the Chapters, and to forward the National University movement, which I believe is to be the movement of the future, as rapidly as possible. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The report is before you; it has been moved and seconded that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. Does that involve the recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have a word to say, if you will allow me. I hold that it is a precedent unwarranted to open the treasury doors of this Society to any committee that does not allow equal rights to all. As I understand it, the State of Georgia arose here and asked for \$1,000 for patriotic work. We flatly refused to allow them to have it. How can we open our treasury doors to another committee?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will simply say that postage was never refused the committee. It was appointed and is working for this Georgia purchase.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, in my opinion one of the chief difficulties in the way of the work regarding the National University is the fact that those who are most interested in it are not united regarding the exact matter which they desire. The central committee to which the chairman, Mrs. Walworth,

has referred, and which has the matter officially in charge, is known as the Committee of One Hundred. In this matter of the University I shine decidedly by reflected light. I have never taken any active part in the movement, but my husband and my father are both members of the Committee of One Hundred. On that committee there are certain members who desire a university in the same sense in which that term is used over the country, that is to say, in the sense of a post-graduate department of a college. I think, however, that the majority of the committee—I know that a large number of them—are not in favor of that at all. Their idea is to utilize and systematize the facilities already existing here in Washington for the instruction of the graduates of other universities. I just wanted to say this word to you, that you may understand that in this movement it is not essential that there should be large buildings, or a rival to any universities already existing. In the "Century" for last November there was an open letter by President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, setting forth his views upon this subject. In the March (present) number of "Harper's Magazine" there is an article stating the facilities in regard to scientific work already here, and the work which the Government already does in instructing young men who are properly equipped in the same way as the National University would do.

(Reader makes announcements.)

CHAIRMAN. The report is before you, ladies.

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. I would like to state to this Congress that the women of California are already interested in this National University. Every Chapter has had a notice, and every woman's club in California has had a notice, and are now working on this National University. We have a large committee on organization; the president of the Stanford University is at the head of a committee, to which I have the honor to belong. I would like further to state that I think there is some misunderstanding as to the word "university." We have not a university in the United States now, such as this university will be. There are colleges, but you have no regular university.

(Interrupted by cries of "Princeton," "Johns Hopkins," "Harvard," etc.)

CHAIRMAN. Is this courteous? Will you permit this lady to go on with her remarks? If you wish to speak, every woman in the House shall have the privilege of speaking; but the Chair begs that you will accord this lady that privilege, and listen to what she has to say.

Mrs. SWIFT. I certainly would not allow any one to say that my State has not as fine universities as anywhere in the country; we have two, they call them universities, but the National University will be the only university in the country—a place where people can come and be further educated after they are presidents of colleges, as our president comes every year, and goes to Europe. This is the place to have that, and while California has two magnificent institutions of learning, they are not universities.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Members of the Congress, I was in Washington so long ago that I cannot remember, and I probably would not say if I could, but one of the memories that looms out from my childhood was the first view I had of the rings of Saturn through the telescope. See what has grown in our city. Such times and opportunities which could be utilized for all our citizens, men and women, had we even the beginning of a place here for demonstrations and for laboratories. Now that, as I understand it, is what this George Washington Memorial Association is trying to do. We want the grand acceptance of the whole country of the idea of a National University, a broader one than we can think of even if we contend for the broad word of "college," "university," etc., but something that will make it unnecessary for any of our men and women to go abroad for study [applause]; something which will attract the men, the professors, the experts of every kind, the world over, to our beautiful central city; something which will give us a standing all over the entire world. Now we, in the Daughters, have the idea, we intend that our government shall help us, shall conduct it. It is the women who must inspire, the men who must execute. We do not ask to go into the halls of Congress, but we do ask to have our inspirations taken there and compel our government to do it. Now, as I understand it, the George Washington Memorial Association has taken hold of one end of our

enterprise; perhaps they have the chisel in their hands; let us be the hammer. Let them acknowledge what they intend to do. If it becomes an administration building, a center of laboratories, then all we have here can center in it and we can gather the greater benefit. I claim that we can work together for our great ideal, and let us help to be the hammer for their chisel which is working on one little corner.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies of the National Society, I had not expected to speak to this question, although I am very deeply interested in it, until the remark was made that we have no real university in this country. I speak on Mrs. Walworth's side; I am in favor of the adoption of Mrs. Walworth's report, but I must claim that it is not necessary and is most unwise to use in support of Mrs. Walworth's report the argument that we have no real university in this country. We have several universities in this country. We have several universities which compare in every way with the European ones. I shall omit some of them in speaking, but I will only mention a few; remember that I omit others. We have Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, and a—

Mrs. HARRISON. Pennsylvania calls out, being forgotten.

Mrs. WILES. Ladies, if I may have your attention, I have purposely omitted all the State universities, because there are so many, and we are so proud of them, but we cannot take time to mention them all. Of course I have omitted some. Now I wish to state the reason that I am in favor of this. I wish to say to the lady from California that President Jordan is in favor of this National University, and other presidents of our American universities which are on a level with the European universities are in favor of it. President Jordan is a graduate of Cornell University. Let me tell you this, that the University of Chicago last year had more post-graduate students than any university in Europe. Of course we want universities for post-graduates; that cannot be denied. Now in regard to the adoption of this report, I hope that it may be adopted, because the leading educators of this country are in favor of it, and that you may be quite sure that I speak not from hasty knowledge of the subject, may I be excused for the personality of telling you that

I am a member of the executive committee of the George Washington Memorial Association, which has this matter in charge? I was asked to be on this, being president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of fifteen thousand women. Fifteen thousand in Illinois are in favor of this National University.

Mrs. SHERWOOD. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I stand before you by courtesy of your presiding officer. I am also a member of the National Association of the Daughters of the Revolution, and have been for years, and expected to be a voting member in your body to-day as a Chapter Regent, but for some reason found my Chapter was not completed in time. I have observed that there is a great misapprehension on the floor with regard to the George Washington University and the George Washington Memorial building. Your committee understand the matter perfectly and have made a report that you should adopt very speedily, but it is best that you should know exactly the status of the two, and I do not wonder that there is confusion. To the Daughters of the American Revolution belongs the glory of being the first body of women to advocate the establishment of a University of the United States at Washington. But they are not the only organization of women who are doing this, for other great National associations have taken up the work, including the National Council of Women of the United States, and all women of the United States should unite in this great movement to establish a university here. But there are two or three points that we must consider; first, that the Daughters of the American Revolution, great and growing as they are, cannot reach all the children and all the women of the United States, neither can any other great national association of women. Therefore in connection with the National Educational Association, the George Washington Memorial Association has been formed, with the one express purpose of building a George Washington Memorial building here which shall serve as an administration building. Then they have resorted to this method of securing the funds, not by going to a few capitalists and asking them to subscribe the sum asked, which is \$250,000, but to go to the women and children of the United States, hop-

ing that every State and Territory will unite in this movement. To me has been given the supreme privilege of working for the children, and I stand here as a representative of the public schools, and the children in the schools.

CHAIRMAN. Are you speaking to the report?

Mrs. SHERWOOD. To the report. The report, as I understand it, asks you to labor first for the National University in this organization, but as members to give all the help you can to the George Washington Memorial Association building. Now, again, it will not be necessary if you have a National University here, to have a building first. With the George Washington Memorial building as an administration building you can gather under one head all these great departments of the public service, which are costing millions of dollars. You have the specialists here.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to rule that the lady is out of order. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye."

A MEMBER. May I ask that the recommendation be stated very plainly? I was not here at the beginning of the report and do not know exactly what they are.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule that it is unfortunate that the lady was not here at the time. All those in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the report is accepted. The report of the committee to co-operate with the Sons of the American Revolution is in order, Mrs. Avery, chairman.

Mrs. AVERY. The committee has no report to make.

CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Prison Ships; Mrs. Avery is also chairman of that.

Mrs. AVERY reads report. (Interrupted.)

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. There is so much confusion here that we cannot hear.

CHAIRMAN. There is nothing better than that point of order. Will you kindly keep quiet while Mrs. Avery reads this report, which is supposed to be a very interesting one. Mrs. Avery will not attempt to read it unless you wish to hear it. We will take silence for consent that you wish to hear it.

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I am very hoarse this morning and it is



difficult for me to speak as loud as usual, but I will try to make you hear.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON SHIP LISTS.

*Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* This committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining as full and perfect an account as possible of the names and deeds of those who suffered in those floating dungeons called the Prison Ships.

"The Old Brooklynites" have already secured a list of eight thousand names from the English records, but that is but a fraction of those who suffered on one ship, "The Jersey." We are encouraged to hope that access may be obtained to the British archives yet unsearched, as our Minister to England, John Hay, has shown a most gratifying interest in this work. Your committee has sent out a circular, authorized by the National Board, calling for the information that is in private hands relating to these Revolutionary heroes. The circular has been printed in many newspapers and one was enclosed in each program of this Continental Congress. Your committee has already received information relating to at least a hundred whose names had perished from the land they suffered to save. When a sufficient number has been obtained a monograph should be printed and the deeds of these hitherto unknown heroes given to the world.

From Pembroke, Massachusetts, comes the church record of the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, a worn and tattered volume carefully preserved among his descendants. On its pages, among the deaths frequently appear the words "died on the prison ship in New York harbor." I do not know that these records appear anywhere else.

From the State of Maine comes a certificate reciting the imprisonment of William Grover and his great sufferings on board a prison ship at Halifax.

History begins with ourselves and widens till it takes the world. The Daughters of the American Revolution have done much to promote a systematic and careful study of American history. There be those who sneer at the pride of family which leads to genealogical search, but that is the way the study of history begins. If our ancestor fought at Bunker Hill, we do not rest till we know what led to Bunker Hill and what led from it, and we love our native land as never before. So knowledge has come to your committee concerning the prison ships at Halifax, Nova Scotia, concerning prison ships in English ports to which our seamen were transferred, of which the chairman of the committee will confess she knew nothing. We have also incidentally learned much of the Sugar House and other prisons in which the heroes of '76 languished.

Mrs. S. V. White, a member of this committee, who introduced to the Fifth Congress the project of a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the War of the American Revolution, has continued her

own interest and awakened that of others. On the 16th of this present month an association was formed with temporary president and permanent treasurer, the latter holding all the funds so far collected. The sum now in hand is between \$9,000 and \$10,000. This association is composed of members of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, of Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution, Founders and Patriots, and the Order of the Cincinnati. Others are expected to unite at the next meeting, to be held in March, in the city of Brooklyn. Congress is asked to make an appropriation and the Legislature of New York has favorably reported a bill now pending in that body.

The American people do not know about these patriot martyrs. They have been in the rush and whirl of business and pleasure and politics. They have let three generations of allotted human life slip by and they have not remembered the founders of our marvelous country or taken note of the fact that 20,000 of them were buried on shore, and in sight of the harbor of New York, where these floating prisons were anchored. There were only thirteen Colonies then, but from these sprang all the homes in the Middle and Western States. It is therefore, no local matter, the marking of this mammoth grave, for on this hill, the old Revolutionary Fort Greene, lies all that is left to us of this frightful sacrifice of life. A promoter of the Children's Society offered a reward for the name of the child who died on the old "Jersey" calling for his mother. Captain Driggs described him as twelve years old and dying in the dark dungeon, of small-pox. The search for his name revealed a score of others—boys taken from the ships captured by the British—one little fellow taken from his mother's house because he was found making bullets by the kitchen fire. Turn to the Scriptures and read from Ecclesiasticus 44: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

"Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them, through His great power, from the beginning.

"Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions.

"All these were honored in their generation and were the glory of their time.

"There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial."

Daughters of the American Revolution, does not this voice from the sacred page remind you of a duty? Shall we not look up the records of those which have no memorial, and build to them a monument which will atone for this century of oblivion?

Your committee has had specially to do with the searching of records, and we believe that the work begun will go bravely on. We must not forget that we are organized to preserve the records of the indi-

vidual services of the Revolutionary patriots. We submit with this a copy of our circular.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Chairman*.  
 MRS. R. M. NEWPORT.  
 MRS. FRANCES J. FITZWILLIAMS.  
 MRS. EBENEZER J. HILL.  
 MRS. W. F. SLOCUM.  
 MRS. D. G. AMBLER.  
 MRS. J. C. BURROWS.  
 MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER.  
 MRS. DAVID A. DEPUE.  
 MRS. S. V. WHITE.  
 MRS. C. C. FOSTER.  
 MRS. E. G. HULL, *Vice-Chairman*.

#### CIRCULAR.

*January, 1898.*

*To the Daughters of the American Revolution:* The Committee on "Prison-Ship Lists," authorized by the Board of the National Society, desire to obtain as full and correct a list as possible of all persons confined on the prison ships during the Revolutionary War.

There is, in private hands, much information relating to these patriotic sufferers.

If you have any knowledge that will help to make the lists accurate and complete, please send it to one of the committee whose names are hereunto affixed.

Each Regent is asked kindly to see that the matter is brought to the attention of her Chapter.

#### *Committee:*

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Chairman, 657 Woodland Hills Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Mrs. R. M. Newport, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Mrs. Frances J. Fitzwilliams, Bloomington, Ill.  
 Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill, The Hamilton, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. W. F. Slocum, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs, Col.  
 Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Mrs. J. C. Burrows, 1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. David A. Depue, 21 East Park St., Newark, N. J.  
 Mrs. S. V. White, 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Mrs. C. C. Foster, 726 N. Penn Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Mrs. E. G. Hull, Vice-Chairman, "The Willard," Washington, D. C.

Mrs. AVERY (continues). Since I came to Washington I have received six names, never before known to the public, and

we hope in time all these will be printed in a book which will be presented to this Congress as a report of some future committee.

CHAIRMAN. The report is before you.

Mrs. BECKER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to mention one place which should be of interest to you from all over the country, a plot of ground forty acres or more in extent, the site of General Nathaniel Greene's old fort. It is where the bones of all those who could be gathered together, who died on the prison ship at New York, were gathered and placed forever. No stone marks it, and it represents twenty thousand patriots. Fort Greene, as it used to be called, is the name of the plot. It was changed by act of the Legislature thirty-seven years after the close of the war and was called . . . . . Park on the books. By act of the Legislature last winter I had that name changed back again, and everybody was willing to change it because by common consent it had never been changed except on those records. Everybody called it Fort Greene Park. It is there now, the trees, the grass, the birds, but no memorial. We have no memorial—will you help build it?

Prof. WORCESTER. I move that we proceed to the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is necessary to have some announcements; a great many are leaving the house. Will you postpone your motion until the announcements are made?

Prof. WORCESTER. I will.

(Reader makes announcements.)

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House, that we proceed to the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. It has been seconded. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. Is there a quorum here?

CHAIRMAN. It will soon be time to adjourn the morning session, and the Chair would like to request that you meet promptly to transact business. The Chair will state that there will always be an officer to call this Congress to order promptly at

the hour named upon your program. Is it asking too much of you that you should be present to transact your own business?

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. No; there was a motion before that, and it was acted upon.

Mrs. KNOTT. For how many Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall we vote to-day? How many can be elected? I think last year it was stated that only two can be elected each year. I would like to know for how many we are to vote to-day.

Dr. McGEE. It was a motion of Mrs. Hogg, made two years ago, that in future this Congress shall elect only two Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and that was upheld last year.

CHAIRMAN. Is it two or three, Doctor?

Dr. McGEE. Two only. An exception was made the first year, and three were elected, but last year it was maintained at two.

Miss PIKE. While that may be so, last year two were really and truly elected if it had not been for some technicality about the ballot, and in view of that fact, and that the Congress intended to elect them, would it not be just to those two to have them elected now in addition to the two that this Congress is entitled to? Two more besides the two that were really and truly elected last year? Those two would have been elected last year thoroughly and legally, had not one or two voters made a mistake in their ballots, and if the tellers had not declared blanks should be counted, which was a wrong decision and should not have been sustained.

Mrs. HOGG. I was just going out of the house and was told that my name was called.

(Dr. McGee explains in an undertone to Mrs. Hogg what is going on.)

Mrs. HOGG. Congress passed that action that only two should be elected the first year Miss Barton was put in, but Congress decided that from that time there should be only two each year. Last year there were a number of ballots, until the Congress was weary, and there was no vote. This year I consider that we have a legitimate right to elect two Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and no more.

Mrs. TIBBALS. There is a motion before the House. I ask for information; is it now decided that only two Vice-Presidents can be elected each year?

CHAIRMAN. That is hardly a motion, since it was the action of a former Congress, and must stand until rescinded. The Chair recalls being a member of the Congress when it was carried. It stands as the action of a former Congress, and has not been rescinded.

Miss PIKE. I move that that action of a former Congress be rescinded.

CHAIRMAN. Question is called. The order of business is to proceed with the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. You understand that a former Congress ruled that two should be elected at a time.

A MEMBER. Have we not unanimously elected two already?

CHAIRMAN. No; you have unanimously elected one; the other election was Mrs. Stevenson as Honorary President General.

SAME MEMBER. According to that, there is one Honorary Vice-President General to be elected—is that not so?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. As it is not on the program that Honorary Vice-Presidents General should be elected this morning, and as I know a number of persons have left intending to be back this afternoon to cast their vote, I move that this Congress now adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the session now adjourn. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered. There are some announcements which the Chair would like you to hear. They may be of importance to each individual here.

READER makes announcements, including telegram: "Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, appreciate the honor bestowed upon her sister societies by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the election of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, as President General."

Adjourned at 12.30 o'clock.



*Afternoon Session, Friday, February 25, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Congress is called to order.

Dr. MCGEE. I move a recess of twenty minutes, Madam Chairman, as it seems necessary.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we take a recess of twenty minutes, and it will be taken.

CHAIRMAN. The recess of twenty minutes has expired. Will the ladies at the door ask all outside to come in? The session is now open and we will proceed with the regular business.

Mrs. MITCHELL. I rise to a point of information. Are we not to hear the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the flag?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mrs. Mitchell, very soon. The matter which was brought up this morning regarding the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General, but incorrectly stated, is in order. The Chair misunderstood the objection made, and you know that nothing which is wrong can stand; at least, the Chair will never give her consent to that. It is impossible to go against the rules which we have adopted, and attempted to follow. No candidate can be elected, the ballot cannot be cast for any one candidate, when there are others nominated for the same office; consequently the election for Honorary Vice-Presidents General will now be in order. The nominations have been made, and ballots will be distributed, and the election will take place according to parliamentary rules and our constitutional rules. It will be done by a ballot, and no vote can be cast for one, because there are a number of nominations made for these offices. There are a number of names; if there were but one there would be no question about it. There are a number of names, consequently it must be done in this way.

Dr. MCGEE. I am very sorry that I did not have the original law before me when I made the point this morning; but at a minute's notice one cannot always pick up a book and find the proper page. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that nominations be closed.

MISS PIKE. I want to make a motion, and if you close the nominations you cut me off.

CHAIRMAN. I don't cut you off; the motion will be before the House. Only one motion can be entertained at a time.

MISS PIKE. I mean that my motion won't be consistent with this motion to close the nominations.

CHAIRMAN. The member had the floor and made the motion.

MISS PIKE. Is it open to debate?

CHAIRMAN. It is open to debate. The Chair has recognized you to debate the question.

MISS PIKE. I wish to debate the question whether we shall not increase the number of Vice-Presidents General this year, in consideration of the fact that we elected no Honorary Vice-Presidents General last year, and therefore, by a rule of justice, should be entitled to four this year; and that was why I wished to offer a motion to that effect; and I was afraid that if I waited until the nominations were closed I would not be able to offer that motion.

CHAIRMAN. There are a number of names in nomination now.

MISS PIKE. Can I offer that motion after the question that the nominations be closed?

CHAIRMAN. They do not conflict, do they?—not at all. The question before you is to close the nominations for Honorary Vice-Presidents General. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

MISS PIKE. I have the motion written. Shall I send it to the Chair?

CHAIRMAN. Read it; I think you can be heard.

MISS PIKE. I move that the former action of the Continental Congress limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two be rescinded, and that the number be increased this year to four, as we did not elect any last year.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies; the Reader will read the motion to you.

READER. Miss Pike, of the District, moved: "That the former action of the Continental Congress limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two be rescinded, and that the number be increased for this year to four, as we did not elect any last year."

Mrs. CROSSMAN. I speak against the motion, upon this idea: We certainly held an election last year; we cast our votes, and we held an election. The result of that election could not have been an election, otherwise it would have been announced to us. We certainly did not elect any one. We certainly held an election. When there is no result from an election is it not announced? There was not enough votes to elect those ladies; therefore it seems to me it would be most unjust to go back of last year's action and rescind a law of our Congress.

Mrs. THURSTON. Is the question open to debate?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. THURSTON. I certainly think it would be most unwise to keep on electing and electing Honorary Vice-Presidents. It takes from the office the dignity which belongs to it.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I certainly think it would be very unwise for us to increase the number of our Honorary Vice-Presidents, inasmuch as we would fill the house soon, if we increase the number. I am therefore opposed to the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise for a point of information. May I ask if there has ever been any limit set? Not every year, but I mean how many are we allowed?

CHAIRMAN. There is no limit of that kind.

Mrs. COCHRAN, of Connecticut. It is utterly impossible to hear the ladies. I am interested in this and want to hear every word.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. Has the lady not heard any of the debate?

Mrs. COCHRAN. I have heard very little.

CHAIRMAN. Please come nearer and take these seats.

A MEMBER. I think the Vermont delegation has gone.

CHAIRMAN. This lady states that the Vermont delegation has gone, and these front seats are available.

Mrs. MILLS. May I place a motion before the House? I feel so deeply that the honor of electing a woman to the honor-

any position of an honorary officer in this magnificent body is the greatest honor that we can confer on any woman in this country. For that reason I feel that we should consider carefully giving these honors. We are limited by our present law to two a year. Last year we elected none, and it was evidently because the Congress had not found the two women upon whom they wished to confer this great dignity and honor. I am opposed to the motion, because I feel that, strictly speaking, we are only entitled this year to elect two Honorary Vice-Presidents General. I think we ought to consider very carefully who those two shall be. I am opposed to taking any woman—any young woman—for it. If we honor her so highly as to wish to confer this upon her, if she is a young woman, she is too valuable to be laid upon the shelf, as it were. I am opposed to taking any woman who has not done magnificent work for this organization. This compliment is to the woman and her work. If she is young she ought not to have an honorary position; she ought not to wish an honorary position, because she ought to wish to work every day and every hour in this organization. I think we ought to consider very carefully the women upon whom we confer this honor; and I think we ought to adhere strictly to our limit of two each year. That to me seems a very large number. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Question is called; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. HOGG. Will the question be deferred until I make a statement?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. HOGG. Thank you. I have been in the Society since its organization. This is our Seventh Continental Congress. We have sixteen Honorary Vice-Presidents General on our list. They were being rushed in at a very rapid rate of four or five a year, because any Chapter wanting to honor its member thought that was a good way to do it. Two years ago I made the motion in this Congress that the number be limited to two, and last year there were a number nominated, but there was no election. I would very earnestly request this Congress to consider deeply before they would allow any greater representation than two a year. I really thought when I made the

motion that I ought to say one a year. We have sixteen in seven years in our large Society; how many will we have when we are twenty years old? Madam President, I do earnestly hope that this motion will not be carried.

(Loud cries of "Question.")

Miss PIKE. I only ask that it be rescinded for this year.

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. SWIFT. I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Swift moved the previous question. It admits of no debate. It requires a two-thirds vote. The previous question is before you. A two-thirds vote is required. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it, there is no question about it. Now the motion.

(Cries of "Question.")

READER (reads Miss Pike's motion): "That the former action of the Continental Congress limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two be rescinded, and that the number be increased for this year to four, as we did not elect any last year."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it and the motion is lost.

Dr. McGEE. Is the chairman of tellers here?

CHAIRMAN. Is the chairman of tellers here? She evidently is not here this evening.

Dr. McGEE. Then I would nominate Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson as chairman of tellers for the election. Oh, I beg pardon. This lady is the vice-chairman, Mrs. McKnight. I did not know there was a vice-chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Will the tellers report? The ballot reads, "Vice-President General." You understand, just write the word "Honorary" before the "Vice-President General," and we will use the ballots which we have. That is plain, is it not?

A MEMBER. Will you please have it made very clear that Mrs. Cabell's vote has passed over, and that we must elect her by ballot?

Mrs. WALKER. Will you please be so kind as to have the nominations read, and explain about Mrs. Cabell?

CHAIRMAN. They will be read repeatedly, and every explanation will be made just as soon as we have an opportunity to be heard. The list of names will now be read.

A MEMBER. How many do we put on the ticket, two?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

READER. Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio; Miss Virginia Miller, of the District; Mrs. Stranahan, of New York; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan.

Dr. McGEE. It was this morning extremely painful for me personally to object to such an election as was proposed. You understand now, I am sure, that where there were six candidates for two positions, it is impossible to single out one and elect her differently from the other candidates. I made my objection as a matter of principle. Now I speak for the lady whose name was mentioned in connection with it—Mrs. Cabell; I want very much to urge her election, and I hope that every member present will put Mrs. Cabell's name as one of the two upon her ballot. Mrs. Cabell has done most admirable work for the National Society, and is entitled, if any one in the Society is, to be placed on your ballots. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to add my word to Mrs. McGee's by saying I think it would be a crying shame if we do not elect Mrs. Cabell.

A MEMBER. I think there is a little bit of confusion relating to Mrs. Cabell. We have been told that she was elected this morning; I was not here, and did not know about it. I understand that we can now vote for Mrs. Cabell, and that we have the privilege of voting for two Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN. Yes; you understand, ladies; only put two names on your ballots.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I think as one of the older members of the Society I would like to speak a few words for a lady whom a great many of you have not had the opportunity of meeting, because for some time she has been detained at home and has been unable to work. But the work she did in our early days certainly should commend her to this Congress. One of the women who did great and honorable work for this Society in its early days, who worked long and well, who presided at one of the most trying days that I have ever seen in any Congress, and did it well, with her whole heart, and worked hard, was Mrs. Stranahan, of Brooklyn. She is a candidate, and I would like to call the attention of the younger members of the Congress to her name.



A MEMBER. We who know Mrs. Stranahan at home endorse her most heartily.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, Daughters of the Continental Congress, you already know my sentiments in regard to Mrs. Stranahan, for I expressed them yesterday in seconding her nomination, but I rise to speak in reference to the nomination of Mrs. Cabell. Mrs. Cabell yesterday received the entire, unanimous vote of this Congress. We were to have elected her by acclamation, instructing that the vote should be cast for her. To withdraw from such a step as that because one objection was made by some one who evidently has not understood the situation, would be such a slur upon the dignified and noble position that this Congress has taken on everything that has come before it, that I must speak in protest against such withdrawal. Ladies, I have been here at every Congress. The first house in which any of us were received in Washington was Mrs. Cabell's. Year after year we were taken there and welcomed as her guests, the entire Congress and their friends. You have no idea of what the hospitality of Washington was in those days, when we could only go into private houses, and the one house that never failed us, the one presiding officer that never failed us, in courtesy or dignity when she was in the Chair as our presiding officer, was this lady whose name has come before you. I earnestly beg that you will not now allow so great a discourtesy to Mrs. Cabell; it would be a shame and a disgrace. [Applause.]

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I did not understand that there was a single objection. I understood she was elected last night, but it became a matter of question as to the legality of the proceedings; and now we simply hope to elect her just as unanimously, but by this ballot, and in speaking in her favor I beg that all of you remember that we already have elected her unanimously; therefore any one who does not put her name down is going back on her word of last night.

Prof. WORCESTER. I would like to speak. I do not think it ought to be necessary to say a word in favor of Mrs. Avery. However, as some things that have been said might reflect upon her fitness for the office, I would like to make a little

statement. She is young, we know, and the impression might be made that she was too young to be laid upon the shelf, but it must be remembered that it was Mrs. Avery's own wish not to be in an active place on the Board, and we could not do her a greater honor than to vote for her to be an Honorary Vice-President General. Ohio has no Honorary Vice-President General, and might never have the opportunity of having another one.

CHAIRMAN. The complaint is made that the difficulty as to noise, the principal difficulty, is on the stage. The stenographers can do no work on account of the talking on the stage and just outside. Is it necessary to say anything more than that? They simply cannot go on with their work. The ballot box has been taken away and is locked up, but the Chair is sure you can deposit your ballots in some way that will be satisfactory. Will you have the ballot box passed to you, or will you come to the box? Has every voter a ballot? Has every member a ballot?

Mrs. Hatcher brings box for ballots.

(Cries of "Pass it and save time.")

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of passing it will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the box will be passed.

Mrs. MAXWELL. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. It would seem to the Chair that it would be better to finish the voting before anything else. Will you send it up, please?

(A member from Pennsylvania hands note to Miss Richards and explains that as very few of the Pennsylvania delegates were present at morning session, she would like it read for their information.)

READER. The Pennsylvania delegation desire to state that they tendered Mrs. Hogg the nomination of both Vice-President General and Honorary Vice-President General, but she declined, to be Honorary State Regent, and they feel they cannot honor her too highly.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any voter who has not deposited her ballot? Then the box will be taken out and the tellers will begin their work. The next in order—(interrupted).

A MEMBER. May I put in my vote? I have just come in.

CHAIRMAN. Certainly. Now, is there any lady who has not a ballot and who has not voted and is wishing to vote?

Mrs. WALKER. Will you kindly inform that lady that Mrs. Cabell was not unanimously elected, as it may make a difference in her vote?

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee to Memorialize Congress about the Census of 1790, Mrs. Prince, chairman. Is there any other member of that committee present with the report to offer? Apparently there is no one present. The report of the Committee on the Meadow Garden Farm, Mrs. Dickens, chairman. If there is any voter who has not deposited her ballot, let the page bring it.

A MEMBER. I move that the polls be closed, and that we proceed to the order of business.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the polls be closed and that we proceed to business. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. DICKINS:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEADOW GARDEN FARM.

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* Your Committee has the honor to report as follows: Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is offered to the Society for purchase. It is situated in the city of Augusta, Georgia, on the First level of the Augusta Canal. The land is here divided into lots of 40 feet front by 151 feet 7 inches deep. It will be necessary to buy three lots, Nos. 30, 31, and 32, in order to keep the old yard about the house intact. George Walton was born in Virginia in 1741 and lived at Meadow Garden from 1791 to the day of his death. He was not only one of the famous band of signers of the Declaration, but was six times a Representative to the United States Congress, once a United States Senator, once Chief Justice of the State of Georgia, several times a Member of the Legislature, and four times a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. This surely is a record of which we must all be proud. Service to the country in those early days did not mean the carrying out of well-framed laws, assisted by the great country which now, thanks to such men, is ours; but it meant the giving of one's health, strength, and very life to frame and make our laws, and, if necessary, to feel the halter of England draw about their necks. Honored by frequent appointment to positions where he had the opportunity, and always embraced it, of founding the United States, he did his duty and passed on to a higher reward in the home which

to-day is offered to us for the small sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. Your Committee therefore recommends that: Whereas, the objects of this Society are, "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments," we do take the sum above mentioned from the National treasury and purchase the property above described; provided, that the title be vested in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and further provided, that the Augusta Chapter of our Society will occupy the same for headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

*Chairman.*

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

After report, Mrs. DICKINS continues: This is the end of the report, ladies, but I would like to make a few oral remarks. The Augusta Chapter has succeeded in raising \$600, which they are willing to expend in restoring this property. They are willing to care for it and use it as their headquarters. The title should be vested in the National Society if the money is taken from the National treasury, because the National treasury belongs to one and all of us, and is merely a means of accumulating a sum sufficient with which to do something, and that is why the committee makes the recommendation and its report which is now before you.

CHAIRMAN. Report is before you, ladies.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." [Cries of "Rising vote."] A rising vote is called for; all in favor of the acceptance of this report will rise.

Mrs. SWIFT. Does that carry with it that we buy the place?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, when you accept the report you accept its recommendation.

A MEMBER. I do not believe it is so understood.

CHAIRMAN. We do not wish anything voted upon that is not thoroughly understood. You have heard the recommendation of the chairman; you have heard the report. If you accept the report, it carries the recommendation with it; you accept the recommendation, of course. It is moved and seconded to accept the report. Do you wish to ask any questions?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I was only going to say, Madam President, that it seems to me that this is an historical monument. The price is so small I think it would be unwise to allow this opportunity to go by to possess it in the name of the National Society.

Mrs. SWIFT. If we are to build a Continental Hall, why should we spend money on these small things? We collect money to have a Continental Hall; why should we give this money for some outside consideration? I do not believe in it, and hope this motion will not pass.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I am continually asked in my work everywhere, not only in my own State, but in others, "What are you doing as a Society?" I can only hope that the Chapters are doing work, but the National Society is not. It seems to me if that is one of our foundation plans, that we are to purchase historical sites, we ought to do it when we have an opportunity. [Applause.]

Miss LIPSCOMB. I wish to say that we commend the report in every respect. It is fair and legitimate; the use of the money would be legitimate, because it is in thorough accordance with the design of this Society, and we are not going outside of anything which was proposed by the Constitution of this Society in asking for this appropriation. Then, again, the Georgia ladies will have to spend considerable money; this will pass, in this property, remember, to the care of the National Society. It will be occupied as headquarters by the Augusta Chapter, and they will care for it. They have also to buy property around this same property, and they are only asking this appropriation by the Congress in order to help them to further the cause and the ends of the Society, to honor those who have achieved our independence and to increase the Society and make it more useful. I therefore hope that not a lady will vote against this appropriation.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. Madam President and Daughters, before we vote away any more money from our National Society, let us go and take the real daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, who went unshod over the frozen snow and left their bloody tracks behind them—let us take the real daughters of those Revolutionary soldiers from the almshouses of our country. [Applause.]

Mrs. KNOTT. No matter how pleasant it would be and how deserving a charity, to buy this property, I think it would make an annoying precedent. We have in Maryland a house in which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, lived. It is now used as a tenement house, and I think if we look throughout the country we will find that the houses of many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence are for sale and all in very bad repair. If we begin by buying the house of one, we will not know where to stop.

Mrs. DICKINS. I hope that some day we will buy them all; I want them all, and I want to begin with the home of George Walton, which we can get for \$2,500, and for which we have a resolution allowing us to pay. I want to begin with that, and want to buy one every year.

Dr. MCGEE. Having had a certain amount of training on the National Board, whose members are extremely careful of their expenditures, and consider every cent, I want to ask a very practical question. Was it not voted the other day that the surplus in the treasury should be given to the Continental Hall? If so, where is this money to come from?

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. I want to say that I live where every square inch of the State is historical. We have more houses, more monuments, more Daughters, than any other State of the Union; and if we begin it seems to me there is no way of stopping. I wish we could buy every house, but I don't see how we can begin?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must rule that no lady shall speak twice on this subject until others have spoken.

Miss WILBUR. I want to say that, as a Georgian, of course any resolution to perpetuate the history of Georgia appeals to me, but it was not mentioned in the report—at least we did not hear it—that George Walton commanded a regiment of artillery in the siege of Savannah, and he was very badly wounded at that time and taken prisoner by the British. Since his active military service was connected with Savannah, and he did not go to Augusta until afterward, it seems to me his final home is not so connected with his military history as a great many monuments are, and it would seem well for us to



consider if there would not be some other way equally appropriate of perpetuating his memory.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. BURDETT. I wish, like Mrs. Dickins, we would buy every spot in these United States; but we have two, three, four, in Vermont, that we would like to buy. We are trying as hard as we can in our own State to buy them, and we cannot buy them; and we would like to have Congress, if they could, help us. We have five, six, even ten.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Might we hear from the Treasurer General whether we will impoverish ourselves by voting this money away? I have been treasurer, and I am sure I would not have sat still and seen any society vote away money that we could not meet.

Mrs. HATCH. I think this matter is entirely in the hands of the Congress. Our dues for this year are all in my office now; they have not been touched since the 5th of February. I am sure if we have very nearly \$24,000, we have enough in our treasury to buy this home, but I believe in having our own home before we buy anybody else's.

Miss DESHA. It is with the greatest delight that I hear a proposition made to carry out the very first clause in our Constitution—preservation of historical spots. I am in favor of a Continental Hall, and hope we will have a home, and I am in favor of every bit of the money being set aside that comes from charters, and rosettes, and a certain appropriation from this Society every year. But the Continental Hall can wait; these historic spots are passing away. And I believe that this Society will take a stand in the right direction when it appropriates some money to buy the historic spots that are passing away every day. We cannot stop their passing into the hands of improper people unless we do make that appropriation; and it will be one of the greatest things for this Society to take up the things that it was organized to do. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I want to say, and I hope the ladies will hear, that our Chapter has taken a real daughter out of the poor-house, and made her a member of the Chapter, and put her in a comfortable home, and the old lady thinks she is in heaven. The Chapter has not over fifty members,

and is about a year old. It is the Lydia Cobb Chapter, of Taunton, that has taken from the poor-house and placed in a comfortable home a real daughter, who thinks she is now in heaven.

Mrs. HARRISON. I want to speak in reference to what Miss Desha said. I think that if the National Society buys property, the individual Chapters will cease to do so. I think it will kill the interest in our States. We have difficulty in raising money; it means a great deal of work and it means a great deal of perseverance. The State of Texas has raised, from five-cent subscriptions from every child in the public schools, enough money to restore the quarters and to restore them to beauty. Colorado has done the same thing. It means work, and intense work; but every State can raise money to restore her own interesting spots if they will work.

Mrs. SARGENT. All the States represented in this organization give one-half their dues to the National Society. Their principal work is to perpetuate the memory of those from whom we are proud to descend. That is their first work. The Continental Hall is a secondary work; a necessary work, but a secondary one. As we give one-half of our money to this National Society, we find it difficult to do the work which we are all wanting to do. [Applause.] On the Atlantic seaboard, from Maine to Georgia, lie the principal historic spots. The West, unfortunately, have not that work to do, and if we pour our money in together, is it any more than right that in this way the West should help the Atlantic seaboard to buy such places as this, to buy Paul Revere's home, to buy Charles Parvin's house, and to do this work which really represents us as the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Mrs. FOWLER. The House of Paul Revere and Faneuil Hall must be restored, but Massachusetts will not ask the National Society to do the work. The Old South Meeting House has been saved at a cost of \$150,000, and by women.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of New York. I would like to suggest that if each Daughter of the 23,000 paid ten cents, we could buy the Georgia home of the signer of the Declaration of Independence; and I would like to ask the Chair if the Continental Hall is not a separate fund in the treasury?

CHAIRMAN. The lady asked a question; did you want it answered?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I did. If the fund for the Continental Hall is not a separate fund from the treasury of the Daughters?

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, it is part of the treasury of the Daughters in a way. What we call the permanent fund—half of the life memberships, ten cents from each rosette sold, a dollar from every badge sold—in short, those things which are allotted to the permanent fund, those percentages which are allotted to the permanent fund, go to the Continental Hall. That is part of our treasury, and all the voluntary subscriptions go to the Continental Hall Fund. Those two things constitute the Continental Hall Fund—the permanent fund, which is composed of certain percentages set aside for the purpose, and voluntary subscriptions.

Mrs. CAMERON. It is true, as the lady who spoke said, that the West has no historic homes; but we have our own work to do; we have monuments to build and we have various things; and it seems to me that each State ought to purchase its own historic homes and take care of them; and I would suggest, so far as possible, that those historic homes be made places of refuge, or homes for the Daughters who need them. I want to suggest that the real daughters of the Revolution are fast passing away; it is our first duty to take care of them.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to call attention to the remarks of the lady from Massachusetts. She says—and it is a usual habit of speaking of the money—"We give one-half to the National Society." I submit most respectfully that that term shall not be used; that we reserve one-half for our own use is what you should say. You do not give it to us; you do not give it to anybody. Now, I signed that report because the money will be in your own name; you are not giving it away, you are keeping it; bear that in mind. As for the work of the West, the West is healthy and young and growing; she cannot have the kind of work that is needed in the East. I am also called a western woman. I am from Kentucky. We have a few places to commemorate there, but nothing to the ones in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Massachusetts, or North Carolina—any of those States; and I think there is no division in monu-

mental work at all. It ought to be placed where it belongs—wherever you find a spot to-day or a grave to commemorate; that is your work in the West as well as ours. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I would like to say that we are plainly in the line of our constitutional rights in seeking to purchase this historic spot in Georgia. In the question of taking care of the real daughters of the American Revolution we are not in a constitutional line; our Constitution does not provide for this at all. I want to say this, coming from Alabama, and knowing the State of Georgia as I do, we have no historic spots in Alabama and I know of but this one in Georgia. They write to me, "We don't see any use in organizing Chapters in our various towns, because we have no historic spots in Alabama to mark, and we see no use in forming Chapters for the Daughters of the American Revolution." As I said, we have so few of these spots in the South, none in Alabama, and but this one in Georgia, it seems to me that the Daughters of the American Revolution might be magnanimous enough, if not just enough, to allow us enough to mark and purchase this one spot in Georgia. We think it is plainly our right, what we are organized for, as set forth in the very first part of our Constitution. We are certainly in the line\* of our duty, and we ask it for that reason.

Mrs. ATKINS, of Indiana. There are divers aspects, as we see, of this same subject. There is one aspect that has scarcely been touched upon. I represent personally a native of the State of Massachusetts, but now a western woman. One of the sadnesses of my removal from my own first home is that I own nothing there. My family is passing away, and I have little to hold me to the part of the Union that I must say I still most love for its historic more than its personal associations. I should love personally, and I think many western Daughters of the American Revolution would love, to own a little bit of ground which we could call our own; which has historic associations. We have none in our own homes. The Indians held undisputed right where we now live during the revolutionary times. We would love to be personally interested in these old monuments, which are ours as well as yours. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to be recognized. I would like to suggest, as a substitute to the report, that these Daughters here pledge themselves each to accept Mrs. Thompson's suggestion that we each give ten cents to the monument of Georgia and expedite business and let us get away from here without having so much discussion. Ten cents is a small matter from each Daughter, and I will give the first ten cents, and five times ten, to stop the discussion.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before you, ladies.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. DRAPER. I dislike to say any ungracious thing. I have listened to this with very much interest. I have not heard the Treasurer General speak, but I have looked at the report. Now, \$38,000 in the treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution seems a large amount, but if we look at that report we see that almost all of it that has been accumulated in different years past by your direct vote, has gone to the permanent fund for the building which is to be erected in the future in memory of all our ancestors, North and South. [Applause.] That cannot be touched; you cannot touch that fund. There was only \$8,000, I think, in the current fund at the time of the report. Five thousand dollars of that you yourselves this week turned over to the permanent fund, which can only be used for the Continental Hall. That leaves only a balance of \$3,000 to begin the year with, and there are a great many expenses; all the expenses of this large Congress will have to be paid for out of that amount, and, Madam President, we have passed amendments to the Constitution; new copies of the Constitution should be in the hands of every Daughter. That always means money. Must we not think, first, have we got that \$2,500 before we can spend it? Now I myself personally will be very glad to be the second one to give fifty cents.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am getting them fast, ladies!

Mrs. DRAPER. Personally is one thing, coming out of the treasury is another.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Won't you put my motion?

CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the adoption of the re-

port; Mrs. McCartney offers a substitute. Do you understand Mrs. McCartney's substitute?

Miss CUSHING, of Rhode Island. I move we accept the report without the recommendation.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report without the recommendation. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the motion is carried.

A MEMBER. Was it not adopted before?

CHAIRMAN. No.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, may we now go on to unfinished business? Would it be in order to present a petition which South Carolina wishes to present to this honorable body?

CHAIRMAN. A little more business before that. The Chair thought you were going to speak to that motion.

Mrs. NASH. I would like to make a motion that the special order of this evening, immediately after convening, be the taking of the amendments from the table, where they were laid on Wednesday, was it not?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we make the amendments which were laid on the table Wednesday the special order of business for this evening. You have heard the motion, ladies. What is your will. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The Chair will ask that you be here promptly. The Chair has stated to you to-day that as long as you continue in Washington there will be some one here, presumably myself, to open your sessions promptly at the hour named on the program. Is it asking too much that you should be here to attend to your own business? I beg that you will be here promptly at half past seven and take up the amendments.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I have a resolution to offer

READER. "WHEREAS, The widow of the late Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, the first Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, has in her possession a picture of Washington by the elder Peale; and

WHEREAS, Our first Treasurer General, Mrs. MacDonald, has become the victim of ill fortune to such an extent that she is willing to sell this valuable picture to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

*Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a Committee to consider the purchase of this picture."

MISS FORSYTH. I second this motion most enthusiastically. I was appointed by the Board to bring this matter forward. It gives me great pleasure that it has been brought forward by Mrs. Shields, and that I have the privilege now of seconding it. It is one of the things that it seems to me we have certainly a right to do.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution, which has been seconded. What will you do with it? [Cries, "Have not heard it."] All in favor will say "aye." [Renewed, "Didn't hear it."] The Reader will read this to you who did not hear it. If you listen, perhaps you might hear it.

(Reader re-reads resolution.)

CHAIRMAN. The mover of this resolution states that it is her desire that the present occupant of the Chair should appoint this committee. The Chair would ask that this be referred to the National Board of Management, so that your President General may appoint this committee, as she has the power of doing. Appreciating Mrs. Shields' desire, the Chair will ask that this be referred to the National Board of Management.

MISS JOHNSTON. I was asked for my certificate in regard to this picture. I examined it about six months ago, and pronounced it a Charles Peale. They are getting scarce, those early portraits by Peale. He was the painter who first painted Washington as an officer of the Revolution. This is called a kit-cat portrait, not a full length; he painted many full lengths. There is one at the White House you saw yesterday, and there is one in the Capitol you may have seen. I would recommend the House to think favorably of this when it is placed before you.

(Cries, "What is the value of it?")

MISS JOHNSTON. I think \$1,000 would be very reasonable for it.



CHAIRMAN. The Chair would call your attention to the fact that the resolution refers this to a committee. You will not be called upon to act hastily, and if you introduce it in this way it will lead to discussion. The Chair is under the impression that reports of committees should take precedence. Will you accede to the request of the Chair and refer this to the Board of Management? All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN. Report of Flag Committee is in order. Wait a moment; the report of the Auditing Committee takes precedence of this; it was deferred some days ago. Mrs. Churchman, chairman.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN (reads report):

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

*Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:* The Auditing Committee has the honor to report the acceptance of the report of the Treasurer General and that of the Business Manager of the American Monthly Magazine, through the report of the expert, Mr. Henry H. Flather, who was appointed by the President General. Your Committee begs leave to express hearty endorsement of the suggestions in the report of the Committee on the Recommendation in the Reports of National Officers, that at least three members of the Auditing Committee be residents of the District and that the Treasurer's accounts be audited once in three months by an expert, selected by the Committee, not in the employ of the Treasurer General.

Most respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,  
*Chairman.*

MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER.  
MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS.  
MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON.  
MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES.  
MRS. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY.  
MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1897.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,  
*Chairman Auditing Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

*Madam:* In accordance with the request of the President General. I have audited the accounts of the Treasurer General, from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, at the offices of the Society, and report as follows:

Cash on hand May 25, 1897, .....		\$3,651 29
Cash received from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, inclusive:		
Charters, .....	\$289 00	
Life members, .....	550 00	
Initiation fees, .....	3,363 00	
Annual dues, .....	12,186 00	
Miscellaneous, .....	8,439 70	24,827 70
		<hr/>
Total, .....		\$28,478 99
Cash disbursed from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, ....		24,664 29
		<hr/>
Balance, .....		\$3,814 70

The pass book showing the transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., was written up to February 10, 1898, by the bank and returned with all checks paid to that date, showing a balance in bank to the credit of the Treasurer General of \$3,996.10. The difference between the balance shown by the Treasurer General's books and that of the National Metropolitan Bank is caused, partly, by forty checks, drawn prior to February 8, 1898, and amounting to \$152.00, which had not been presented at the bank for payment; and, partly, by check drawn to the order of Easton & Rupp, dated November 2, 1897, which was written in the stub of the check book for \$9.15—the correct amount—while the check was made out for \$9.75—the amount paid by the bank—which necessarily makes a difference of sixty cents between the books of the Treasurer General and that of the bank.

The receipts were made up of a large number of small amounts from different sources, all of which are properly accounted for. The expenditures, which comprise a large number of items, I have examined and found correct, with the exception of the check for \$9.75, referred to above. All checks returned by the bank were properly endorsed and cancelled. I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General, from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, inclusive, and found them all properly receipted and approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. I also verified the posting in the ledger of each item, both debit and credit, from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, inclusive, comprising about 3,200 items, and found them correctly posted, with the exception of several items which were posted to the wrong Chapter. These errors in posting do not change the balance of the Treasurer General in any way, but do change the balance of several of the Chapters. These errors can be easily rectified.

The pass book showing the transactions with the American Security & Trust Company, Washington, D. C., was written up by the Company to February 15, 1898, showing a balance of \$3,656.91 belonging to the permanent fund, while the books of the Treasurer General show

a balance to the credit of that fund, on that day, of \$3,626.23. This amount is \$30.68 less than the balance shown by the book of the American Security & Trust Company, and the difference was caused by said Company placing to the credit of the permanent fund, on January 8, 1898, the sum of \$30.68, this being the semi-annual interest on moneys on deposit at that time, which fact was unknown to the Treasurer General until her book was settled. This difference will be adjusted at the next settlement of the pass book. I visited the American Security & Trust Company and was shown the following securities by the Treasurer General:

Two American Security & Trust Company debenture four per cent. bonds (par value \$500.00 each), .....	\$1,000 00
One American Security & Trust Company debenture five per cent. bond, par value .....	1,000 00
Four American Security & Trust Company debenture five per cent. bonds (par value \$100 each), .....	400 00
Fifteen U. S. four per cent. registered bonds of 1907, (par value \$1,000 each), .....	15,000 00
Six U. S. five per cent. registered bonds of 1904 (par value \$1,000 each), .....	6,000 00
All the foregoing bonds belong to the Permanent Fund.	
Also four U. S. four per cent. registered bonds of 1904 (par value \$1,000 each), which belong to the Current Fund, .....	4,000 00

In addition to these I was shown a note signed by T. B. Moran for \$240.40, dated April, 1894, which is said to belong to the Continental Hall Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. FLATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1898.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

*Madam:* In compliance with the instructions of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, President General, National Society Daughters American Revolution, I have the honor to state that I have examined the books of the Business Manager of the American Monthly Magazine from May 22, 1897, to January 31, 1898, and to submit the following:

Amount received from subscriptions and sale of extra copies, .....	\$1,594 53
Amount received for advertising, .....	211 00
Total receipts, .....	\$1,805 53

which amount has been handed over to the Treasurer General, who has duly receipted for the same.

After a careful examination I find the books absolutely correct

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. FLATHER.

Mrs. DICKINS. May I ask what that means, "not in the employ of the Treasurer General"?

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. That was inserted in this report by the desire of the committee, as a protection to the Treasurer General.

Mrs. DICKINS. I just wanted it explained to the House; thanks.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this report? It is moved and seconded that we accept this report.

Mrs. GANNETT. If our Treasurer General's accounts need to be audited once in every three months, why do we need an expert book-keeper at the salary of \$1,200 a year? What is he for?

CHAIRMAN. This question can scarcely be entered into now, Mrs. Gannett; it is one hardly bearing upon the report of the committee, and hardly to be touched on here without prolonging the session of the Congress. All in favor of accepting this report will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

A MEMBER. I have some money here for Georgia. What shall I do with it? There are other ladies in the rear of the house who are willing to give, but they wish to know who is to be custodian.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any Georgia representative?

Miss MICKLEY, of Pennsylvania. If we give \$2,500 to Georgia this year, who will take care of it next year?

CHAIRMAN. There is nothing of this sort before the House now.

A MEMBER. I am a representative of Georgia, and would prefer to have the money given to the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Give it to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS. The committee, having reported, does not exist.

A MEMBER. Well, can't we appoint Mrs. Dickins?

Mrs. DICKINS. I would prefer the State Regent of Georgia, or Mrs. Harrison, of Augusta, Ga.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask Mrs. McCartney to take charge of contributions for Georgia.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to ask you for a piece of information, or rather make a suggestion on the subject. I think, Madam President, that it might be courteous to our alternates in the galleries if the ladies that are collecting money for this purpose would go up there; they might like to give something. It is simply a suggestion.

Miss FORSYTH. I thought perhaps you would be interested in knowing that I brought with me to Washington a contribution for this purpose from our new President General, and also a promise to assist heartily and eagerly in this matter from Mrs. Stranahan, who was nominated for our Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. McKNIGHT. Madam Chairman and ladies, I have the honor to announce the result of the vote for Honorary Vice-President General: 248 ballots cast; necessary to elect, 125; 4 blanks; Mrs. Burrows, 4; Miss Virginia Miller, 23; Mrs. Keim, 35; Mrs. Stranahan, 110; Mrs. Avery, 115; Mrs. Cabell, 205. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Cabell alone was elected. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Cabell is elected. [Applause.] Now the report of the Flag Committee. Quiet, ladies!

READER (reads report):

#### REPORT OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE.

*To the Daughters of the American Revolution Assembled in Continental Congress:* The Committee on bill to prevent desecration of the flag respectfully submits the following report:

The Committee was organized July 9, 1897, by the appointment of Mrs. Walter Kempster, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chairman; Mrs. James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Julius Howard Pratt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Later, Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Maryland, and Mrs. R. Randolph Powell, of Washington, D. C., were added to the Committee.

The active work began in November, 1897, the methods pursued being such as would lead to united exertion on the part of all the Daughters as far as they could be reached.

The Committee was given no instruction and has been guided in every step by the unanimous opinion of its members. It has considered the question of expenditure carefully, realizing that in the event of a disappointing result of our endeavors there would be no *visible* return for the outlay.

The Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has gladly borne the moderate expense necessary, as a patriotic labor which it was able to undertake and hoped to carry on until success is assured.

The work has necessarily been conducted by the issue of circulars and letters, about two thousand seven hundred circulars having been sent out. Circulars similar to those that have been given each of the Delegates in Congress have twice been sent to every State Regent, with appeals to arouse the sentiment in their States, and to enlist the energies of the Daughters. Each Chapter which endorsed the petition to the United States Congress for a law to prevent desecration of the flag (which was sent December 9, 1896, to *every* Chapter in the National Society) was also sent this circular. The expense of printing and postage, and the uncertainty and incompleteness of addresses rendered it unwise, in the opinion of the Committee, to attempt sending circulars this season to *every* Chapter of the National Society.

Personal letters, supplementing the circulars, have been written to influential men and women, who are known to be especially interested in matters of public welfare, asking their assistance in the effort to protect the flag. The Chairman has written about two hundred of these letters and the other members of the Committee by their co-operation have largely increased that number.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution have been actively engaged in this work, they are by no means alone; most of the patriotic Societies are allied in this movement, and success lies in this alliance.

We now ask you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to take closely to heart this duty, of which you all have a share. The individual, personal exertion, which possibly reaches but a few, when it is reinforced many thousand-fold by the great Society of Daughters of the American Revolution extending to every State of the Union, will give such vigor and strength to the call for protection of the old flag of our fathers, that Congress cannot refuse to grant our prayer.

Respectfully submitted,

*Chairman of Committee on "Bill to Prevent Desecration of the Flag."*  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, February 18, 1898.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard this report. What is your will?

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

READER. This is the name of the lady, Mrs. James Moore, Augusta, Ga., who will receive the money for the purchase of Meadow Garden.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies, this is a petition which I have been requested by the State Regent of South Carolina to present to this Congress. It is not a petition for any money; we do not want any money from this Congress, but merely want the endorsement of this Congress as a body of patriotic women to a petition which the Daughters of South Carolina intend to present to the United States Congress, and we want the endorsement of these women, feeling that this means a great deal, that it would carry great weight with them. With the permission of the President General, I would be very glad to read it.

Now, ladies, you understand that we are not asking this Congress for the appropriation of \$40,000. This is a memorial which we intend presenting to the United States Congress, the other small Congress that sits up on the hill. [Applause.] What we want is that we should have the endorsement of this Congress before we present it. And here is a resolution which I would like to present.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina are heart and soul embarked in a big undertaking. They wish the Congress of these United States to erect a monument to the memory of the three Revolutionary Generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, and to that end have entrusted me with a petition to the United States Congress, which they desire endorsed by this Congress. Such an endorsement would carry great weight with it, Madam President, and I now therefore ask permission to have this petition read from the rostrum that all may hear it and know fully what we ask them to endorse.

*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, now in Congress assembled, do endorse the petition of its South Carolina members asking United States Congress to erect a monument to the three Revolutionary Generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, and in token thereof, that our President General be empowered to affix her signature to the said petition and take such other means of endorsement as she may deem appropriate.

Mrs. CLARK WARING,  
*State Regent of South Carolina.*

*To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States of America:* The petition of the undersigned, members of the National



Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, thereunto duly authorized and instituted, at a convention of Chapters held in the city of Columbia, State of South Carolina, on the 7th day of November, 1897, respectfully shows:

That there is as yet in existence no tablet, trophy, pillar, column, monument, or memorial of any kind, to commemorate the valiant achievements and keep up the memory of those brave soldiers of the Revolution, Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens, who, "crowned capable to lead" in the great battle for liberty, did their parts nobly and well; and that it is the sense of your petitioners that a public recognition of their distinguished services should no longer be delayed, and that a fitting monument—one monument to the three Revolutionary Generals—should be forthwith erected. To this end, the Daughters of the American Revolution resident in South Carolina, for themselves, for the National Society, and for all patriotic men and women in these United States, do pray that the sum of forty thousand dollars be appropriated by your honorable body to erect the said monument to the said three Revolutionary Generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, in the city of Columbia, State of South Carolina.

These men of the olden time, trained to war in the dire extremities of war, were no ordinary men—they were great soldiers. Their memories appeal to you this day with an unanswerable appeal; their claim upon you is an inexpugnable claim. They are your countrymen; they deserve well at your hands. Something more than a forgotten grave! Something more than a few printed words on the pages of history! Something that will outlast the flash of eulogy and the victorious shouts of a nation, independent!

A beautiful design in marble, stone, bronze, what you will, only let it be lasting as is their fame, and high as were their virtues, and upon it their names carved in letters that will brave a thousand years—and their lives and their deeds be set forth upon it in a fair pattern, to move the wonder, and the admiration, and the emulations of generations yet unborn, your children and your children's children, to the intent that the Republic may happily "never lack doers when great work is to be done."

Not empty stone, this, as some may argue, but stone which shall fairly palpitate with the story of how brave men have fought for their country; not meaningless bronze, but bronze apotheosized to all good meanings and high enterprise; not cold marble, but marble warmed by the heart's blood of heroes chiselled into it! Greater the power of such marble, bronze, or stone, "rousing and to rouse," than a whole code of patriotic laws. Every inch of its substance will exhale the dear love of country, the sweet love of liberty.

This, your honorable body, is the prayer of your petitioners. Cast it not lightly aside. The God of Battles, Himself, must approve of it,

that a great nation should take measures to perpetuate the memory of its dead heroes.

(Signed)

MALVINA S. WARING.  
FRANCES M. JONES.  
ESTHER P. WHITE.  
ANNIE I. ROBERTSON.  
MINNIE L. NICHOLLS  
CAROLINE R. NASH.

Attest:

ISABEL D. MARTIN,  
*Secretary Convention.*

Endorsed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed)

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,  
*President General N. S. D. A. R.*

Miss TEMPLE. Tennessee would like to have the pleasure of seconding the petition from the residents of South Carolina. It seems to me that this is just in the line of work that we should do. This commits us to nothing except our influence in the line of preserving the memory of our forefathers, the men who have preserved this country. It is a well-known fact that at a critical period of our country's history these very generals named in the petition we are asked to endorse came in at a critical time and saved the country; and through their influence, therefore, I feel that every Daughter here would like to have our influence used in this direction.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would also like to heartily endorse this, only adding that I wish the Daughters could do something for this themselves rather than appeal to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Dr. MCGEE. I have a brief but very important matter to bring before the Congress.

(Reads resolution:)

WHEREAS, The article of the By-Laws relating to amendments provides for such amendments only by the National Board; and

WHEREAS, That power has now been taken from the Board; be it

*Resolved*, That the President General-elect, Mrs. Manning,

be requested to appoint a committee from this Congress to consider such changes in the By-Laws as have become necessary by the change in the Constitution; such committee to report to the next Congress.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, ladies. You have heard the resolution. Is this committee to be appointed? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. Carried.

MISS FORSYTH. Ladies, some of you heard the suggestion that we made the other day in regard to a possible change in the management of the Magazine. I mean a change in the entire method regarding it. A motion was made that a committee be appointed to make investigations. Some investigations have been made.

(Reads report:)

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIRCULATION OF MAGAZINE.

The committee to report on a proposed change of method in the circulation of the Magazine state that they have made preliminary investigations which warrant the appointment of a committee to further consider the subject.

They therefore recommend that the President General-elect, Mrs. Daniel Manning, be requested by this Congress to appoint such a committee.

Also, that said committee shall report to the National Board, which shall have power to carry out any plan which the Board shall approve by the unanimous vote of those present at a regular meeting.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,  
*Chairman.*

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report. It is moved and seconded that it be accepted. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted.

MISS FORSYTH. I was appointed by the National Board to present to you another matter. It is a marker that has been offered for Revolutionary graves. It has been designed by a

member of the Ondawa Chapter, of Cambridge, N. Y. You probably are aware that the Sons of the American Revolution have a marker that is used wherever the Sons wish to use it, but it distinctively belongs to their own Society. We have in New York State a large number of graves of Revolutionary heroes, and in some places where there are no Chapters of the Sons, it is a question what is the best method for marking these and preserving the records of the services of our forefathers. It is therefore suggested that this marker, which I am sorry to say is so small you cannot all see, should be taken by our Society, not with the idea that all who wish to preserve these historic places would use it, but simply that where no other monument is proposed or desired, this could bear the name of the D. A. R. and perhaps facilitate the preservation of these graves in places where a larger monument could not be readily obtained. I will tell you what this is: there is a spirited picture in the center, of a Revolutionary soldier; the thirteen stars surround this picture, with the words "Revolutionary Soldier" above it, and "D. A. R." below. This could readily be made in bronze or iron; it could be attached to a stone where that is desired; it could be placed simply as an upright where the graves have some mark; the staff could be so arranged as to hold a flag when it is desired to mark it with a flag. I desire to commend it to your consideration. I have been requested by the Board so to do.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. May we know the cost of these markers?

Miss FORSYTH. I am sorry to say that I was not able to get anything in reference to that. I think that the matter has gone no further on the part of the Chapter than simply to propose it. I should judge from what I know of these matters, —I tried to get a little information—I should judge it would not be an extremely expensive thing, but I cannot tell you in detail.

Mrs. BROWN, from Wisconsin. I desire to say that I endorse most heartily this suggestion that has been made by Miss Forsyth, and also to say that the Children's Society in Wisconsin have already taken up that work, under the supervision of Mrs. William L. Mason as President of the Society. The

George Rogers Clark Society, of Milwaukee, have already placed a marker to a Revolutionary soldier in the State.

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. Madam President, it is now half past 4; we are invited this afternoon to a reception by the Virginia Delegation to meet our retiring President General and bid her farewell; and it seems to me that it would be discourteous for us not to accept that invitation. It is half-past 4, and I think we feel that we would like to eat a little something and to rest ourselves. Would it be in order for us to adjourn and try and get our dinners and come back?

Seconded.

Mrs. KNOTT. Our Insignia, has it been copyrighted, and is it allowed to be used in a commercial way in which I have seen it used on certain occasions?

CHAIRMAN. Have you seen Mrs. Burrows?

Mrs. KNOTT. I have not.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like you to ask Mrs. Burrows about that; do you think this is an auspicious time?

Mrs. KNOTT. I do not, but I thought just before adjourning I would ask it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we adjourn. All in favor of adjourning will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. This session stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 4.30 o'clock p. m.

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*Evening Session, Friday, February 25, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 7.30 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The evening session is called to order.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move we take a recess, Madam President.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Recess will be taken.

CHAIRMAN. (Later.) The House was called to order at 7.30, and we took a recess for half an hour. Please take your seats and we will proceed to consider the amendments. If the ladies sitting so far back and those under the gallery will find seats further front, they can hear better. The Reader will read the amendment on which you are to act. It was read and there was an amendment offered, and then it was dropped.

READER. The next proposed amendment before the House is on the second page, amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia.

"For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the 'addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting;,' so that the article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

MISS PIKE. May I ask that the amendment offered by Mrs. Fendall, and passed, may be read, with the addition made by Miss Desha, partly for the information of the Congress, and partly for my own individual information? It was not read after the additions were made to it; at least, if it were read, I did not know of it.

CHAIRMAN. Does the House wish to hear all the amendments that have been read and passed?

MISS PIKE. We want to know whether it requires a two-thirds vote now for any future amendment offered on the floor of the House; that is why I asked to have it read.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike requested that Mrs. Fendall's amendment be read with the addition made by Miss Desha.

READER. Mrs. Fendall's amendment, which has already been passed, is as follows: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress." Miss Desha's Section 2 is not here. The Recording Secretary General hasn't it at hand, but, if the Chair rules, I can give it from memory, in effect: that due notice of proposed amendments should be sent out by the Recording Secretary General sixty days before the Congress at which they were to be acted upon. Having been

proposed in one Congress, sixty days before the next Congress notice should be given to every State and Chapter Regent of the proposed amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Is that your understanding of it, Miss Pike?

MISS PIKE. I wanted to be sure you would not require a two-thirds vote.

(Reader re-reads Mrs. Alden's amendment.)

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to know when that takes effect—from the elections of this year or the elections of next year? I simply ask for information; I thought perhaps the Chair could give it to the body.

MISS FORSYTH. I move that whatever action is taken to-night shall take effect at once.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. What was the amendment to the amendment which was tabled? I did not understand that. I ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. Was there any amendment tabled? The amendments are taken up just where we left off.

MISS TEMPLE. I made the amendment, Madam Chairman.

READER. An amendment has come up to this amendment. Mrs. Wiles sends the following: To amend Section 1, Article IV, by striking out the words "and until their successors shall be elected," and substituting "and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. WILES. The Reader made a mistake in reading that the last time—"shall hold office for two years and until their successors are elected." My only object is to save possible misunderstanding and confusion in the future. I understand that it is the invariable custom of this Congress that the newly-elected officers shall go into office at the close of the session, but that can be changed at any time by a majority vote as long as it is a motion passed by a former Congress; and if you put it into the Constitution it cannot be changed in that way, and may save us hours of debate as to the time when our officers take office. I think we are all agreed that they should take office at the close of the session; I simply want to say so in the Constitution.



Mrs. EDWARDS. There was an amendment to the amendment, reading "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than one term."

Mrs. MATHES. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment to the amendment which is before you. It has been seconded.

Mrs. NASH. That amendment was offered the other day, when the amendments came up, and was tabled. Mrs. Edwards is quite correct; I remember it perfectly.

Mrs. WILES. I think that the Chair will rule that that would be an amendment to the amendment. I am perfectly willing it should come up on its merits, but that has nothing to do with my amendment, which is, that officers shall take up their work at the close of the meeting at which they are elected. My motion is before the House.

A MEMBER. Do I understand that that amendment said for not more than two terms, or two consecutive terms? I understood it the other day as two consecutive terms.

CHAIRMAN. Give your attention, ladies, and the Reader will read it.

READER. As amended it reads as follows: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. JOY. May the amendment to the amendment be read alone?

READER. "Until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. JOY. Adding those words?

READER. Yes, adding those words.

Mrs. DAVOL. It seems to me that the offices filled by the Treasurer and Secretary should not be included among the officers who hold only stated terms. If you have a good Treasurer or a good Secretary, at the end of one year, or two years, or two terms, whichever you like to have it, and they have done satisfactorily, we should be able to re-elect them. I speak from experience in our Chapter, where we had an excel-

lent Secretary, but on account of our by-laws we were obliged to change. We had to have a new Secretary for this year. And we have an excellent Treasurer, and that officer I think we can continue; but I do think it would be a very great mistake to have the by-laws here so that the Treasurer and the Secretary could not be re-elected if the Congress so desires.

CHAIRMAN. You mean after serving a certain term?

Mrs. DAVOL. Yes; they could be re-elected if the Congress so desired.

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. If they prove good officers —(interrupted).

Mrs. WILES. The ladies are not speaking to my amendment, which is before the House. If the debate can be confined to my amendment it can be settled in two minutes. I want to hear these other points, but they are not in order yet.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on the amendment?

READER (reads). "Until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. NASH. There was one amendment that was offered the other day and which was tabled with the original amendment. I think that should come up first, and that this is the only amendment which can be considered; and if another amendment is offered it should be germane to that one.

Mrs. WILES. My amendment as stated by the Chair was before the House before anything was taken from the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think this amendment is most excellent; I think it would produce almost a riotous state of confusion to change the officers during a session of Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you, ladies; any further debate?

(Cries of "Question!")

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the amendment.

READER. "Until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. NASH. That was not the amendment that was tabled.

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is carried.

READER (reads whole amendment). "For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting;' so that the article shall read: 'These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected.' "

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is the amendment as amended.

Mrs. WALKER. May I speak to the motion, Madam Chairman? I think this would be a very wise correction to the Constitution, because, if you have noticed, we have never yet, in all our Congresses, gotten to the discussion that is put for this evening, for the good of the Society. If we have one year the election of officers, and the next year for discussion for the good of the Society, we can get a good many points from these women from all over the country. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Any discussion upon this amendment?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Does this go into effect at once? Will some one answer that question?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair trusts that some one will answer it.

A MEMBER. The New York delegation has no idea what the business is before the House; we cannot hear one word.

CHAIRMAN. Can you not find seats nearer the front?

SAME MEMBER. If the speakers will speak from the platform we can hear.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, and if we would cease moving about we could hear. If any one could suggest any method of preserving order in the House the Chair would be glad to hear it.

A MEMBER. Would it be in order for me to offer a resolution?

CHAIRMAN. Not now. It is suggested that the pages will not move about during the discussion of this question, and the Chair would suggest that no two pages stand together anywhere. If you will separate, go into different parts of the

House, the Chair thinks it will be better for order. Mrs. Alexander has the floor.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I speak to the motion, Madam—interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Alexander, if you will wait until they stop moving about you can be heard better. Ladies, take your seats.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It seems wise that we should decide the question as to whether this can possibly be retroactive before we make any motion. It seems to me that it is a most important question, and I should move that it was impossible that any action now should affect the elections. Unfortunately we have not reached this before the elections, but I think that this cannot be retroactive.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman supposes there can be no two opinions on that subject. No legislation done this year can be retroactive. Is not that correct? It must go on from the time it is considered. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. It can go on from the time it occurs.

CHAIRMAN. It is unfortunate that you could not have finished your amendments before the election, but you did not, and since you did not it seems impossible to make it retroactive. It is impossible. Any further discussion upon this point?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me one very important point has been overlooked in this small discussion. It is this, that it takes several months for many of these officers to become acquainted with their work, and just about the time they reach a state of efficiency we sweep them all out of office and put a new set in, and then we complain that the work is not up to the standard in many instances; therefore, it seems that it is very wise to give them two years in office really to find out how well they can do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that this part of the amendment sent out by the Board of Management be adopted: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. HARRISON. I would like to second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. Did you understand that this amendment has been adopted changing these words "to the close of the Congress"?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. How much of this amendment was adopted?

CHAIRMAN. Will you listen to the Reader while she reads it? We don't want any confusion about this. We will keep right to one amendment until we get it to suit you. That is what we are here for. We will do it just as carefully and just as patiently as we can before we leave, and you must understand it.

READER. Mrs. Wiles' amendment: Strike out the words "and until their successors shall be elected" and substitute for them "and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected." That amendment to the amendment has been adopted. The vote now recurs to the original amendment as amended.

CHAIRMAN. You understand, Mrs. McCartney, that now, officers who were elected last year, hold over; their terms do not expire until the close of this Congress; but it is not so stated anywhere. Mrs. Wiles simply wanted that stated in the Constitution.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As this resolution reads, we have a Congress every year, but an election every two years.

CHAIRMAN. You have not adopted that yet.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is the one I have just offered; I wanted to understand that.

CHAIRMAN. That is what you are discussing now.

Mrs. NASH. If we adopt this amendment, would there not necessarily be some elections next year? For instance, our Secretary General will have served two years; would she not have to be re-elected next year?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. NASH. There are also some of our Vice-Presidents General just entering upon their second year. Would not their successors have to be elected next year? I would like the ruling of the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not here to make rulings on constitutional points. The Congress is here to do that.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would not this come under this head, "until their successors are elected," and permit these officers to hold over from this year until next?

Mrs. WALKER. The elections next year would take place just as they did this year; but the amendments to the Constitution would make this right after next year.

Mrs. NASH. That is my idea, that it would be just as our Senators are elected; that part would go out and the others hold over, and consequently we would always have some old members on the Board and some new ones. Those who have already served their two years would go out.

Mrs. NESMITH. I should like to ask if all the officers that were elected this year would not have to be re-elected, or new ones elected, next year. Adopting this amendment, as I understand it, does not allow any officer to hold over after the end of the next Continental Congress; am I not right?

(Cries of "You are right.")

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President, I am forced to be out of this Congress so much, in the corridors and halls, that I have not heard everything that was said; but I was present when this amendment was first thought of, and I believe the idea of the maker of that amendment was that we should have elections every two years, so that there should be one year for other work, when there would be no elections; there would be a Congress held here for the ladies to conduct the business of this grand organization and attend to patriotic matters, and not the election of officers; and that every two years there would be elections, and between times there would be time for all the other things which people think we are neglecting—patriotic work—and not election of officers.

Mrs. WALKER. If I may speak once more, just for a moment, there is one thing; we probably each year would have some elections, but not so many, except every other year. Of course there would be resignations, there would be deaths; those would have to be filled, but otherwise we would only have that every two years, and it would not take all the time.

Mrs. SWIFT. It would not be good for the Society to have them all turned out every two years; to put an entirely new Board in every two years would not be good for the Society.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be compelled to rule that one person must not speak the second time on any subject until the others have had a chance; we are perfectly willing to hear every one of you, all that you want to say, but we want each one of you to be willing that every other member should say everything that she wants to say.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think it was well understood that the mover or maker of this resolution did it for the purpose of giving one year to business and one year for elections. We can re-elect anybody that we choose every year; you can take new members, you are not obliged to elect the names that we have had. You could turn out the whole Board this year if you wanted to, and elect new members entirely. You can do this once a year. We want you to do every two years, biennially, what you do now every year.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. I ask for information. As I understood this amendment, it was to save expense that the Congress would be held biennially?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. Then it is to be held every year?

CHAIRMAN. Every year; this relates to the election of officers, not to the meetings of the Congress.

Mrs. EDWARDS. As a member of the Revision Committee, this seemed to us rather a wise idea, but it is a very important question; and as nearly all of Connecticut and all of Vermont have gone, it seems hardly wise to decide anything so important to them as this amendment.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move that we lay this on the table.

CHAIRMAN. It seems unfair that the ladies who have stayed here to conduct the business of your Society should be in any way restricted because others have chosen to go home. [Applause.] The Chair would think that those who stayed here were the ones who were the most able and worthy to conduct all the business of this Society; they show by standing by their posts that they are the ones to do it.

A MEMBER. Connecticut is still here.

CHAIRMAN. It certainly struck the Chair as a most remarkable thing that Connecticut should have deserted its post.



Mrs. DRAPER. Five out of little Vermont's nine voters are here this evening.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Is there an amendment to an amendment before the House at this time? Can I make an amendment? Is it in order? It is a little bit difficult to know just where we stand.

CHAIRMAN. You have accepted the amendment to the amendment, which was merely a change of wording, stating that the officers should serve until the close of the Congress. The question recurs now to the amendment as amended. Would you like to have it read, so that we will really know where we are? We will have it repeated as often as you please.

Miss PIKÉ. I rise to a point of order. Robert says that an amendment to a constitution is to be treated as an original motion, therefore this amendment is not an amendment to an amendment; it is an amendment to an original motion.

CHAIRMAN. This is perfectly clear to the Chair, and we are going in accordance with Robert's rules of order.

READER (reads amendment as it now stands). "For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting;' so that the article shall read: 'These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected.'"

Mrs. SHEPARD. I would be very glad if I might read to you what I should be glad to have inserted directly after that: "except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years; and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years." [Applause.]

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the amendment; do you wish to speak to it, Mrs. Shepard?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The thought that I have in offering this amendment is that we will then have always some strong women as Vice-Presidents General who will have served one year. There will be but ten Vice-Presidents General and a President General to be elected one year, and the next year we will have just the plain ten Vice-Presidents General to be elected. It seems to me that would make the Board stronger for some to keep in office and not have so many new ones—possibly they may be old ones.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on Mrs. Shepard's amendment? [Cries of "Question."] All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is carried. If you will pass it up, Mrs. Shepard, the Reader would like to read it with the original motion.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I will with pleasure, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. JOY. I would like to ask what has become of the last sentence of this amendment, "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively"?

CHAIRMAN. We have not come to it yet.

Dr. MCGEE. Is that to be acted on separately, Madam President?

CHAIRMAN. Just wait till we come to it, and then we will find out.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, I begin to feel like an antediluvian among you. I was born in the days of compromises, and I have stayed there. I have been at every Continental Congress, and what I am to offer to you now is the result of very careful thinking during all these seven Congresses and during the years intervening; also the result of the experience of the past three years on the National Board. I think we are in danger of making a mistake by confusing the two things. One thing that has influenced me from the time of the Second Continental Congress was this: when we began our work we had as our President General the wife of the President of the United States. I kept thinking how unfortunate it was going to seem if we should be obliged to allow our President's wife at any time to pass out of the office while she still held the position of the first lady of the land. It seems to me that that could easily be provided for by giving

our President General the right to a re-election for a term of two years with the privilege of re-election for a second term. I do not see why we need to have other officers hold office for so long as that. It would be an admirable thing to put people in for two years if we could always be sure that every person whom we elect here would hold this office satisfactorily, would work harmoniously, would readily gather the necessary information for carrying it on; but I do think it is a mistake for us to change what has worked so well to so great an extent as we are proposing to do. And here I must say frankly that I am speaking against the feeling that is general in my own State. There was a proposition when we were talking that over the other evening, a number of us, that we should go even further than has been suggested—that we should elect for a term of two years without the privilege of electing at all for a second term. I do not believe in that. I do not believe in what has just been proposed. I do not believe in a substitute, and I believe I am correct, am I not, Madam President, that it is possible to offer a substitute? Is this the proper time to do it? The substitute is substantially what I have been saying. I think I have this so arranged as to be correct. If not, I will be very glad to rewrite it, for I wrote it somewhat under difficulties.

MISS DESHA. Is there an amendment pending?

CHAIRMAN. There is no amendment pending; we have passed it.

MISS DESHA. I know we have passed one, but is there any pending?

READER. There is nothing pending. Mrs. Shepard's was accepted, and there is nothing pending. There were two amendments accepted.

MISS FORSYTH. I asked on purpose to know if this was the appropriate time. "These officers shall be elected by ballot annually, by a vote of the majority of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to such election to office for more than two terms consecutively. This shall apply to all officers except the President General, whose

term shall be two years with the privilege of election for a second term."

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the substitute, ladies. Is there a second?

Miss DESHA. I think it has been a great waste of time to have spent all the time we have on that amendment and then offer a substitute that don't give us anything better than we have already had.

Miss FORSYTH. If that were true, it would be a very great waste of time; but I thought I had offered something very much better.

Miss DESHA. The whole motive that prompted that was that we might some day get to a point where we could discuss the good of the Order, and do the patriotic work for which we were organized, and not wear ourselves out for three months before the Congress and the week of the Congress electing people to office for one year, and then go home and have a few months' rest and then turn in next fall and do the same thing. I feel that I have been in a constant caucus since the 11th of October, 1890.

Miss FORSYTH. I am sorry that I did not explain myself fully when on my feet before. One reason that I did not speak of, regarding this, is that the only thing that shakes us to the very depths is the election of a President General. [Laughter.] I think if we could elect our President General for two years, we would have no difficulty whatever in getting through with the rest of the elections. [Cries of "No!"] I mean to say that it does not take us so long. We all know by our experience in this matter that the years in which we have had a President General who was eligible to re-election, the elections moved on with far less difficulty than the years when we had one that must be elected. And also I consider that we could make arrangements for so seating the delegates another year, when the proper time comes to speak to you about that, that we will have a great deal more time and a great deal more strength than we had when we started with this Congress, and can get at this patriotic work. You all know we have come here, from every section of the country, to do the most

necessary thing that was before us—to elect our officers, from President General down. There is nothing better to do than that, because the success of the organization depends upon that. I think it is patriotic.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I would like to say that although the member who has just finished may have been speaking personally for herself in the matter of the election, as for this member of the Congress it is the twenty Vice-Presidents General that was the vexatious point; and I think that would apply to the rest of the offices as well as to the President General.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to say one more word. I am sorry to disagree with the lady from New York, whom I admire intensely, but I must say that I think if we elected for two years we would be more careful whom we nominated and it would be very much better.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to the substitute?

A MEMBER. I second it, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. The substitute offered by Miss Forsyth is before you; all in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it. Now the question is on the original motion as amended. Will you hear it?

READER. The original motion as amended is as follows: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years; and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years."

CHAIRMAN. You understand it now, do you not?

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. BURNS, of Illinois. The Chair's interpretation is desired upon the final clause of this amendment, which reads as follows: "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively." Does the expression "the same office" apply to the State Regents? They are members

of the Board of Management; does that part of the amendment apply to the State Regents?

CHAIRMAN. When you took up these amendments the President General was in the Chair, and these amendments were divided into clauses. We have not yet come to that clause. Just wait till we come to that, and the Chair thinks it can be dealt with very properly.

Mrs. BURNS. I did not understand we had divided it.

CHAIRMAN. That was the method followed, and the Chair thinks it was very much better. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Now the next clause.

READER. "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively," to which an amendment was to be sent up by Mrs. Davol.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard this clause. There is an amendment offered by Mrs. Davol, of Massachusetts, "except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who should be eligible for re-election, subject to the will of the Congress." Is there a second to this amendment? (Seconded.) The amendment is seconded and is now before you for discussion.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of New York. I think the office of Treasurer is a very difficult one to fill, and it is equally difficult to find a lady who can fill it well; and therefore it seems to me that the office of Treasurer should be filled by the same officer as long as she is willing to keep it.

Mrs. WILES. Will the mover of the motion please put in her motion whether she means the Corresponding Secretary or the Recording Secretary?

Mrs. DAVOL. The motion reads, "the Treasurer and Secretaries," and both eligible to re-election subject to the will of the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Does any one else wish to speak on this subject?

Mrs. KNOTT. I rise for information; it says in this clause number one, the last period, "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively." Does that mean that they can be re-elected at the end of two years? Is not a term two years, and two terms four years? And they can be re-elected?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. KNOTT. It seems to me it reads that way. I would like to have it explained, Madam President.

CHAIRMAN. Will you listen to this question asked?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. What are the terms?

CHAIRMAN. Two years; you have just decided. The Chair is trying very hard to keep up with the House. The Chair understands that you have decided that the term is two years. That is so, and two terms would mean four years. What you are discussing is the amendment which excepts the Treasurer and Secretaries. That is what you are discussing, the amendment that is offered to you.

Mrs. HATCH. Madam Chairman and ladies, I hope that that amendment will not pass. I think that the Treasurer General should be elected every year. I do not think that there is a woman alive that would take it longer than two years, and I sincerely hope that the Treasurer General of this grand Society will be elected every year.

Mrs. SWIFT. It occurs to me that the amendment is that she may be elected every year, but she may be re-elected.

READER (reads amendment). "Except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who should be eligible for re-election, subject to the will of the House."

Mrs. DAVOL. The amendment says, "except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who shall be eligible to re-election, subject to the will of Congress."

Mrs. WALKER. I hope you won't get tired of hearing me, but, Madam Chairman, I think it would be well to except only the President General. If a woman, as we say, has accepted the Treasurership for the two years, as Mrs. Hatch has done, this being her second term she is just entering on, we would be pretty sure a woman would serve two years or she would resign. I think it would be much better to have rotation in office.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I would like to explain to the ladies that we have a very expert accountant, who has charge of the books of the Treasurer General, and he takes care of them, consequently the duties of the Treasurer are not as arduous as they were before we had this expert accountant.



and Mrs. Hatch has already said that the responsibility of the office was too much for any woman for more than two years. So I agree with Mrs. Walker it would be much better to have only the President General excepted.

CHAIRMAN. There is no motion to that effect. Mrs. Davol's amendment is before you, ladies.

(Cries of "Question.")

READER. "Except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who shall be eligible for re-election, subject to the will of the Congress."

MISS DESHA. I should think we ought to pass it without excepting anybody. Sometimes we want to get rid of a President General, sometimes we want to get rid of a Secretary, and sometimes we want to get rid of a Treasurer; but my experience with the Daughters of the American Revolution is that as we go on we grow better, and we have 23,000 people to choose from now, and we will have a great many more next year, and we have the finest body of women in the world to choose from. We have to have rotation in office, and I do not see why we should except any one person; we have splendid presidential material to last us the next six years.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it and Mrs. Davol's amendment is lost.

READER. The original question now: "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. BURNS. Is the Chair able to give me the information in regard to this expression, "No officer"? Does it apply to the State Regents?

Mrs. WARING. State Regents are elected by their own States.

CHAIRMAN. State Regents are elected by the delegates, not elected by this Congress. We are now discussing the officers who are elected by this Congress by ballot.

Mrs. BURNS. Are they members of the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. That is not a question to be answered now. The Chair has heard it answered so many times, and so many different rulings upon it, that the Chair rules that this question

cannot be taken up now, because you haven't time unless you remain here with us all next week.

Mrs. JEWETT. I object to the word "terms;" I move an amendment that the word "years" be inserted instead of "terms." If this Congress understands that "terms" means two years, I understand not. I understand "term" to mean one year.

CHAIRMAN. They have accepted it, Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. JEWETT. That was my mistake, then.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I beg the indulgence of the Chair just to read this one resolution that was passed February 23, 1893, by the Congress of the National Society, assembled at that time: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Congress that a State Regent being an officer, ex-officio, her term of office is not restricted by the limitation that applies to the National offices." That you will find in the statute book, page 6, or in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, volume 2, page 588.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

READER (reads). "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is adopted.

READER. We now pass to Article IV, Section I, the last one. (Interrupted by Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. Do you want the whole article read as it stands? The Chair wants you to understand, and wants to understand herself. The Reader will read it.

READER. "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, or until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected; except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

Mrs. WILES. May I ask that a pure inadvertence in the use of the word "or" be changed to "and"—"and until the close of the Congress"?

CHAIRMAN. You have accepted this amendment in sections. Do you want it all read again now, or are you satisfied as it is? (Cries of "All together.")

READER. "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected; except that at the Continental Congress in 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is adopted.

READER. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General: "Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General,' which was carried. Also, an amendment to the same section offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows: "Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Mrs. WILES. Madam Chairman, it was laid on the table and was never taken up. It is still on the table.

Mrs. NASH. I move to take it from the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash moves to take this from the table. It is moved and seconded to take Miss Forsyth's motion from the table. All in favor—(interrupted).

Mrs. WILES. It is out of order because we voted positively on that amendment, and the matter has been laid upon the table.

Mrs. NASH. You understood me this afternoon when I moved that the amendments should be made a special order

of the day. I moved to take them from the table and make them the special order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair ruled, the other day, that making it the special order of the day was equivalent to taking it from the table.

Miss FORSYTH. There is no change, practically, in the amendment. It simply makes it a little clearer; that is all I intended to do, to show that the terms shall begin at the elections of the Continental Congress. There seems to be a little confusion as to when the term shall begin. A person might, you understand, be filling the unexpired term of another. I simply added those three words in order to show that elections counted from Congress to Congress—for the full term—merely to make it a little more definite. I would be very glad to have you pass it.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to bring this up, but I do not understand it from a parliamentary standpoint. We have passed the amendment. I do not see how we can take it up again, as it was passed, except there be a motion to restore it.

CHAIRMAN. Article IV, Section 1.

READER. "Insert in the last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Miss DESHA. We have settled all that by the vote we have just taken.

CHAIRMAN. This is merely a repetition.

A MEMBER. I desire to second Miss Forsyth's motion.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Forsyth's amendment is moved and seconded; all in favor say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost. You have now disposed of the amendments offered by the National Board.

Mrs. HARRISON. I want to offer an amendment, not to be acted on to-night. I want to offer this resolution, this amendment to an amendment that I spoke on the other day. I want to offer it for your consideration this year, and bring it before the Congress the next. It is for reducing our representation, and I want you to be lenient, because I think few of you understood the other day what I meant by some one very

kindly offering to speak to it and using the wrong word, which gave you a false impression, which I did not mean at all.

The Philadelphia Chapter offers the following amendments: That in the National Constitution, Article V, Section 1, the words "and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States" be omitted; also, first paragraph of Section 2 of Article V shall be omitted. Article VII, Section 1, omit the words "and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society."

Also the following suggestion: The State Regent, together with the Regent of each Chapter in the State, and a representative chosen by the Chapter, shall form an Executive Council. This Executive Council shall meet at the call of the State Regent not later than three months prior to the convening of the Continental Congress in Washington. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to determine questions of importance to be presented by the State Regent only, at the Continental Congress. Delegates can enter into discussions. At this meeting of the Executive Council not more than ten delegates and ten alternates, representing the different sections of the State, shall be elected by ballot to attend the Continental Congress at Washington. All States and the District of Columbia shall have equal representation at the Continental Congress.

The Philadelphia Chapter strongly recommends that all social functions be omitted during the sessions of the Continental Congress.

Dr. McGEE. To what article and section is that an amendment?

Mrs. HARRISON. They are amendments to the amendments offered day before yesterday. This was presented at a Board meeting three or four months ago, and I was told that if I brought it in here, it would be in order.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, it is not in the form of an amendment.

READER. Article V, Section 1,—

Dr. McGEE. Thank you very much. I wish to offer an amendment, or a motion, as the House sees fit. The whole Congress is, we are all aware of the difficulties which have

arisen regarding the transaction of work. (Interrupted to allow an announcement concerning railroad tickets.) Congress is well aware of the difficulties which arise in the transaction of the heavy work of the Registrar General, and above all things, the necessity of accurate, careful work. The Congress is also well aware that no one woman, indeed, I think, no two women, although that has been done, can in the future carry on the whole work of the Registrar General. In discussing this subject here among members of our Society, I made a proposition which has met with such general favor that I venture to bring it before you to-night. We need here only one Registrar General, who shall be the head of the work. We do not need two heads. One head is all that a body can comfortably carry. But one person cannot do all the work; that is the problem before us. My proposition is that the Registrar General, or Registrar General at Large, whichever you prefer to call her, should be assisted by one Registrar for each of the thirteen original States, to be officers elected by Congress, not State officers in any sense whatsoever; and that the persons whose ancestors lived in Massachusetts, for example, should send their paper to the Registrar living in Massachusetts and having access to the Massachusetts papers, who should have the opportunity to write the record upon that paper, and send it here for the Registrar General at Large to present to the Board.

(Cries, "State work.")

Dr. McGEE. This is largely for the benefit of the Western States, of course, who cannot verify their papers in the West. We all know that the Chapter Registrars do their very best to verify the papers, but the facilities at their command are not such as we could wish. We know also that the Registrars here do not have access to the State papers, many of which are unpublished. We know, too, that if we had a Registrar where she had access to the original papers, the verification of our papers would stand on a far higher plane than it has ever yet occupied. Now, Madam President, it makes no difference to me, provided these officers are elected by the Congress, whether or not you make them members of the National Board and provide for them in the Constitution. It is not

the form which disturbs me; it is the substance. I will, then, at the will of the Congress, either offer an amendment now to be acted on next year, which would be as follows, or make a simple motion. The amendment would be this: To Article IV, Section 1, add after the words "one Registrar General," "at Large, and one Registrar General for each of the thirteen original States." If so offered as an amendment to the Constitution, this matter would make these thirteen Registrars members of the National Board, and entitled to a voice in this Congress, which, in my personal opinion, is a very small pay for the work we should ask of them. If, however, you wish to put the matter on trial for a year and then vote on it next year, we can this year, by simple motion, elect thirteen consulting Registrars, who would not be for this year members of the National Board. I wish further to state that the proposition which I have made meets with the decided approval of the two Registrars General who are retiring this year, and of the Registrar General who succeeds. It has the hearty endorsement of all three of these ladies, and also almost all, if not quite all, of the ladies to whom it has been presented. We have had difficulty with certain of the States because here in Washington we had no original papers to which to refer. It seems to me this would insure a careful study of all application papers.

CHAIRMAN. Is that a motion, Dr. McGee? It should be presented as a motion or an amendment, so that the Chair can handle it properly.

Mrs. NEWPORT. I want to correct an impression which the speaker has made in regard to the West. St. Paul has the third finest historical library in this country.

Dr. MCGEE. But I spoke of the archives of the States; those of the thirteen original States do not exist in the West.

Mrs. NEWPORT. We have every one of them. [Laughter.]

Mrs. NESMITH. I desire to state that the records of the State of Massachusetts are not published, and therefore cannot be in any Western State. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I do not see through this plan; it seems to me that if we have a Registrar in Massachusetts she will have to do exactly what we do now. We send to Massachusetts the name of the soldier that we want the record of.



We send our little dollar and we get our record certified, the seal on it, and the official facts from the State records. I do not see why any member may not do that anywhere, and does not do it; and I don't see that our Registrar could do it for any less, or get that seal for any less, or in any other way. We have to do it by correspondence, anyway, and it looks to me a good deal like confusion worse confounded to have fourteen Registrars. It looks to me very much like having fourteen heads for one body instead of two.

Dr. McGEE. In accordance with my plan to present the matter before you in the form of a trial for a year, and if you see fit you can continue it as a permanent affair, I now move that we elect to-morrow thirteen Consulting Registrars to assist the Registrar General.

Mrs. GIST. I desire to second Dr. McGee's motion. During the last month I have had considerable experience in getting members into the Chapter of which I am Regent. We have had all the documents, as the lady from Minnesota said, right here at Washington, and yet in several instances they could not be verified without sending back to the original States, although they lived here in Washington, and we had everything that the United States could furnish, with Mr. Spofford looking up these matters at the Congressional Library for us. Circumstances are such in many cases that we are obliged to send to the States. We have had this motion discussed before our Association; we have talked upon it for several weeks to evolve the very best system of Registrars. I heartily endorse one Registrar General, for many reasons; it is vastly best to have it so. Then with one assistant Consulting Registrar for each of the original States, where I have had to send back, as I told you before, in the last month for several of my Chapter, we will save this Registrar General a great deal of labor, and they can assist the Board. I care not whether you try it for a year or not, but I must, from my own personal experience, heartily endorse Dr. McGee's motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If the papers are made out properly, what is the necessity for that work? Where would you locate these Registrars, what part of the State would you have them reside in?

Mrs. HAMILTON. I would like to know what the Chapter Registrars are for. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts records are now in process of publication, and we in the Chapters oblige all our applicants to send to the State archives and have their documents verified; then they are sent to Washington. The New Hampshire Revolutionary rolls are published, and I think they have those in Washington.

Miss BOONE, of Connecticut. It is a subject in reference to which I would like to say a few words. I have had a little experience in this, quite a little experience. Unless you alter your by-laws, and have a permanent Registrar appointed in each Chapter, I do not see how you are going to succeed. Every two years the Registrar is changed; a new one comes in; they do not know much about it; by the time they have a little experience their time expires, and I have worked at that business for four or five years, and I will tell you a little incident of how mistakes can be made. Our Adjutant General's reports print names of different individuals; there may be three or four individuals of the same name. Unless one is familiar, and is well experienced in it, how are they going to distinguish which is the one? I will tell you of a little instance in my own State, with a high State official. A lady wanted to enter the Society of the Daughters, and I had told her she had no chance at all through the name she wished to enter, and she sent to the State Librarian and he sent her back three ancestors of the same name. He considered that one name, when it was three different individuals. [Laughter.] I looked it up for her. I asked her if she thought he had ever lived in Danbury and was deacon of a church; had he a wife Cornice and a daughter Olive. [Applause and laughter.] I named his office. I said to her, you have paid your dollar, and he has put you on a false trail entirely. If you do not have some one experienced in it, and keep them there, besides the one at Washington, I cannot see how much good it is going to do by changing them every year. I should think a Registrar in a Chapter should be permanent, just as long as they will hold it; and that is the only way you will succeed. I know of several, but that one mistake I thought I would tell you of; she

certainly had an ancestor [laughter]—of course you understand I mean Revolutionary. [Laughter and "Good."] Yesterday I wondered if I could make my voice heard from this platform through the whole House, and I would like to try it once. [Laughter.] I really think, of course, it would change your by-laws in each Chapter to have a Registrar appointed permanently, and that is the only way you can succeed here at Washington, is to appoint one permanently in each Chapter until they choose to resign and another one has a little experience in it. You may appoint a genealogist in every town, but that is the only way to have perfect success, and I think it would be a good plan myself to appoint a permanent Registrar to assist the one in Washington. I hope I have made my voice heard to the extreme end of this house. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. I wish to speak to the point in regard to what the Chapter Registrars are doing. I think in many cases they are doing the whole of the work. There is one real good Chapter Registrar that I know of and she is my own Chapter Registrar. I should feel it was very wise to have one appointed in the State. As to the matter of confusion, I can only say that in looking up my own ancestor, I knew I came from the Mayflower; but how, I was not quite sure. I broke the connection. My genealogist found a Joshua for me, and kept coming down, and apparently there was no possibility that I could trace back. At last we found that this Joshua had married a Hezekiah, and we concluded it was all right.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President, is there any motion before the House?

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I have a word before this motion is put?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to have the motion stated first.

READER. "That we elect to-morrow one Consulting Registrar for each of the thirteen original States, to assist the Registrar General. Dr. McGee." Seconded by Mrs. Gist.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to ask you if this includes the rest of Mrs. Kenney's motion as read?

CHAIRMAN. All of the motion is as read.

MISS PIKE. Has any consideration been given to the question of expense; have they thought of what the expense of all these Consulting Registrars will be? That will fall upon the National Society.

MRS. HOLBROOK. Does this add thirteen paid officers to the corps?

(Cries of "Question." "Question.")

MISS PIKE. No, but their postage and everything of that kind will have to be paid for—postage, and paper, and everything of that kind.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions you want to ask? If so, Dr. McGee will please answer them, in regard to her motion.

MISS PIKE. I say you would have to pay for the postage and paper and all such necessary articles.

MISS WILBUR. I would like to suggest that the appointment of the State Regents, if it be deemed advisable to have them—(interrupted).

MISS PIKE. There would be other trifling expenses.  
[Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN. Don't interrupt the speaker.

MISS PIKE. I didn't know any one was speaking.

CHAIRMAN. Don't speak again, Miss Pike, for a minute.

MISS WILBUR (continuing after the above)—that the State Regents could better appoint those at her leisure, and consider those in the State best fitted, than Congress can, who are already tired with legislation and cannot properly consider this. We are rapidly reaching the point where we are so large that we shall be unwieldy unless there is some recognition of State conferences, not State organizations, and we may as well recognize that clearly. I therefore would suggest as an amendment to Dr. McGee's motion that the appointment of consulting Registrars be left to the State Regent.

CHAIRMAN. Will you put that in writing, so that it can be read?

MRS. MCCARTNEY. Why, Madam Chairman, it seems to me that if you have the competent Registrars, and the competent Regents, there is no necessity of this. Upon all the papers of the Daughters of the American Revolution there is a clause

which says, "Examined and approved," and must be signed by the Regent. There is not a paper that comes before me as Regent that I ever my put my signature of approval to, that I do not know is thorough. Now I wish to tell something that won't be quite so funny as the rest of the stories, but I do wish to impress upon this Congress the necessity of dates. It has lately come to my notice, I have been told by a person sending a paper to me, that the Daughters of the American Revolution did not require any date but the date of the patriot ancestor, either his birth, death or service. There is nothing on the paper of the Daughters of the American Revolution that requires a date; it simply requires proof of descent; and my claim is that you cannot prove descent unless you prove a marriage. Now I had one lady send in to me her paper, from an ancestor the same name as her patriot ancestor, and we found several of the same name from Connecticut in the Revolution. When we required the dates we found that this patriot ancestor was not but seven years old when this son was born. Therefore I say the necessity of dates is very important, and I should like to suggest to this Congress that our papers bear a similarity with the Sons of the American Revolution, where every paper requires birth, marriage and death; and therefore it seems to me the excuse that it cannot be had for the Daughters of the American Revolution is a very lame one, when we all know we are sporting here with Colonial Dames, and the Mayflowers, and they require date of marriage, date of birth and death back to 1620, and all get it.

Mrs. HAMILTON. Is there anything in the Constitution that allows this Congress to create and elect thirteen officers on a motion?

Miss WILBUR. My amendment implied that if appointed by the State Regent they would not be National Officers.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I speak to the motion? I trust it will not pass, and that we may then proceed to the other business.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment which you will act on first.

A MEMBER. I move to lay it on the table.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Wilbur, your amendment was not sent in in the proper form; you begin it with an "If." You cannot offer it to the House in that way.

Miss PIKE. I move to lay this motion on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to lay this on the table. All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN. There are two proposed amendments; will you hear them?

READER (reads). First, proposed by Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, Martha Washington Society, of Sioux City, Iowa: "No person shall be a delegate to the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not a resident of the State in which the Chapter of which she is a member is located at the time at which the Congress meets."

Another, by Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger: "Amend Article V, Section 5, by striking out all after the word 'Congress' and in lieu thereof insert 'but shall not participate in its deliberations. As amended, to read: 'All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress, but not participate in its deliberations.'"

Professor WORCESTER. If it is in order, I would like to say that there were two Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected this afternoon; only one was elected, as I understand it. I move that we proceed immediately to the election of a second Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded.

(Cries of 'Question.' "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that you proceed immediately to the election of the other Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Was not there a special order for the evening?

CHAIRMAN. You have completed the special order for the evening; listen to another proposed amendment.

READER. From Miss Pike: "I move to abolish Article X and Article XVI of the By-laws."

Mrs. FOWLER. May the Reader read what I wish to say, as I cannot be heard?

READER (reads first sheet). "I offer the following amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, to read as

follows: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use." (Interrupted by Mrs. Fowler.)

Mrs. FOWLER. I am very hoarse, but I think I can make this heard if you keep quiet.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair hopes that you will keep quiet; you realize Mrs. Fowler's condition; it is nothing but a kindness.

Mrs. FOWLER (reads). "Inasmuch as an amendment to the Constitution, which the Sixth Congress instructed the Board of Management to present to the Seventh Congress for consideration, has not been presented, and inasmuch as most local Chapters, after sending the annual dues to the National Treasurer, must in some way raise funds to carry on its local work, which every Chapter finds necessary, for recognition by the public of the local town or city, as an earnest, patriotic organization; and inasmuch as an amendment to the Constitution has been passed during the present Congress allowing a member to offer an amendment which must be acted upon at the subsequent Congress, I move to amend Article VIII, Section 3, first clause, to read: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use."

READER reads amendments submitted by Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Joy, and others:

"Amendment to Article IV, Section 1. Insert the words 'one Librarian General' after the words 'one Chaplain General.'"—Bell N. Draper.

"Amendment to Article VI, Section 1, last clause: To substitute for the word 'seven' the word 'fifteen.'"—Mrs. Joy, Michigan.

"To amend Article V by adding: 'Section 6. A quorum of the Continental Congress shall be one hundred properly accredited delegates.'"—Offered by Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois.

"I move that to Article IV shall be added the contents of Section 6, Article IV, of the By-laws."—Miss Pike.

"I move that in Article IV, Section 1, the following words shall be added: 'An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall



serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."—Miss Pike.

"I move that in Article V the following words shall be inserted as Section 1: 'All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress.' Also, that the numbering of the other sections shall be changed to correspond."—Miss Pike.

"I move that in Article III, Section 3, the word 'are' shall be changed to 'were,' and the words 'shall be' to 'are.'"—Miss Pike.

"Amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, to be acted upon by the Congress of 1899: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use three-fourths of the annual dues paid to them on the basis of two dollars.'"—Mrs. Walcott, of New York.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to ask if the amendment presented by Mrs. Fowler, which has been presented twice before, cannot be acted upon at this Congress, as the Sixth Congress instructed that the Seventh Congress should act upon it? I would like to ask the privilege of this Congress acting upon that motion.

Mrs. NESMITH. I think the President General so ruled when this motion was laid upon the table.

Mrs. SARGENT. It was so, as I understood it.

Mrs. WILES. I made that particular point of order and it was ruled upon favorably by the Chair, and was recorded in the minutes of the next morning by correction, so that that was ruled upon by Mrs. Stevenson.

CHAIRMAN. Does the Congress so understand it? Did you mean the question as to whether they should be acted upon; was that the question?

Mrs. WILES. When all the amendments to come before this Congress were brought up in regular order of business, before any motion was made I asked the Chair to rule as to whether I was correct in stating that under our charter, which gives the power of amending both Constitution and by-laws to the Society itself, we could not pass at this session upon all amendments of which proper notice was given a year ago, and the

Chair ruled that they could be acted upon at this Congress, but requested that those of which the Board had approved should come up first, and they were therefore taken up first.

Mrs. SARGENT. That is why I asked the question; I thought it was recorded.

CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that the President General decided that your Constitution as it now stands, requiring the approval of the Board—that she ruled that amendments could be brought before you and acted upon? The President General has been the most careful member of the Society that I have ever seen about infringing in any way on the Constitution. She was ever particularly careful, no matter what her ideas or predilections have been. Knowing how careful the President General has always been, it would seem a very strange thing that she has made a ruling of this kind.

Mrs. WILES. The speaker agrees perfectly well with the presiding officer this evening as to the very careful rulings of our President General. Our President General ruled as she did because I read from our act of incorporation, page 26, which says, on line 4, "The Society may adopt a Constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law." The Society, that is, that said Society is authorized to adopt a Constitution and make by-laws. You will all remember that I held this book in my hand and called attention to the act of incorporation on page 26, and the parliamentarian advised the presiding officer that the act of incorporation was superior to the by-laws of the Society, and the President General so ruled; the omission was supplied in the minutes and no objection was made to it at that time; it was the ruling.

(Cries of "That is true.")

Mrs. DRAPER. If you will remember, last year the Board passed upon two amendments, proposed amendments, to the Constitution and sent them out to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter. Those amendments were put off from day to day, and at the very last of Congress they were called up, but for some reason there was no copy of them to be found, or they were not acted upon. You will remember that is recorded in the minutes of the last Congress. Therefore, Madam President, those proposed amendments, one of which refers to the

dues, have been surely acted upon by the Board, and therefore, in my opinion, would be legally proper to present before this Congress. They were approved by the Board and sent out, copies of them sent out to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter last year. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. They were approved by the Board.

Mrs. DRAPER. They were approved by the Board and copies of them were sent to every Chapter Regent and Secretaries of Chapters last year.

CHAIRMAN. Do not understand that the Chair is not anxious to discuss all your amendments; but I want to know if we have a right to do it.

Dr. McGEE. While the Secretary is looking for these amendments upon which we may act to night, I would like to withdraw the amendment which I had proposed to offer to-night, and to say that the House gave me no opportunity of replying to the many questions that were asked about the Registrars General; and since I had the right to do so before the motion was put, I should like very much to answer one question.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman would ask those persons who are anxious to hear to come forward and take the seats that are not occupied; there are a number that are not occupied. Will not those who are standing either pass out or take their seats and remain quiet and not talk, until we get through. We all have the right to order. The Chair must rule that the floor must be cleared of all but voters; there is no question about that.

Dr. McGEE. I will let pass most of the questions asked, but I must reply to one in regard to cost. I thought the ladies all understood that when one Registrar General was named nobody supposed that she would do all the work, but that she would employ one or two or three paid genealogists, as the case might be, but I thought this would save work to the Society and that was the reason I made the proposition that was supported by the past Registrars General and the future Registrar. I have been asked to let this stand and come up next year, and will therefore do so.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. May I ask a question?

Miss DESHA. Whether it is legal or not to vote on that

amendment, about dues, there seems to be some discussion, difference of opinion, about that. Is it not legal for us to discuss it anyhow, and instruct the next Board? I think it is of the very greatest importance. We have tried to get at these dues, and we are very anxious to know what the Chapters think about the dues.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair recalls how anxious the Congress has been for years to discuss this, and will be delighted to give you an opportunity to discuss this, if you will do it in the right way. Discuss your dues, but do it in the right way. Formulate a motion upon the discussion, anything you choose, but please do it in the right way; and then when members are speaking, the Chair will ask you to speak one at a time, and no person to speak twice until others have been heard. Miss Desha, can you open up this discussion?

MISS DESHA. I think the delegation from Massachusetts is most interested in it.

CHAIRMAN. Let us have it in the proper way now. Do you want the amendment which was sent out? Remember that that was sent out, according to your order, not approved by the Board, but because you ordered it sent out. The Board approved the presentation of the amendments to the Congress, but the Board did not approve all the amendments; they approved the presentation. Do you wish it presented to you?

(Cries of "Yes!")

CHAIRMAN. Does that satisfy you?

(Answers, "Very well.")

Mrs. WILES. It is entirely satisfactory if this ruling accords with the previous ruling that we might act on it.

CHAIRMAN. That is another question entirely. You have not discussed your views as you want to discuss them; but there is a great difference of opinion as to whether you may act on these amendments which have not been approved according to your Constitution.

Mrs. WILES. That was the distinct point passed upon the other day.

Dr. McGEE. When those amendments were before the Board, I was a member of the Board, and I moved that they be approved in order that they might legally come before the

Congress; and although we did not in our hearts approve, we carried that motion, that it might legally come before the Congress.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have it printed here just as it was sent out December 4, 1896, and in January, 1897, the National Board of Management passed the following resolution: "That the Board approve of the presentation of the matter of all other amendments to the Congress," and these were sent out just as Dr. McGee states. As she states, the Board approved the presentation, but it did not approve the amendments.

CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what the Chairman said. Now, it is for you to say whether that is constitutional or not. This has not been approved by the Board.

MISS DESHA. They went through the form—we don't care what was in their hearts.

MRS. DICKINS. The Constitution says, "If the Board approves." The Board did not approve. There are a great many ways of getting around a point, but the point always remains. They did not approve, and the Constitution says, *unless* approved by the Board, and the Board did not approve. Now, you may say anything you choose, or you may do anything you choose, but the interesting fact remains that the Constitution said, until amended yesterday, "If approved by the Board;" and the Board did not approve. [Applause.]

MISS PIKE. Day before yesterday it was amended; the Constitution was amended by an amendment that was approved by the Board.

MRS. DICKINS. It certainly was.

MISS PIKE. And that is wiped out, this clause in the Constitution, "If approved by the Board." Therefore all amendments offered, it matters not whether approved by the Board or not, can be passed upon by the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Is your legislation retroactive?

MISS PIKE. That is not retroactive.

CHAIRMAN. You are making it so. All amendments offered here now can be acted upon next year. That is one of your amendments, which you have already passed. But this other matter was not approved by the Board.

MISS PIKE. The Fendall amendment which was passed says, any amendment can be offered at any Continental Congress, and voted upon at the next Congress. That is why I ask that that amendment should be read, that we might not make any mistakes.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It appears to me that an amendment which was offered at the last year's session and is now before us can come under this heading. It has been offered already, therefore it stands in the position that an amendment will stand next year which was offered at this Congress, and therefore we can act upon it. That would not be retroactive.

CHAIRMAN. That is retroactive, ladies.

MISS PIKE. We may discuss it certainly.

CHAIRMAN. You may discuss it. The Chair regrets that you cannot decide it, for she wants you to discuss this matter of your dues and decide it.

MISS DESHA. Let us proceed to the discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Was there any action taken by the Board?

CHAIRMAN. The Board has never approved this.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Did they take action not to approve it?

CHAIRMAN. It was lost, of course. The Board never approved it, but the Board approved sending all matter of amendments to the Congress; that is what it did.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I want to make the point, if possible, did the Board take any action, positive action, in regard to this, that it should not come before the Congress—they did not approve it?

CHAIRMAN. They did not approve it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They took that action, did they; they did not approve it as a Board, but approved the sending of it out?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is there not a clause in the Constitution whereby we can be protected; that this Congress can be asked to disapprove that action of the Board that did not approve those amendments? All acts of the Board are legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress. Now, if the Congress don't like that, disapprove it, and do with it as you please, is

my interpretation of it, and Congress is supreme. That is the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule, and will adhere to it, that you shall speak once, not speak a second time until others have been heard and ask to hear you again.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is not legal to act upon this now; the Board did not approve; you can discuss it.

Miss DESHA. I want to open the discussion, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I rise for information. Is it possible for us to make this a special order of the day to-morrow—the first thing to-morrow morning, and read the minutes, and find out what the ruling was?

Miss DESHA. There is a doubt. The Constitution says it has to be approved by the Board; it was not approved by the Board, so there is no way; we cannot legally vote on it, I don't care what the parliamentary says; but we can get to the discussion, and I opened the discussion for myself and for Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, for I thoroughly approve of Mrs. Fowler's amendment, the motion before the House.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly put that in the form of a motion? The Chair would like to have this acted upon correctly.

Miss DESHA. Mrs. Fowler's motion is before the House, is it not?

CHAIRMAN. That was an amendment to be acted upon next year.

Miss DESHA. May I make a motion, just for the sake of informal discussion, that the dues paid by the Chapters to the National Society be reduced; that is, that the Chapters retain a larger amount?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded, and is before you for discussion.

Miss DESHA. I wish to say that I was asked by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, to help on this question, and I thoroughly approve of it. I can see no sense in our accumulating money here in Washington, putting money out at interest as we are doing, and the Chapters and historical work in various localities suffering.



Mrs. BORCHERLING, of New Jersey. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is there a motion before the House?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House. It is that we discuss the matter of dues.

Mrs. WALLIN, of Michigan. The only subject discussed by my Chapter was, if this subject came up we would retain more of our money and send less to Washington.

Mrs. NICHOLS, of South Carolina. This question came up that the dues be reduced to one dollar a year and retain half of that.

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to a point of order. Does not a movement to adjourn take precedence of everything else?

CHAIRMAN. What is the use of trying to adjourn this House when these ladies wish to discuss this matter, which they have been trying to get at for years? If there are persons here who wish to go home, there is no earthly power to detain them; but the Chair will stand here till 12 o'clock is necessary. Is there any other lady who wishes to speak upon this point?

Miss PIKE. I have been with the Chapters on this floor many times. I shall never be accused, I hope, of going against the Chapters, but when you ask that more dues than we have now retained in the Chapters shall be retained, you forget that this money that you speak of accumulating in Washington is not accumulating for Washington; it is accumulating there for you. It is for your Continental Hall Fund; it is to pay the expenses of the Society—(interrupted).

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman—

CHAIRMAN. Won't you accord just polite attention to each one, and you can answer just as you feel inclined. But you know if you question another member's right to speak and be heard, it becomes right then for them to do the same to you.

Miss PIKE. It is there to pay the expenses of your Society; you have already large expenses which are necessary, absolutely necessary; you could not cut off one single one of them without hurting yourself, not the National Board; not the Chapters here in Washington. We are just as much interested in the question of the dues as you can be, but now that the law has been changed, or the ruling has been changed, which re-

tained the dues of the first twelve members, and the new Chapters ought to know what it is for the first twelve members, that was an unjust thing; but now that that has been changed, the Chapters have as much money as they absolutely need. [Cries of "No!"] What great expenses have they? They have no charters to engrave and engross; they have no clerks to pay; they have no bookkeeper to pay; they have not all the postage and paper and rooms to hire, all absolutely necessary, ladies, and this building to pay for, and all arrangements for your comfort at this Congress to pay for; all the decorations to pay for. [Cries of "Time!"] I will only conclude with one remark, that every expense that is paid for here in Washington is for your benefit, for your benefit.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I take the floor?

CHAIRMAN. Wait a moment, Mrs. Ballinger. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Dickins; then Mrs. Ballinger, as you have not spoken on this subject, Mrs. Ballinger. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, Madam Chairman, I have not spoken very much on any subject.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, Miss Pike has enumerated some of the expenses of the Society, the engraving of certificates, the Magazine, and so on, some of the reasons for a National treasury, some of the expenses that come out of it. I want you all to remember that if I had had my way to-day, some of it would have gone back to a Chapter, and I want you to remember always, whether I stand here or not, that I am for that one thing: I am for a National treasury, in order to accumulate a sum with which we may build a Continental Hall, with which we may buy the home of every signer of the Declaration of Independence, and with which we may erect objects to commemorate the Revolution. I do not grudge, and have never grudged, and never shall grudge, my dollar to the National treasury, which as soon as it is there belongs to all of you.

Mrs. HARRISON. If Georgia had had the pleasure of keeping more of her own dues, Georgia would have enjoyed the pleasure of buying the homestead.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to say to this Congress, it is often a matter of congratulation that we are formed on the same broad lines in many respects that our National Govern-

ment is formed upon. Think what a spectacle our National Government would present if it had no Treasury. That is just what you propose for us; when you deplete the National treasury, you take away from the dignity of our organization, and you should not do that.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. Madam President and ladies, I think this is a question which we ought to approach in a very serious frame of mind. We can none of us fail to recognize that there are two sides to this question. I never wish to belong to any organization where I shall not be fully loyal to the officers we place in positions of honor. [Applause.] We have a dignity to uphold. We desire our organization, Madam President, to be represented in Washington in a way that is worthy; and yet I must speak with hearty anxiety on the other side. I feel that this organization has grown beyond all the expectations of its founders in this length of time. I feel that the arrangements which were made for the expenditures at Washington were commensurate with the needs of that time and none too large; but when you recognize the fact that great sums of money are pouring in, I do not recognize the fact that the necessary, honorable expenses have grown in proportion. With a membership of 6,000 it certainly required a sum of money which would take half the membership fees, and more, to run it worthily. With a membership of 23,292, I feel, personally, that the Chapters need more of it. [Applause.] The appeal has been made from Georgia for the purchase of the house of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; shall I make a plea for the purchase of the Paul Revere house in Boston? The name of my Chapter leads me to work for that cordially. We do not ask the Congress to pay for it. We hope to swell the public sentiment of Boston, which is never lacking, to assist us in this project. Meanwhile, I do feel that our Chapters are poor. In Massachusetts, whatever it may be elsewhere, our dues are not large. We do not have \$10 annually, which some of your Chapters have. The majority of the Chapters have only \$2 a year. Out of that, after sending one dollar to Washington, what have we left to buy our landmarks?

Miss PIKE. A dollar. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I have no wish to cast any discouragement upon the erection of the Continental Hall. I expect to stand in it and be proud of it. I trust it will be soon. But I feel, meanwhile, that rather than hasten that day, we must regard those things which are vital at home, and we fell the need of it. We do not feel that we can spare half of our small annual dues every year, leaving us hardly enough to pay for our patriots' day expenses. Now I am going to say something which will be, I think, perhaps unpopular with the advocates of the side which I am myself speaking for, but I do not see how we can act upon that to-night. The amendment was proposed last year; it was then, under the Constitution, stated that only those amendments would be acted upon which were approved by the Board. The question was asked if this was approved by the Board, and the reply was that it had not been. In that case, how can it be acted upon to-night, under that amendment which provides for a year's notice? I think the ruling of our Chair is perfectly right, which it is unnecessary for me to say. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURNS, of Illinois. On behalf of a number of country Chapters from the prairies of Illinois, I rise to beg for the passage of this amendment, and I desire to answer the question that was asked by a lady upon my right, in regard to the expense of local organizations, or perhaps her remarks brought out that question. She made the statement, and it has been repeated upon this floor, that we have a dollar a year to carry on our work. Our work is similar to the work, and in harmony with the work, of the great National organization. Our expenses are the same as your expenses. You take a Chapter that organizes with twelve members, the number required to secure a charter. Our money for the first year will amount to \$12. We send five of those dollars back to you to pay for our charter, and we retain \$7 for a whole year's work. What will \$7 do? Unless we make a local assessment we can accomplish nothing.

Mrs. DAVOL, Massachusetts is in hearty sympathy with every word that Mrs. Holbrook has said.

Mrs. SARGENT. I am sorry we are discussing this question to-night, because I hoped it would be acted upon. I wish to say one word for those who are asking to retain their dues, and that is this: We are eminently loyal to the National organization. We feel the deepest appreciation of the work of the Board, and if we did not know that, above and beyond all the expense of this Society, the Board has been saving our money and investing it, and we have been able to vote large sums to the Continental Hall, we would never ask to retain more than half of our dues. If the National Society needed twice that sum—if they needed it, we would be willing to give it. I am sure I can speak for Massachusetts. [Applause.] But when we can do this, can vote away \$10,000 at one time, and \$5,000 at another, and still have the work of the organization go on so well as it does, then I say I feel confident that it is right to ask that we may have this money, when to-day we could not give Georgia the money to do the work for which this organization stands, for which it stood in the first place and I hope it ever will stand. We want, for instance, to restore Faneuil Hall. When I speak of the cradle of liberty you may all thrill, because it is one of the things that is to come. We cannot afford to do our work unless we work hard. We cannot afford to do this work unless we keep the money. Every one of the Chapter Regents, here represented, in many of your States, can say that their Chapters asked them above all things to ask for a reduction in the dues, knowing that the work of the organization could go on just as well and the work of the Chapters far better. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALCOTT, of New York. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." [Cries of "Rising vote."] A rising vote is called for; all in favor will please rise. You all know the time. Did you wish a rising vote to be counted?

A MEMBER. I move we reconsider that motion.

CHAIRMAN. You cannot reconsider a motion to adjourn. Now, if you are satisfied, the Chair will put the question. All those in favor of adjourning will please rise, and you will please

remain standing until you are counted. The Chair thinks it is scarcely worth while to count. All be seated. All those opposed to adjourning please rise. The motion to adjourn is carried. The Chair will ask you to be on hand promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and your business can be taken up immediately.

Adjourned at 10.45 o'clock p. m.

## MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Congress is called to order.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move a recess of fifteen minutes.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we take a recess of fifteen minutes. Will those at the door ask those who are outside to come in and take their seats? (Later.) The Congress will come to order.

The PRECENTOR. We will open as usual with the first and fourth stanzas of "America," on the third page of the leaflet. All please join. (Sung.)

CHAIRMAN. We will open with prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. O thou God of our salvation, we come into Thy presence with gratitude and praise. We thank Thee that we have been permitted to meet in this Seventh Continental Congress. May its influences abide with us. We rejoice that through the fidelity and enthusiasm of the women here represented a revival in patriotism is beginning to show itself in the homes as well as in the hearts of the people, and we recognize Thy hand in it all. Impress us more and more with our responsibility as descendants of those who sacrificed nobly for our country's independence, and may the principles so dear to them become even more precious to us. Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day, and when we go hence may it be in the sweetness and fullness of our Father's benediction, we humbly beg in Jesus' name. And let us implore, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

CHAIRMAN. The minutes of yesterday by Recording Secretary General.

The PRECENTOR. Owing to a little misunderstanding, a dele-



gate who was to have sung has not appeared, and in her place we have asked, on the spur of the moment, one of the pages, Miss Doe, to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" for us this morning.

(After the song, applause.)

CHAIRMAN. The minutes of yesterday will be read by the Reader for the Recording Secretary General.

READER reads them.

CHAIRMAN. The minutes are before you for correction, ladies.

Miss FORSYTH. A very small matter, Madam President; I understood that it had been stated that it was the lady from Pennsylvania who made the suggestion about the subscription for the Meadow Garden Farm. I merely wanted to have it credited to Mrs. Thompson, of the Buffalo Chapter.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to say, it was Mrs. Thompson who suggested that if we should get every Daughter in the United States, numbering 23,000, to give ten cents apiece, we could purchase the old farm without touching the funds of the Society, and I, realizing how much valuable time was being taken up in discussion of that matter, thought that every Daughter present would be willing to give ten cents to stop the discussion and start a fund, and I therefore am about to report this morning that I have already twelve dollars and a little more for the Meadow Farm. The Washington Post says this morning that such subscription is to be received by a person, I do not know whom, in Georgia, and I shall take pleasure in forwarding that money for the purchase of the Meadow Garden Farm.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to make a correction in the afternoon minutes as one of the tellers. Mrs. Cabell received 205 votes instead of 225.

Mrs. THURSTON. Is it now in order to proceed with the election of an Honorary Vice-President General?

CHAIRMAN. No; the order now is the correction of the minutes.

Miss PIKE. The Official Reader made one mistake; she read, I forget what word, for "substituted."

Mrs. NASH. I would like to call the attention of the Secretary

to the omission of the word "Carried" after the resolution that I offered during the afternoon session. The resolution was in regard to the endorsement of this Congress for this petition, and the word "Carried" is omitted; I would like to have that inserted.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask Mrs. Nash, was the petition merely that resolution?

Mrs. NASH. There was a petition that is to be presented, one to the House of Representatives and one to the Senate.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I wanted to ask you to give me a copy of it for the minutes.

Mrs. NASH. I will obtain a copy and have it sent in.

CHAIRMAN. We are going to have the minutes corrected before anything else is done. Are there any further corrections of the minutes?

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. The Reader announced the report of the national flag. It should be the report of the Flag Committee.

CHAIRMAN. Any further corrections?

Dr. MCGEE. I would like very much to have just two or three words added to my statements regarding the election of Mrs. Cabell. It is very clearly explained in the minutes, with the exception that there is nothing stated that I was acting in the interest of Mrs. Cabell. She so understood it; Mrs. Cabell understood that I was acting in her interest, so that she should be legally elected and no question raised, and I should like just two or three words added to that very clear explanation in order that there may be no doubt on the subject. Secondly, in regard to my resolution read in the minutes concerning the committee on by-laws, the question was asked me, after I had paused, whether the report of that committee would be sent out to the Chapters before the Congress. It was my understanding that that would be done, certainly this year, but not always.

CHAIRMAN. Is this a correction of the minutes, Dr. McGee?

Dr. MCGEE. If there were any question this would be a correction.

CHAIRMAN. Then we will not have discussion. Any further correction? If there is no objection the minutes will stand ap-

proved. The Chair hears none, and the minutes are approved. Mrs. Hatcher has a statement to make.

Mrs. HATCHER makes announcement about newspapers and exhibition of etchings and engravings at the Cosmos Club, open to-day from 10 o'clock on.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask that nothing of this kind be put in the early hours of the morning. It is the Chair's earnest intention to give you a chance to do your business here before you leave, and she does not consider these things the business of the Congress.

A MEMBER. May the invitation be extended to Connecticut to come nearer?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was just this moment going to ask these other delegations sitting back there to come forward and take seats, just as near forward as you can.

Mrs. THURSTON. Is it in order to call up the election of Honorary Vice-President General?

(Calls for "Order of the day.")

CHAIRMAN. Saturday morning, unfinished business. What unfinished business comes before us first? We will take the unfinished business in the order of precedence. What was the first unfinished business that was left over?

Prof. WORCESTER. I move that the motion to proceed to the election of another Honorary Vice-President General be taken from the table.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion which Mrs. Thurston has offered, and the Chair will entertain that motion from Mrs. Thurston. Is it the will of this House to proceed at once with the election?

Mrs. BURHANS. I rise to a point, I think, of parliamentary inquiry. I would like to ask this question: is the matter of electing two honorary Vice-Presidents General mandatory? That is, must we do it? Is it "shall"? Are we obliged to do it? by which I mean I do not understand that it is mandatory. I have no objection to the two being elected; please do not understand me that way.

CHAIRMAN. Then the better way would be to let it proceed.

Mrs. BURHANS. I think it is proper that I should ask the question and be instructed.

CHAIRMAN. It is a privilege, but not mandatory.

Mrs. BURHANS. We elect not to exceed two, as I understand it.

CHAIRMAN. That question will come up at once.

Mrs. BURHANS. It seems to me we have had an election and elected one; would not that be the end of it for this year?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. Not if you wish to elect more, it would not be the end of it. The Chair will state that Mrs. Draper brought her the proceedings of the Congress at which this motion was made and carried, that two should be elected, and then it was amended to read three. As the Chair read it when Mrs. Draper showed it to her, it read three. Have any of you looked over the proceedings? It is not mandatory that you elect any; you may elect them, but the Chair feels compelled to make this statement, so that you cannot say you might have elected another and the Chair stated you could only elect two. Mrs. Draper brought it to my attention and the Chair is satisfied that Mrs. Draper was entirely correct. It was afterward amended to three; do not some of you remember?

Dr. McGEE. Mrs. Draper showed me the proceedings.

CHAIRMAN. That was the case. You are all right in proceeding with the election now if you wish to do it now; you may elect two, and if you are going to do it, the sooner you get at it the better.

Mrs. MILLS. We limited distinctly yesterday the election to two. Having already elected one, we have only one to elect this morning. The motion to increase the number was lost.

CHAIRMAN. Yes; but don't do it on a quibble, or anything of that kind. A great many nominations were made, and the impression was that you could only elect two; but when you have the right to elect three, don't try to keep it down to two. If you have a right to elect three, do it.

Mrs. MILLS. By vote of the House it was done—I never speak on a quibble.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was under the impression that this ruling of two was made simply because we were in doubt, was it not? Do you wish to elect one more, or two?

(Cries of "One!" "Two!" and "No more!")

A MEMBER. I rise for information. Will you kindly state if there are any amendments yet remaining before the House that have not been acted upon?

CHAIRMAN. The lady asks if there are any more amendments to be acted upon. That is the question. All the amendments that were formally approved by the Board of Management have been acted upon, have they not?

SAME MEMBER. I ask for information; the question was raised whether they had all been acted upon.

CHAIRMAN. There were amendments discussed last night, and amendments offered for action a year hence. They were simply read this year.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does the Chair rule that the word "may" in the Constitution is not mandatory? I want to make the point later. Does the Chair rule that the word "may" in the Constitution is not mandatory?

CHAIRMAN. What does this Congress understand by "may"? Is there a difference between "may" and "must"?

(Answers of "Decidedly.")

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is just what I want to know.

CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair has to rule that "may" is not mandatory; "must" is.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Later I want the courtesy of the House on that question.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this, ladies? The minutes show you decided to vote for two. Mrs. Mills, your motion was for two?

Mrs. MILLS. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. And you have elected one.

Miss PIKE. I moved that we should increase the number to four, and that was lost, but it didn't say two.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move to lay this election of the other Honorary Vice-President General on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is to lay it upon the table.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I simply ask what is to be laid upon the table?

CHAIRMAN. It is the election of the Honorary Vice-Presidents General, to be laid upon the table. The question was

raised whether they could elect two more, or one more; the Chair explained that you had shown her that you may elect three. Mrs. Mills' motion yesterday limited them to two. Mrs. Swift's motion is to lay the election of Honorary Vice-President General on the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it; it is not worth while to count.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to ask when the election of Editor will be taken up?

CHAIRMAN. Just as soon as you propose it, and the sooner the better.

Dr. MCGEE. Then I will move that the question be taken up.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we proceed with the election of Editor. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it and we will proceed with the election.

Mrs. MCKENNY, of Minnesota. It gives me pleasure to nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the ensuing year. [Applause.] I do so, knowing her eminent qualifications, high literary attainments, noble womanhood, and ripe intellectuality. The great good she has accomplished for the Daughters through the pages of this Magazine has aroused us to the glories of our cause. With her at the head of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE we need have no fear of its conduct as a chaste, elevating, and high-class publication.

Mrs. WALKER. I second that nomination.

Mrs. GIST. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as Editor of the Magazine. I have been a personal friend of hers; I have seen and known much of her work for many years. I know the nature of the work of editing a magazine of that kind. Many of us are not satisfied with every magazine that we buy; many of us throw them away as trash. The Editor of the Magazine is obliged to edit it out of the material given her by the Daughters. And sometimes we are not noticed; I will give you a little of my experience with her, my personal friend. I went to her and said: "I want a notice of the Continental Chapter in your magazine as soon as pos-

sible." "You will have to wait three months." "Oh, my!" said I, "here I am right at your door." "But you must take your turn." I went home; didn't like that. The "Spirit of '76" sent a letter to me a day or two afterwards, asking for notice of my Chapter, and to send it immediately; that was about the time of the November Magazine, and I sat up at night to fix it up and sent it off; it is now four months and I have not yet seen the notice of my Chapter published in the "Spirit of '76." I would have thought it was because the material was not suitable, but I have seen nothing of the District Chapters, which received the same notice I did. So, when we don't get in the paper in time, don't blame Mrs. Lockwood; she will be just, and has been just to my knowledge and to my indignation many a time. [Applause.] I speak for her as the chairman of the World's Fair Committee that wound up the historical work, that you saw some time ago in the papers; it was very voluminous and so magnificently done that they were complimented by Congress. She was chairman and actually editor of all that work. Where can we do better? [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. I deem it one of the sweetest privileges of my life to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as the Editor of the Magazine. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURDETT. I want to second the nomination. I wish every Daughter would take the monthly and that would make it better.

Miss MILLER. I should like very much, as the retiring District Regent, to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. MILLS. I rise for information, Madam Chairman. My understanding is that yesterday we referred to a committee the matter of the Magazine, the committee to report to the National Board. Did not that take with it all the matters pertaining to the Magazine? I want to state at the same time that I am in favor of the Magazine, and that I brought from the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter fifteen new subscriptions this year to the Magazine; but I would like to be corrected if I am mistaken in my understanding that this House yesterday voted that all pertaining to the Magazine be referred to that committee, to report to the National Board. Will the Chair kindly enlighten me?



CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that this committee was for the plans of the Magazine, but the Congress has elected its Editor always, and does not the Congress expect to do so this year and wish to?

(Answer "Yes!")

Mrs. MILLS. The Congress is not obliged to do so, however.

CHAIRMAN. Not obliged to do so; the Chair understood the spirit of the Congress to be a wish to elect its Editor. Congress certainly wishes to elect its Editor to-day, does it not? The motion was put and seemed to be overwhelming.

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. BRUSH, of Ohio. I move, Madam Chairman, that there be but one second to each nomination.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would rule that that not now be passed. The Chair will ask if there are any other nominations. The Chair supposed that when some of these ladies were rising it might have been for other nominations, as they were in order. If there are any others the Chair would like to hear them. Are there any other nominations for Editor?

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. WEED. Connecticut wishes to add one word to the many words that have been said in praise of Mrs. Lockwood. Those who have served with me from Connecticut agree with me that it is a great help and an inspiration, and has kept us well informed, if we chose to read the Magazine, as to doings in our own State as well as in every State throughout the Union. We only wish that every Chapter Regent would induce every member of the Chapter to take this Magazine, and I am sure after having taken it one year they won't regret it.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations for Editor of the Magazine?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I want to second most warmly the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood. I feel that Rhode Island, and particularly our Newport Chapter, is deeply indebted to her for a very ready response to a request to have an important matter brought in early; and perhaps, after I have a chance to speak of a certain matter, you will realize my feelings. I most heartily second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood for Editor.

Mrs. THORNTON, of Alabama. Alabama seconds the nomi-

nation of Mrs. Lockwood as Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. BARBOUR, of Brooklyn. The entire delegation from Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn, desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. MATHES, of Tennessee. I endorse the nomination.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana. I move that the nominations be closed, and that we proceed with the election of the Editor.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. WALKER. As there is but one nomination, may we have the Clerk cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Lockwood?

CHAIRMAN. If you will move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. WALKER. I make that motion.

Mrs. DICKINS. Is there a quorum this morning?

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Lockwood. All in favor of this will please say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

READER. A member moves "that this Congress appoint a committee of five members of the National Board any one of whom shall be entitled to draw in preparation for the next Congress."

CHAIRMAN. The Chair suggests that these ideas in regard to the management, the arrangement of Congress, if you will just leave them to the National Board during the year, that would be better than to attempt to make arrangements now for next year; don't you think so?

(Answers of "Yes.")

READER (reads): "I move that in future the name of no woman be placed on this list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General until passed the age of sixty years." [Laughter.] Offered by Mrs. Maxwell, of Kentucky.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. At that rate we would elect no more Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have again to thank this Congress for

an honor conferred upon me; secondly, I want to say, if this resolution is passed, you will never have any Honorary Vice-Presidents General; I have never known a woman to be over sixty years of age.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The motion is lost. [Great laughter.]

READER. From Mrs. Champion, of Connecticut: "That a small tablet be affixed to the portrait of Mrs. Harrison now in the White House, designating the same, and the fact that it was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of their first President General, 1891 to 1892—the date of her death."

Mrs. WALKER. I second that.

Mrs. HARRISON. Was that not acted upon?

CHAIRMAN. There is nothing to show that it was done.

Dr. MCGEE. It was taken up, I know.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. It has been seconded. Are you ready to vote?

Mrs. WILES. I wish to move to amend the resolution by inserting the words "This Congress requests" that a small tablet be affixed, &c. We have no control over the White House. Amend it so that we request.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. As a member of that portrait committee, I wish to State that it has never been neglected, the placing of the name of Mrs. Harrison and by whom it was presented. That resolution and decision was reached by Congress some time ago, and I did not understand, when I looked at the portrait yesterday, why it was not there. Perhaps Mrs. Walworth can explain to the Congress that the committee has never neglected that portrait.

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you kindly allow me to say a word in connection with that?

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you; speak to Mrs. Wiles' amendment.

Mrs. BURHANS. I want to say just a word in regard to that, as for a time I was secretary of that portrait committee, and I remember very well when this portrait was presented I wanted some action of this kind taken. I wanted it very much,

indeed. It seemed to me very appropriate and almost necessary from a certain standpoint, and I suggested some action of this kind, but it did not meet with favor and it did not come before the Congress; but it was suggested to me that this expression was used, that it savored a little of shop and would not be in good taste. I do not oppose the matter at all, but I do most earnestly hope that it will be passed. At the reception the other day in the White House, I think without exaggeration I took over thirty ladies up to that portrait and showed it to them, and in the majority of cases those ladies said to me that they had looked at the portrait of Mrs. Harrison before but did not know that it was presented by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I thought then it would be so appropriate, and it seemed to me from a certain standpoint an absolute necessity, that we should pass a resolution of this kind, and I do most earnestly hope that it will be done.

Mrs. KNOTT. I move that, as the committee which was appointed to see that this work should be done have not done their work, we appoint a new committee to see that Mrs. Harrison's name and the inscription be put on the portrait.

CHAIRMAN. You know that when a committee has reported it is dissolved, and the committee no longer exists. There is no such committee. Mrs. Knott's motion is in order at the right time, because there is no committee of that kind now. The committee evidently intended to do its work, but the people at the White House probably did not follow out the directions of the committee.

A MEMBER. Not one lady in one hundred there seemed to know it was given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. I second this motion.

CHAIRMAN. You understand, ladies, that the amendment is merely that the word "request" be put there; and if you will simply vote upon that, you can talk about the other. The word "request" to be put in. All in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. HARRISON. I think that Mrs. Harrison gave us the great privilege of painting her portrait, and then we had the honor of placing it in the White House. If we read our Maga-

zine, every Daughter in the country must know that the Daughters of the American Revolution painted that portrait and presented it to the White House, and I do not think it is in good taste to advertise it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have made inquiry in regard to putting any sort of a label upon the portrait of Mrs. Harrison. I am informed it is against the orders of the United States Government. No portrait in the White House can be labelled. If you want to mark the portrait it must go upon the back. You cannot put it upon the frame of the portrait where it will be seen.

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. Mrs. Polk's name is attached, is it not?

Mrs. WALWORTH. It is a delicate subject, at least it would seem a little inappropriate, to pass a resolution in such a form as to demand this thing, because if there had been no question about the appropriateness of this thing it would have been done in a week. The person who made the frame was very anxious to put the Insignia of the Society on it. You must understand the Insignia of the Society is on the dress of Mrs. Harrison; this indicates that she was a member of the Society; but I would say that the portrait was placed there after the administration had changed. It was a matter of courtesy from Mrs. Cleveland that she very kindly made a place for this, and did everything to make it as agreeable as she could for us in having it placed there. Of course, we had to do it entirely to accord with the approval of the President. You will notice that Mrs. Hayes' portrait is in the White House, which was presented by the Temperance Society, and I suppose that they may object to having a label, as it is said, put on; but I think it would be very proper to let the sentiment of the Congress be known in the matter.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Was there ever any objection made to putting Mrs. Harrison's name on the portrait? The great difficulty yesterday was that people did not know which was Mrs. Harrison's portrait. I think it was very inadvisable to state who presented it, but let us know which portrait is Mrs. Harrison's. I think the confusion has come a great deal from that.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the ladies will not speak twice upon the same subject.

Mrs. BINGER. I think, Madam President, I attended the reception and noticed the portrait of Mrs. Harrison. It seemed to me to be a very practical thing for the name of Mrs. Harrison to be on that, as coming from the Daughters. I wish it could be done.

Mrs. DRAPER. In endorsing what Mrs. Walworth has stated, I just want to call the attention of the House to one thing. We are a body of reasonable women; we have studied law, and we do know this thing, that when we have given a thing away it is no longer ours. We can, in a most courteous way, express, to the people to whom we have given it, our wish in a certain way. They have a perfect right to disregard our wish if they please; and it seems to me that we should be very careful how this request is worded. There are here a great many people who never contributed to this portrait of Mrs. Harrison. What right have we to dictate about that portrait any more than any other portrait? It is not now ours.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move to lay it on the table, Madam President.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, this portrait does belong to the Nation, but we are a part of the Nation. We still do have a certain interest in that portrait, but what I would like to see is all the portraits there marked with the names. I was in the corridor for a few moments, and I was asked, Whose portrait is that? I looked up and it was President Garfield's; there was no name, nothing to show the visitor what it was. I think if we presented a small block with Mrs. Harrison's name on it, no one would object to placing it there. I would like to see all of them marked; I don't think Mrs. Hayes' has a name on it; Mrs. Tyler's has. I would like to amend, that we present a block and ask that it be placed.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I thought I would say that the ushers always explain those portraits and tell the visitor, the tourist, that such a picture was given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the other by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. I move that this be laid upon the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded to lay this upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

MISS DESHA. I would like to bring up the matter of the protection of our Insignia if it is in order. Madam Chairman, I have a letter from one of the patriotic papers, "Spirit of '76," containing this inquiry: "We have had the following inquiry: 'Upon the death of a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, what becomes of the Insignia and Chapter pins? Do they revert to the Society, or can they be willed to any one the deceased member may wish to will them to?' If you can give us an answer, that we can publish with the query, the favor will be greatly appreciated." This matter was up before the National Board and it was referred to a committee, of which Mrs. Burrows was chairman, to see if we could not have an act passed by Congress to protect our Insignia. Senator Burrows took the matter in hand, and I think the answer was that we could have the act passed, but there was no way of having a penalty attached. We have no way to enforce penalty, and therefore no use in having an act. I was talking to some gentlemen about it yesterday, and they suggested that we should have some form of pledge or guarantee, when we receive these things, that they either were to go back to the National Board or given to some member in the member's own family, who would be an acceptable member to the Society. The reason that it was brought up here is that a lady, descended from a distinguished Revolutionary hero, died, and her daughter-in-law, who is not a member, who could not be a member, is wearing our Insignia, and we do not want it left in such a condition as that; and I bring the matter before you this morning that some steps may be taken by this Congress and the matter referred to the National Board to have a pledge passed to the National Board that if there was no descendant to whom it could be sent, to have it revert to the National Board.

MRS. WALKER. You don't mean descendant; you would rather give it, would you not, to your niece?

MISS DESHA. I am afraid if I were to insert that, they would accuse me of bringing up the matter of collateral descent.



Mrs. WALKER. That would not be collateral.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any motion in regard to this matter? The Chair cannot entertain anything else. If you wish to discuss it, it must come in the form of a motion. This question must be put before you in the form of a motion.

Dr. MCGEE. As this matter is of the greatest interest to us, and as we cannot, on the spur of the moment, tell exactly what can be done and what cannot be done, I move that the matter be referred to the National Board, with power to take every possible step for the protection of the Insignia.

Mrs. WALKER. May I amend the motion?

CHAIRMAN. An amendment is always in order.

Mrs. WALKER. Also for the Board to look into this ladder business that a great many members have attached to their Insignia.

CHAIRMAN. This amendment is not germane to the subject, Mrs. Walker. The Chair does not wish to be discourteous, but it is just to keep to the question. This is merely the protection of the Insignia; Dr. McGee's motion is before you if you are ready for it.

Miss PIKE. I wish to speak to the motion. I hope that poor little joke of mine will not be called out, because I made it only in joke; I hope it won't be.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not hear Miss Pike's little joke.

Miss PIKE. I called it a Jacob's ladder, but I did it only in jest.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was on the committee last year, and we could do nothing. This year we have a charter which came too late; that charter will protect our Insignia, and the Board will protect the committee and do what they want them to do; and I do not think there is any doubt but next year you will find the matter is settled.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of Dr. McGee's motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

CHAIRMAN. Written motions take precedence of everything else, and those of you who have motions which you wish to put before the House, if you will write them and send them up

they will be heard very much sooner, because everything written will be read first.

READER commences to read—(interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walker, you want to pay attention to this.

Mrs. WALKER. Yes, I will; thank you.

READER (reads): The following was offered by Mrs. Davey, of Minnesota: "*Resolved*, That bars worn upon the ribbon above the Insignia shall indicate, or represent, ancestors who have served their country meritoriously during the War of the American Revolution, and lineal descent from whom would admit the wearer to membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to second that motion, and say there are some women who have their mothers' names on these bars.

(Cries of "They are right.")

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, you cannot control that by this House; you may just as well say that we shall not wear pictures of our mothers on our necks if we want to. We have a right to put anything we please on our breasts; the only thing you have any right to control is the Insignia of this Congress. When we have that we have a right to wear it around our necks or anywhere else we please; you have no right to prohibit it.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear one speaker at a time, and earnestly requests that not more than one attempt to speak at a time, and do not speak twice upon this subject until others have been heard.

Mrs. LITTLE, of New York. I wish to say that in my own Chapter I have over one hundred and sixty members; this question of bars has often been put to me by ladies. They have said to me, "What do these bars mean?" and I said that I did not entirely understand the matter, but that as far as my own feelings and the wishes of our local board of our Chapter would have any weight, we would not authorize any bar to be placed above the Insignia unless the papers had been accepted by the National Board, proving the services of such an ancestor.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to say that this seems to me not a question for legislation, but a question of good taste and good

sense. I fully recognize the fact that above our Insignia we should place only our lineal ancestors, who served in the Revolution [applause]; that this Society stands for that and nothing more. I do not think this Congress can compel any member to remove any bars that she sees fit to wear. It is a question of good taste and good sense.

Mrs. BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. I never supposed for a moment that any person had a right to wear an ancestral bar whose papers were not in Washington; that is why I have two rounds, because in this Society there are papers proving that.

Mrs. BARBOUR, of Brooklyn. We have a right to wear anything on our breasts that we choose, but not attached to the Insignia of this Society unless we can claim a lineal descent for every ancestor whose name is placed upon the bars by the papers themselves. I wear a ladder of four bars, and I am proud of it, but I would be ashamed to wear it if it were not attested by the papers which have been sent in to the National Society. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say that from one to eighteen ancestors I have handled; I would not like to see any one of you with eighteen bars. As Mrs. Mills has said, it is a matter of taste; it is more than that, it is a matter of fraternity. Let us not one strive to be more than another. Let us be equal, would be my advice. I think it is better taste, more in consonance with our institution and feeling, to have one bar and have the proudest name you own on that one bar.

Mrs. HOOPES. May I make an appeal to the ladies of this Congress, that we do not discuss matters we cannot settle, when time is so precious, and we want to get to an end of the important business? Matters so trivial, which we cannot settle, let them go by.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move that the matter be laid upon the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this matter be laid upon the table. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it will be laid upon the table. There is a report which must be offered to you which should have been offered yesterday. Mrs. Alexander will make a report which should have been offered yesterday.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO SOCIETIES,  
VIZ: THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION, AND THE GENERAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS  
OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Last year when the question was brought up as to reporting to Mrs. Snow, the President of the Daughters of the Revolution, the action of our Congress, I was made chairman of the committee to make that report. I had not the slightest idea that it was going to be anything but the simplest matter in the world, but it has proved a matter of great delicacy. It has been the subject of a great many delays. In the first place our committee was appointed too late to meet in Washington, and the stenographers' minutes prevented our doing it during the meeting. Late in the fall the report was sent to Mrs. Snow. Now I have here the correspondence, some of the letters are official and others are unofficial, and the letters which are unofficial show the spirit in which the whole offer was made. Very soon after returning to New York I had an invitation to a dinner and met many of the ladies of the Daughters of the Revolution Society. Now, I have the correspondence; it will take some time to read it; perhaps you prefer to have the committee simply report progress, because there is still some misunderstanding to be corrected. I would like to read the first letter sent to Mrs. Snow.

Mrs. WALKER. Will you be so kind as to tell us what that report is about.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It is about the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution last year, in reference to union of the two societies. This is the first letter:

Mrs. HENRY SANGER SNOW,

*President General Society Daughters of the Revolution.*

DEAR MADAM: We have the honor to report to you that, at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in February last, the consideration of the question of a union of the two Societies was interrupted by the discovery of a legal obstacle in the provisions of the Constitution and charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. We are advised that these provisions are such as to preclude the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution as a corporate body. It remained for us, therefore, only to assure you of a

hearty welcome as individuals when you shall, one or all, decide to join us.

Yours very truly,

ELIZA NEWCOMB ALEXANDER,

*Chairman.*

(Also signed by Mrs. Boynton.)

Two of the members of the committee have resigned, and we could not find the other one. In connection with that I sent, with my letter, extracts from the report of the Congress. I had a meeting with Mrs. Snow, which was very agreeable, also several pleasant letters in connection with certain expressions, but this is her letter in answer to mine:

GENERAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

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*President, MRS. HENRY SANGER SNOW,  
270 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

MRS. ALEXANDER,

*Chairman of the Committee.*

DEAR MADAM: I have duly received your letter (without date) touching the question of a union of the Societies Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution and stating that at your last Congress the "consideration of the question of a union of the two Societies was interrupted by the discovery of a legal obstacle in the provisions of the Constitution and charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

You omit to state the nature of the legal obstacle referred to. You write also that you are advised that these provisions preclude the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution as a corporate body. Your letter would not require an answer except for certain assumptions contained in it, which are inaccurate and misleading.

The matter, which was informally considered by the special committees on union of our two Societies, was not that of the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution either as a corporate body or as individuals to your Society, but the union of the two Societies upon equal terms in one organization.

The Daughters of the Revolution does not seek *admission* to the Daughters of the American Revolution, however it might view a *union* with that Society, and I should regret to have you consider the question upon that theory.

I have always favored the union if it could be satisfactorily arranged; but so long as I am President I shall certainly oppose any attempt at

an amalgamation which should involve the application of the members of this Society as individuals for entrance into yours.

I have the honor to remain

Very truly yours,

ANNA BROOKS SNOW.

January 24, 1898.

I can omit the informal correspondence; there is nothing in it which could in the slightest degree reflect upon the loyalty of Mrs. Snow to her Society, and for that reason, of course, I might omit it. It shows a very courteous spirit, but of course perhaps you will allow me to decide that myself. Indeed, I feel that the committee can scarcely report more than progress, as it has not been able to impress the conviction of a fact upon the other Society. That is my position; I really think to report progress is the only satisfactory way.

A MEMBER. I move the report be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report, ladies, and it has been moved and seconded that it be accepted. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a resolution to offer in reference to this. *Resolved*, That the present committee be enlarged and empowered to investigate facts, confer with the Daughters of the Revolution Society, and report to the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Board, from time to time.

A MEMBER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard this resolution, ladies. What is your will? It has been seconded. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. HARRISON. I have been requested to ask what the sense of this Congress is regarding the recent election of our new President General. Do we understand that we have elected our President General for the term of two years, or do we understand that we will re-elect her next year—that we will have another election next year? [Cries of "One year."] Is it in order, Madam Chairman, to ask who moved that that last amendment should be laid on the table, because, had we acted on our amendments and not laid that last most important one on the table, the ruling of the Chair would have been different as to the electing of our President General. It was laid on

the table, and it was taken from the table last night, after the election, and acted upon favorably. If the sense of the Congress has been to act on that amendment before the election——

CHAIRMAN. We can't go back and undo it.

Mrs. HARRISON. I asked if it was courteous to ask who had moved that it be laid on the table.

CHAIRMAN. I think it would be in the minutes. If the lady is here she would doubtless be perfectly willing to answer you.

Mrs. HARRISON. Then we understand that we have an election next year?

Mrs. CROSSMAN. I feel assured that every Daughter will coincide with me in this resolution which I now offer. I move that this Congress extend a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Rose Brackett for her eminent and invaluable services to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Numerously seconded, and unanimously carried by rising vote.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that the Recording Secretary General be empowered to embody this in an appropriate form and present the same to Mrs. Rose F. Brackett.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Ladies, if I say nothing it is because I cannot. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to ask this House to request Mrs. Brackett to accept at its hands the Honorary First Vice-President Presiding, for this reason: This office was created two years ago; it was the First Vice-President Presiding. Mrs. Brackett was elected thereto by a large majority, and she has served ever since. She was re-elected last year. She is the only woman in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who has ever held that office. She declined yesterday the Honorary Vice-Presidency, but she may be willing to keep in our minds the fact, by recording it upon the minutes of this Society, that there has been within the range of its officers a First Vice-President General Presiding.

Mrs. THOMAS. I second that motion.

Mrs. FOWLER. I most heartily second the motion and shall be only too happy if this recognition of her patient and valuable services are endorsed and rewarded.



Mrs. McLEAN. You have every opportunity now of impressing upon our most able Vice-President General Presiding the warm accord in which every one would rise to enthusiastically thank her, and of placing her permanently upon the Society's official list.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Put the question, Madam President.

A MEMBER. We all second that.

Again numerously seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, we *all* second it; you cannot refuse.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I appreciate all this—I need not tell you that; but I do not think it necessary to place upon record the fact, after you have shown what you have this morning. The record, let me believe, will be with you always; do not put it anywhere else. [Applause. Cries of "Question."] You cannot give me any greater honor than you have done this morning; I entreat you not to do so.

Mrs. McLEAN. We cannot give you greater honor, Madam Chairman, but we can give ourselves greater honor. I moved that Mrs. Brackett, in recognition of her faithful services, be elected Honorary First Vice-President General,\* and it is seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It was brought up and decided by this body; and it is never legal after you have brought it up and decided it.

Mrs. McLEAN. You were then nominated for Honorary Vice-President General. We now nominate you for Honorary First Vice-President General Presiding.

Miss DESHA. All officers will be elected by ballot.

Mrs. BRACKETT. You have done all that you can for me; I beg you not to attempt this thing. The Chair does not recall that she has ever asked a personal favor of the Congress; this is one; let me say farewell to you just as I stand; do not put

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\* When received from stenographer by committee the proceedings contained the following clause, which had been erased by pencil: "your election to the First Honorary Vice-President General presiding," over which was pinned a type-written correction by stenographer. The committee did not possess original motion, and being unable to find original motion, accepted type-written correction as the only official information received.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

me anywhere else than just in your hearts. [Applause.] The House will come to order and we will proceed to business.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is only because I am always an adherent of the Chair, whatever the decision of the Chair may be, that forces me to retire.

Mrs. CAMERON. I rise to a question of privilege. I understand there is now lying on the table a telegram from the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, to be held next summer; and as I am the chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, I am anxious to have that telegram read, and the Congress is fast melting away.

CHAIRMAN. It will be read at once.

READER (reads):

OMAHA, Neb., February 25, 1898.

*President General Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:* Cordial invitation is extended your organization to attend the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, the date to be named by you, from June 1st to November 1st, of this year.

(Signed)

G. W. WATTLES,  
*President Exposition.*

Mrs. CAMERON. I would ask, Madam President, that the day be named for that.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the cordial acceptance of this invitation.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept this very cordial invitation. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

READER (reads). "Will the Chair kindly suggest from the platform that each Chapter Regent of the Society should make a collection of ten cents from each member for the Meadow Garden farm?" Another request comes that the amount collected during this Congress for the Continental Hall Fund be announced.

CHAIRMAN. Can Mrs. Shepard announce the amounts?

Mrs. SHEPARD. Yes.

Miss MILLER. Might I ask that this appeal be read?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is going to have the speaker's hands cleared of what she has first before anything else.

READER (reads Mrs. White's motion):

*"Resolved, That this Congress secure a copy in crayon or photograph of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, and further that we endeavor to secure for ourselves, to adorn our Continental Hall which we are to build, similar photographs or crayons of all our Presidents General, that we may have a history in faces."*

Mrs. NASH. I move to refer that matter to a committee.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this matter be referred to a committee. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

READER. Mrs. Torrance moves:

*"WHEREAS, Some misapprehension exists as to the time and place when elections for State Regents may be held, therefore be it*

*Resolved, That such elections may be held within the respective States, at any time within twenty days prior to the meeting of the annual Congress, the result thereof to be duly certified and announced in like manner as where such elections occur at or during the sessions of said Congress."*

Mrs. TORRANCE. May I speak to that motion? Madam President and ladies of the Congress, you know how stories grow; you know how they grow in a block; you can imagine how large some of them are that reach to Minnesota, when they travel 2,000 miles to us. You can imagine that even printed matter does not always convey the same thing to us in Minnesota that you here in Washington might take from it. We have been told that we must go to Washington to elect our State Regents; that all delegates' votes will not be counted if they do not come here, and deposit their votes in the city of Washington, and that in order to elect our Regent we must come here—our delegates must come here. I believed that firmly until I came here. I inquired on the way down; and I have asked about it since I came to Washington. I believe there has never been anything done on this subject by this Congress, and I have come here to ask that we may understand in regard to this matter. There is a by-law here, or a deliverance of the Board, which says you may do so and so. It does

not say you must do so and so. You have been informed a few moments ago that "may" does not mean "must." Therefore I ask that some action be taken upon this motion, which has just been presented to you, which will express the will of the Congress in regard to that matter. Say that in the State of Minnesota we may be only represented by one woman here; she can come here and elect our State Regent and we must be compelled to accept her. Is that the will of Congress? I should like to hear that subject discussed by Daughters from other States, so that I may go back informed in regard to that matter.

Mrs. LYONS. May I call attention to an article in the National Constitution? Article VI, Section 1, "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting." So long as that section remains in this Constitution, it cannot be altered until the next meeting of the Congress. We have now decided that a resolution offered on the floor of this Congress may be acted on at the next Congress; an amendment to this Constitution offered on the floor of this Congress may be taken up by the next Congress, but during this Congress we can only accept amendments to this Constitution which have been approved by the National Board and sent out thirty days before the meeting of the Congress; and I do not understand that there is any resolution about State Regents, approved by the National Board, and sent out to the Chapters thirty days before the Congress, bearing on the election of State Regents; therefore at present we are bound by this section of the National Constitution, which states distinctly that State Regents shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. TORRANCE. Will you please read that again?

Mrs. LYONS reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting."

Mrs. TORRANCE. It does not say so, my dear woman.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask Mrs. Jewett to preside for a few minutes.

Mrs. Jewett takes chair at 12.15.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri. I belong to a class of women who are still willing to defer to a man for instruction. In this matter I must confess that I greatly prefer the delegates to be elected in Washington; however, I went to two of the most learned lawyers in our country and asked about this. State Regents, I mean, I would prefer to have them elected here; it suits my own personal convenience best. However, as State Regent I feel that I must be just; and the result of my inquiry is that we have no right to dictate where these Regents may be elected. In many instances the distance is great, and it is impossible for delegates to come here. There is nothing, I am told, in our Constitution to prevent the election of the State Regent by the delegates assembled in the different States.

Mrs. HATCH. I call for the reading of that clause in the Constitution again.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the clause in the Constitution governing that matter.

READER (re-reads). "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory, to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting."

Dr. McGEE. Reference is made by the maker of this motion to the ruling which the Board made upon this point, and I wish very much that it should be read to the Congress, since that stands until disapproved, and was the best construction that the Board could possibly make of it. Will she kindly read that to us?

Mrs. TORRANCE. In my inquiries I came across this. On the nineteenth page of this book of statutes I read the following: One hundred and forty-second article. "*Resolved*, That delegates may choose their State Regents, after February 1, whenever and wherever they see fit, but the election is not complete until announced at the annual meeting." [Applause.] Now, ladies, you see it is not plain; it is not clearly stated; a

wayfaring woman might err therein. Therefore, as a wayfaring woman, I ask this Congress to make a distinct declaration. There is nothing, as I understand it, and as eminent jurists understand it, to prevent us from taking a definite action in regard to this matter, and settling it definitely; nothing in our Constitution to prevent us from doing it. Here is an action of the Board which does not conflict in any way with such action, and I would ask that we do amend this action of the Board if that is permissible. That question was asked; it has not been answered. Or, if it is not permissible, that we merely take action through you as a Congress in regard to this matter. There are a great many reasons why this should be done. We will be only too glad to do it; it costs too much time and money and work to come down here and settle our State matters. We will be only too delighted to settle them at home.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. While on this resolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, to me it seems very misleading. While it might be a good thing if it could be carried out without additional expense, I doubt it. How are we going to know who we want to send here for State Regents unless we assemble in conference and elect them to come here? It is my understanding that the reason we elected our State Regents here was because all the delegates from the different parts of the State assemble here, and it saves time and money. That is the only thing. Now, if we are to have State work done in our States, it might be very well if you have plenty of money to go about and have these conferences; but we are talking so much about expenditures, and this is only an additional expenditure, to have a State conference. Ladies, you cannot do it any other way and get your delegates here satisfactorily, and I doubt if that would be satisfactory then. You are all here, and if each Chapter has its own candidate she can be presented here and acted upon at a certain time; but it does seem to me as if it was a very laborious matter to have a State conference for this matter.

Mrs. SARGENT. I want to say one word, and that is this: Out of the proportion of Regents in the societies, and the delegates entitled to come to this Congress, the proportion of those who come to Washington is small, and the whole State should



have the privilege to decide who their State Regent shall be. In Massachusetts we have a Regents' and delegates' meeting in February, before we come to the Congress, and we decide then who our State Regent is to be; and of those people who meet at that time, the Regents and delegates, there is a small proportion who come to Washington; therefore if that small proportion came to Washington to decide this matter, it would not be the decision of the State.

Mrs. ADAMS. As the maker of that motion before the National Board of Management, that the Regents could be elected, may be elected, when and where they choose, the idea was to not make it compulsory, but permissible for the accommodation of those who might prefer to elect their State Regents before they come here. Any who choose to elect while here can do so. It was passed unanimously by the Board.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. One year ago we called our delegates together in Minnesota, and elected our State Regent, one of our delegates who was spending the winter in Washington, and we met her upon our arrival; she informed us that we had done an unconstitutional thing, and therefore for the whole year we have been laboring under that impression, that we did not do a constitutional act by electing our State Regent from Minnesota. I am in favor myself of electing the State Regent at the Congress, as provided for in our Constitution, for this reason, that it brings ladies from our Western States to these Congresses, where they can learn of the work; otherwise they would not come. It is an incentive to bring them here.

Mrs. MILLS. While I agree perfectly with the lady from Massachusetts, who says that the delegates here represent only a small portion of the State, and also most thoroughly agree with the member from Virginia, who reads us the clause in the Constitution—and no matter how many hours we discuss this matter we still come back to our clause in the Constitution, which says State Regents must be elected by the delegates from the States and Territories to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting—until we have arranged that, we cannot take any action contrary to it. In regard to their small proportion of the State electing State Regents, I do not see



why in the State conferences they cannot decide upon the State Regent and instruct the delegates to elect that State Regent, just as we come here instructed very often from our Chapters on certain points; but we must, as the Constitution stands, elect the State Regents at this annual Congress, and therefore I move that the discussion on this subject cease. We are wasting time.

Mrs. THURSTON. Am I to understand that the election of a State Regent at home in our own State is unconstitutional? Will the Reader please read the paragraph again?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Thurston has asked a question of the Chair. The question has been asked of the Chair whether it is unconstitutional to elect the State Regent in one State by the delegates in that State. Mrs. Thurston asks that the lady who quoted from the Constitution will please read that paragraph again.

READER re-reads it.

A MEMBER. I move to lay this question on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House to lay this on the table. All in favor of this motion please say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Miss DESHA. The National Board decided that the State could elect them where and when you pleased after the first of February. Laying that on the table, the order of the National Board stands.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair decides that all this is out of order.

READER (reads motion from Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan). "That badges for the Continental Congress be sent fifteen days before the Congress to the Chapter Regents; that State Regents shall call a meeting of their delegates the first morning of the Congress, and make a list of the delegates present, which list shall be handed to the Credential Committee and read as the roll call; corrections to be made and reported the same day."

Seconded.

(Mrs. Brackett takes Chair at 12.30 o'clock.)

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the motion? You have heard it; shall it be read again for information?

READER re-reads it.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I move to amend this motion by striking out the words "this to be read as the roll call."

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you, ladies; are you ready for it? Do you understand the motion?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. That might leave out some who would come afterwards.

Mrs. WALKER. Would it not be very much better to have that divided into two clauses, and vote on them separately, because I think it would be very unwise to send the badges; there would be a great many lost, and everybody would be coming here without any.

READER. The motion, with the amendment, is as follows: "That badges for the Continental Congress be sent by registered mail fifteen days before the Congress to the Chapter Regents; that State Regents shall call a meeting of their delegates the first morning of the Congress and make a list of the delegates present, which list shall be handed to the Credential Committee."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lyons will explain her amendment.

Mrs. LYONS. I would amend this motion as far as it relates to the Credential Committee; I think the Credential Committee could make a roll call from this list.

READER. Mrs. Edwards, will you have your motion divided and voted upon separately?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes; I simply wished, if possible, to give us more time, as so much time is wasted in getting a vote and in the roll call. If the list is given by the State Regents and read from the platform, that is practically a roll call.

READER (reads first clause). "That the badges to the Continental Congress be sent, by registered mail, directly to the Chapter Regents, fifteen days before the Congress."

CHAIRMAN. The vote is on the first clause of Mrs. Edwards' motion. All in favor of this motion will say "aye." The ayes have it. Now the next clause.

A MEMBER. You haven't called for the noes.

CHAIRMAN. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Chair did not call for the noes in all this confusion. Now all those opposed to this motion will say "no." The ayes seem to have it.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to speak to that motion. It does not seem to me that our badges should be given to the delegates anywhere except here in this city. I would like to amend to this effect, that the badges may be given to State Regents to be distributed in the city of Washington, at the time of the Continental Congress, to their delegates from the State, but not outside of this District of Columbia, to the delegates to the Congress. I think you will find a good many delegates will get here having forgotten to bring their badges, and then they would have to be duplicated. Very many of us might lose our badges; I think we would all feel very much safer to have our badges given us here by the State Regents, letting them take charge of them and give them here in Washington to the delegates.

Mrs. DRAPER. It is simply a point of inquiry; I want to ask the mover of the motion what would happen in case the Chapter Regent should say the badges had not been received. It seems to me that there should be a little difference there. If these badges were sent out it seems to me it would save a great deal of time; but in case the badges were not received, who should be the one who would decide whether they had been properly sent or not? That might make a great deal of confusion.

Miss FORSYTH. I wish to ask, as a matter of privilege, that the business be suspended for a very few minutes.

(Mrs. Stevenson comes on the stage, and to her Miss Forsyth addresses the following):

Madam President, there are times when feeling rises so high as to fail of expression. This is the feeling to-day. The Daughters who have assembled for the Seventh Continental Congress, all of the Daughters of our land, feel to-day a love and loyalty that are beyond words. And yet I have been chosen to express this in some feeble degree as the representative from New York. We have chosen a representative from New York, Madam President, because perhaps New York,

more than any other State, represents all. We gather within our bounds those who come from every part of the land; we blend there in one, as you, Madam President, have blended us. We can say that we thank you with all our hearts for the example you have shown us, for your loyalty not only to our Society, but to all that is highest in what the Society represents. We thank you for your unfailing patience, for your unswerving devotion to duty. These things we can say, but we cannot tell you our love that springs up within our hearts to-day here, that is springing up all over the United States, and that will last forever. And therefore, as a little token of what is beyond words, we ask you to accept this loving cup from some of your faithful friends. [Applause.]

(Cries of "All!" "All!")

MISS FORSYTH. I would like to amend by saying all of your faithful friends.

MRS. STEVENSON. Madam Chairman, Miss Forsyth, and ladies, I am deeply touched [applause] by this renewed expression of your affection. This beautiful gift is received in the same spirit in which it is given. It will be treasured during the coming years as an evidence of your confidence and love. Words fail me to express all I feel. I can only say, from a heart filled with gratitude, I thank you. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

MRS. ROBERTS. Ladies, I have a question I would like to ask before we adjourn. I wish to ask an interpretation of the recent action of this Congress. As you know, the National Board has now been made simply administrative in its action, and what I wish to ask is, whether that is retroactive. It was suggested at the time of the recent discussion. As you know, the letter of the Constitution, with regard to the election of State Regents, the place at which they should be elected, was not in strict accord with the modification made by the Board. Now the question is, are all those modifications of the Board repealed by your action here? Are they repealed or do they continue in force on that statute book as the action of previous administrations of the National Board? I simply ask for information; I think it will save the Board a great deal of trouble during the coming year, and I think the Congress, as making

its own laws, should be allowed, as all legislative bodies are, the privilege of interpreting their laws, and it is just the same with the actions of the National Board. I thank you for listening, and I know I shall have an answer.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Dr. MCGEE. Can we repeal the history of the Society, Madam President?

CHAIRMAN. An effort might be made.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President and ladies, in the treasury when the books were closed there was in hand for the Continental Hall Fund, the permanent fund, \$30,810.74. After February 5, and previous to the Congress convening, \$400 had been sent in for this fund. By vote of the Congress \$5,000 was added to the fund. We have counted very carefully the checks and cash and we have \$3,233 in cash, money and checks; in pledges, \$1,511.50. Total, \$40,955.24. Since this was counted yesterday a number of checks and some money have been handed to me. This has not been counted; I cannot tell you now whether they are redeemed pledges or whether it is fresh money. I am very sorry not to be able to give you further details, but, as you know, we have had such pressing business it has been almost impossible to get any more attended to. It will all be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which, of course, all of you take and read. [Applause.]

Mrs. CROSSMAN. I rise to a question of privilege.

WHEREAS, France was our faithful ally during the whole war of the Revolution; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming that we send representatives to her on suitable National occasions to honor her, and to prove the continuance of our friendship and gratitude; be it

*Resolved*, That our National Board be appointed a committee to make appropriate arrangements for the celebration of 1900, to this end, and that said committee report to the next Congress.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The Official Reader will read it for us, then Mrs. McLean is recognized.

READER reads it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout this country, it gives me the utmost happiness to have this opening made in order that I may re-voice the sentiments which I have spoken in various localities, and which I desire to speak to this Congress, but from a feeling of delicacy, under all the circumstances, did not like to take up too much of your time by introducing the motion myself. Now that the motion is on the floor and open to discussion, or to speaking, for there can hardly be a discussion as to the great desirability of our recognizing those allies who, when the snows of Valley Forge were knee-deep, when starvation was staring our country in the face, when our fleets had gone to nothing, sent over Lafayette, torn from his weeping wife with an unborn babe, and Rochambeau to consult with Washington for his assistance, which brought about the great descent of DeGrasse with his fleet down the Norfolk Bay, so that the north and south wing of our great Revolutionary forces, torn apart, half sundered—not in feeling, but in the material inability to coalesce—were brought together by the service, the enthusiasm, the support, the great principle of France, and when brought together they brought about the surrender of Cornwallis—there can be no question that the Daughters of the American Revolution should inscribe with their hands, as well as other hands have done before them, the immortal names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, DeGrasse, and DeKalb, whose eleven wounds cry out to you for the balm of your immortal remembrance. [Applause.] Yes, it is true, as the immortal Webster said, that we have no circuit of the globe, wherein, as in the provinces of England, the drum-beat is heard from province to province—until from the rising of the sun until the rising of the sun again is heard the martial air of England; but we have within our power the eternal gratitude of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen, and we can cause every province in the world to rise up and recognize the fact that American women are never ungrateful to the heroes who came here in the hour of distress and bound up the wounds of those heroes who have given us not only the motto of our Society, "Home and Country," but the actual, material, visible, tangible home and country in which we live, wherein we have



our Society; and so long as the Star-Spangled Banner waves—and I am thankful to say that I was born on the same soil which brought forth Key and the name of the Star-Spangled Banner—so long as the waves let every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution rise and attend there, stirred with the eternal voice of absolute appreciation, gratitude, and sublime devotion to the land that stood by our land when we most needed it. [Great applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The resolution is before you, ladies, for your action. All in favor of this resolution will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. NASH. I move that we adjourn until 2 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN. A motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock is before you. The Reader will read some announcements.

Miss MILLER. May I ask that this resolution be read?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to adjourn, and before that is put you will hear the announcements. You will hear nothing else but those, because they are said to be important.

READER reads announcements.

A MEMBER. I have an invitation to extend which was to have been extended for this year. You know the beauty of our Newport Bay—I am from Newport, Rhode Island; we have a small Chapter, but it has conceived a great dream, it seems to me, of pleasure for this year. It was its intention to invite the Congress to meet at Newport in the summer, but just as we were discussing the ways and means there came the shock of this *Maine* disaster. Our harbor is so full of associations with those battleships that it seems appropriate to have no merry-making this year, but we have decided to make the plan for next year. Of course, it is a long way ahead, but every Chapter in the State of Rhode Island has agreed to co-operate, and I have the pleasure of bespeaking from you, a year from next summer, a visit to the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, Rhode Island.

CHAIRMAN. Questions come from several—do you adjourn for an afternoon session, or do you adjourn the Congress? The motion was to adjourn until 2 o'clock. You accepted the program, and the motion is to adjourn till two. All in favor say "aye."



A MEMBER. What further business have we before us?

CHAIRMAN. Some business has been sent up; the Chair does not know what it is, but each lady considers her own business of sufficient importance to bring it up; and if there is anything whatever, the Chair is here to assist you in getting through with it. Those in favor of adjourning will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." We stand adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Adjourned at 12.25 o'clock p. m.

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*Afternoon Session, Saturday, February 26, 1898.*

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. The session is convened. A motion for a recess is in order.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move a recess of fifteen minutes.

CHAIRMAN. A recess of fifteen minutes will be taken.

CHAIRMAN (later). The House was called to order at 2 o'clock, but we have had a recess. Let us go on with business. The House is called to order.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I would like to refer the motion I made in regard to sending the badges to the Chapter Regents, to refer it instead to the Board of Management and the Committee on Credentials, and let them find some easier method. In the meantime, during the year, we can think over some better way.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. I will ask the Reader to state it.

READER. Mrs. Edwards moved that "this be referred to the National Board of Management."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I rise for instruction. Can a resolution which has been passed upon by the Board of Management, and printed in the last statute book, come before this Congress for amendment at this session? If so, I have a motion I would like to introduce.

READER (reads). Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire, moved

"That the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded."

CHAIRMAN. This is a question for the House.

Mrs. McLEAN. It could certainly come up for discussion, as our Constitution reads that all acts of the Board of Management shall be binding until reconsidered, or words to that effect, by the Continental Congress; therefore, of course, it may be brought up for discussion.

CHAIRMAN. This would be nothing at all in the nature of an amendment; that is, the Chair so understands Mrs. Carpenter's point; and it would seem that anything of this kind can be brought up before you, but of course the Chair wishes to get what you think of it—what you wish. State the point, Mrs. Carpenter, so that they may know what it is.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I move that the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded.

READER (reads following from Mrs. Carpenter). "Amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of Constitution of National Society: To be added to Section 1. 'If an applicant be admitted to membership after August 22 in any year, she shall be exempted from additional dues until one year from the 22d of February next ensuing.'"

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Carpenter, do you wish to speak to that?

Mrs. CARPENTER. If you please. You are doubtless aware, all of you, that there is no meeting of the Board of Management for the acceptance of papers after the first Thursday in June until the first Thursday in October; so the whole accumulation of the summer's papers are accepted at the October meeting, and four months later these members are required to pay a second annual due. By this amendment, just three weeks later applications can be accepted and the applicant not required to pay another annual due until a year from the next February. This discrimination causes infinite trouble and dissatisfaction. It is to do away with this discrimination that I ask this amendment, that all shall stand on the same footing, and that it shall read as it was first passed—that those whose papers are accepted after August 22, which is the six months period, would be accepted on the first of October, and should not be required to pay a second annual due until one year from the

February following. Have I made myself heard? [Applause.]

Dr. MCGEE. The action to which Mrs. Carpenter refers is an action of this Congress and not of the Board at all. The book includes actions of Congress and of the Board, and this is an action of the Congress, and can be rescinded at any time without any question.

Mrs. MATHES. I rise to a question of privilege. Madam Chairman, and Daughters assembled in Congress, I would like to ask this Continental Congress, and this National Board, if it has at any time ever given any school the privilege of using its name to secure pupils or to carry out schemes?

A MEMBER. A question before the House.

CHAIRMAN. Won't you wait a short time, Mrs. Mathes? Mrs. Carpenter's motion is seconded, ladies, and it is before you for discussion.

Mrs. SARGENT. I think there is no Chapter Registrar and no Chapter Regent here who has not experienced this difficulty that Mrs. Carpenter speaks of, and I hope we shall change this action of the Congress.

Mrs. DAVOL. I merely wanted to say that in our own Chapter we have had the same trouble, because oftentimes in the summer a number have joined, particularly after we go home and talk for a month; they become inclined to join this Society, but we must strike while the iron is hot and get them to make out their application papers, then we have them; but there comes up the question, if their papers are sent during the summer time, that they have the extra dues. It has happened in two cases in our Chapter, where the ladies paid their \$3 in September, or in the summer some time, and then after the annual meeting they were called upon for another dollar, and they objected, and I think rightly; and it seems to me there might be something done, so that we can have the papers of our ladies sent here in the summer without their having to pay the two dues. It would help matters in that way. I only wanted to add my testimony to Mrs. Carpenter's.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you understand that this was an action of a former Congress.

Mrs. ESTEY, of Vermont. I would like to say it has been my experience that we had a great deal of trouble in 1896 with our Chapter from this cause.

Miss TEMPLE. The apparent injustice, as it seems to the ladies, of their having to pay two sets of dues within six months, has often kept out members; and I think the justice of this motion must appeal and present itself to every mind here, because the persons coming in for six months hardly get into working order until they have to pay this second \$2; they have already paid \$3, then \$2 in February, and then they resent it, especially in the places wherein money is not so abundant as it is in the larger places, and I wish to just say this in addition to what has been said on this subject.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Carpenter moves to rescind the action of a former Congress relating to dues. The Chair does not state it exactly as it should be, but you know exactly what she means, do you not? Are you ready for the question to rescind? All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." Of course it requires a two-thirds vote, but it is not necessary to count when there is no objection. Now Mrs. Carpenter's motion.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I move that the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded.

READER (reads Mrs. Carpenter's entire motion, including proposed amendment to the Constitution, to be acted on next year). "I move that the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded.

"Amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of Constitution of National Society. To be added to Section 1: 'If an applicant be admitted to membership after August 22, in any year, she shall be exempted from additional dues until one year from the 22d of February next ensuing.'"

CHAIRMAN. That is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which you will act upon next year. You have nothing to do with it to-day.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I wish to have this revised, so that it can be enforced this year, and then next year amend the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. You have rescinded the action.

Mrs. CARPENTER. Does it stand in force, then, what I wish?

CHAIRMAN. Yes; the amendment has been rescinded, and the former rule stands for the next year. Ladies, you understand that now, and is this satisfactory?

Miss TEMPLE. May I ask a question of information? What rule and regulation will govern us, then, during this year?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would think that the regulation which was in force before the amendment.

A MEMBER. May we hear it?

READER (reads it). "Statute 65; February 21, 1895. *Resolved*, That any member whose papers are accepted on or after August 22d, six months after February 22d, in any year, shall not be required to pay annual dues again until the 22d day of February the second year next ensuing. (Amended to read 22d of October, instead of 22d day of August. Vol. VI, page 474.)"

Miss TEMPLE. I see, then, we are working under just the amendment that was suggested for next year, in effect but not in words.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. If we rescinded that part of the amendment, the other stands?

CHAIRMAN. The other stands; certainly.

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise for a point of information; do these motions that are presented here this afternoon take precedence of the motions that were laid over from this morning?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Carpenter made a special request this morning to be recognized this afternoon. This matter was brought up because Mrs. Carpenter felt that she had the sympathy of the entire Congress, and it was understood that it was to be disposed of. The resolutions will be presented to you in the order in which they were received. We do not want any announcements of concerts, but we just want motions.

READER. Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, moves "That the reports of all the National Officers be printed and circulated through the Congress as is that of the Treasurer General."

CHAIRMAN. This is instead of being read; that when you come here these reports will be printed and ready for distribution. Mrs. Edwards has consulted with the Chair about this, and that is why the Chair takes the privilege of stating it to you.

Motion seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is no discussion, is there? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried.

READER. *Resolved*, That a copy of the amended Constitution be sent, as soon after the Congress as possible, to each Chapter Regent."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that a copy of the amended Constitution be sent as soon as possible to each Chapter Regent; is there any discussion? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. WHELEN. *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be offered to the pages for their services during the convention.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The motion is carried.

Miss JOHNSTON. Would it be in order for me to make a remark about the pages?

CHAIRMAN. Miss Johnston, is your wish to speak about the pages? The Chair will give you the privilege, certainly.

Miss JOHNSTON. I only wish to say that I would like to direct the attention of this Congress and ensuing Congresses to our attendants here. Thirteen young ladies were selected—this measure was introduced two years ago; this is the second year—and they represent the original thirteen States; and it will probably become a fixed feature of the future Congresses. We commend it to you and these young ladies to you for their services, and their appropriate, symbolic presence, and hope that they will be a feature you will appreciate. [Applause.]

Mrs. MATHES. Ladies, my inquiry is this: Has this Continental Congress, or the National Board, ever given the privilege to any school to secure pupils or to work schemes through the Daughters of the American Revolution?

CHAIRMAN. Never.

Mrs. MATHES. Then, ladies, there is something that should be brought before you, and one that should claim your deepest consideration, because I do believe that we are being wronged, and that our National Society is being injured. I have a mother here who has been one of the victims of that scheme,



and with your permission, Madam Chairman, I think it would be well for her to come and explain to you the inquiry that I have just made.

Mrs. STERLING. Ladies, this was just a school in Washington city, purporting to be a finishing school, that would take twelve or fifteen girls, and would give the privilege to the Daughters of the American Revolution of being entered in that school at a special rate. That privilege was only accorded to the daughters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eight young ladies from Memphis accepted this as coming through the Daughters. Of course, the catalogue had very valuable references. Those were consulted, and stated that she was a woman of ability, but no further investigation was made because it came as through the Daughters of the American Revolution. These young ladies, after remaining there seven or eight weeks, their mothers were informed, although their mothers had been receipted in full for their board, tuition, etc., that this school would close, and they must make other arrangements for their daughters at once, which they had to do, and over the telegraph wires. My own daughter was there, so I speak from personal experience. I made arrangements with the Washington College to go for my daughter at once. The other young ladies are here, most of them, to return to Memphis under the care of the Tennessee delegation. Last year I understand that another city was worked, and also the year previously another city. The school has not remained in the same building or the same locality two years consecutively; each year it is in another locality. This year it is 2119 Bancroft Place, and the principal is Mrs. Mattingly. I think that should be looked into a little bit by the Daughters of the American Revolution, as it comes as a special privilege to their children. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. I rise to make a correction, Madam Chairman. I want to say there are twenty-six young ladies as pages, two representing each original State, but I mean to say there are always thirteen on the floor.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to do anything in regard to the matter of the school? Would you refer it to a committee?

Mrs. NESMITH. I move that a committee be appointed to in-



investigate this school and see what can be done to suppress such methods.

CHAIRMAN. Will you refer it to the Board of Management and let them refer it to a committee?

Mrs. NESMITH. I request that this committee report to the National Board of Management.

CHAIRMAN. You understand the motion, ladies, and it has been seconded. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The Chair does not wish to forget anything or any one to whom she has promised recognition. Miss Johnston, did you not have a paper? The Chair thinks Miss Johnston had a letter or something to place before you.

READER. A motion from Mrs. Nash. "I move that this Congress rescind the action of the Congress of a year ago limiting the printed minutes of the Board meetings to merely the motions made, in order that we may have fuller and more intelligible minutes in our Magazine."

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. NASH. I would like to state that the reason I presented that motion was because we were told by our retiring Recording Secretary General that it was impossible for her to make the minutes intelligible in the Magazine. She was limited merely to putting in the motions made, whether lost or carried, and that frequently the motions appeared very ridiculous because she was not able to put in a word of explanation, and it was on that ground that I put that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely wish to say, Madam Chairman, that two years ago, on the floor of this House, we fully discussed the desirability of having stenographic reports of every Board meeting sent to every member of this Society through her Chapter and Secretary.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash's motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. THOMAS. Does Mrs. McLean make that as a motion?

CHAIRMAN. No, she only called attention to it.

READER. Mrs. Wiles: "*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Revision of By-laws be printed and sent to each

Chapter sixty days before the meeting of the Eighth Continental Congress."

Seconded by Dr. McGee.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried.

Mrs. NESMITH. I want to ask when one can request a resolution to be taken from the table?

CHAIRMAN. Just as soon as she finishes those.

READER. Motion by Mrs. Tullock: "That the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management remain without change the program for the next Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Swift.

Mrs. McLEAN. That would deprive the integral part of the Congress itself from any word upon its own program.

Mrs. JOY. I would also call attention to the fact that we have just passed a motion that the reports of the National Officers shall be printed and circulated, to avoid the reading of the reports from the stage.

CHAIRMAN. Anything further upon this motion, ladies?

READER (reads it again). Motion by Mrs. Tullock: "I move that the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management, remain without change the program for the next Congress."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for a rising vote.

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is called for. When a rising vote is called for, the first thing necessary is for all who are standing to be seated.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it in order at all to speak on the question now?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would only like to place myself on record as saying that it is, I think, the usual and absolute correct par-

liamentary usage for each body to make its own rules. It is a simple parliamentary point, but how can we be deprived by previous action of the right to make our rules for our own body?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for a rising vote. Mrs. McLean is out of order.

CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what the Chair intended to do.

A MEMBER. Please repeat the question.

READER reads motion again.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will attempt to get a rising vote as soon as those persons standing are seated. She would ask that the door be closed so that she can count the voters who are in this room.

A MEMBER. Does that mean that the present program remains in force for next year?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. We have called for a rising vote and will try to count. The question will be repeated.

READER (reads it). "I move that the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management, remain without change the program for the next Congress."

Mrs. DICKINS. May we know who made that motion?

CHAIRMAN. Are those voters at the door?

Mrs. BALLINGER. They don't know you are talking to them at all.

CHAIRMAN. If the ladies out there wish to vote, will they come in?

A MEMBER. Will that be explained, that this present program holds in place for another year?

CHAIRMAN. You must be clear upon this thing before you attempt to vote upon it. There is no use trying to hasten this thing. If you understand what you are voting on, all right; if you do not, you have a right to discuss it and debate it until you do. Some lady just asked if it meant that the program for this year held over until next year.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I ask, as we are in the middle of a

vote, and simply taking the vote, whether it is proper for those who have just come in to vote at all?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has stated that the vote will not be taken until you understand what you are voting upon; and since it is not understood, you must talk until you make each other understand it.

MISS DESHA. I want to say that all acts of the Board are legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress, and I for one decline to be bound by something that the Board has done, and I do not propose to be bound by the National Board. I believe every body ought to make its own program, and I do not believe in trying to take power away from the National Board and then turning and giving it back to the Board.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any one who does not understand it now?

A MEMBER. There are some here who do not understand it.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, will you make an effort to explain the program—this idea?

DR. MCGEE. It is the custom every year for the National Board to appoint a program committee, which committee prepares a tentative program for the Congress and submits it to the Board for their alterations, amendments, and final approval. When the Board has approved that program it is printed and presented to the Congress each year for their approval. Then the Congress, on motion, written motion, has the power to change that program so far as they wish. The proposition now is that when that program has been accepted by the National Officers and the State Regents, it shall be considered the program of the Congress, without a definite vote from the Congress, and without the power of the members of the Congress to move to change it. The program, as you know, creates a great deal of discussion every year, and is always, I believe, more or less amended. It is apparently—I know nothing of this beforehand—but it is apparently with the object of saving a whole evening session, or afternoon session, in discussing the program, that this motion was made. Is that clear?

(Several answers, "Perfectly.")

MISS DORSEY. Madam Chairman, I think the question that

the ladies would ask is, is the program really the order of business, or is the program offered to you for revision and amendment? Some of them have asked me, When we accept your program do we accept it as the order of business for the whole Congress? If we wish to change it, are we at liberty to do so? And the question is, is the program the order of business for each succeeding day of the Congress?

Dr. McGEE. I forgot one more point, in answer to that. The program may be changed at any time by the Congress by a two-thirds vote. The order of the day, by a two-thirds vote, can be changed at any time, whether you pass this or not.

Mrs. DICKINS. Are not the State Regents members of the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. DICKINS. And when we submit it to the State Regents, don't we still submit it to members of the National Board? Are not State Regents supposed to come at least to two or three meetings before the Congress, when this program is under discussion? That is my idea. I have been on the Program Committee several times, and I know it is extremely difficult to get the names of the ushers, announcements for the music, and the details of the Congress until the last, just in time to get them printed a couple of weeks before the Congress. Of course they could be sent out by the Board to the State Regents; and it does not seem to me that this binds us any more than before.

Miss PIKE. I wish to supplement what Miss Dorsey has said, with one remark. The idea is that it is only the order of business of the Congress; it is our order of business individually, and we as individuals have a right to give our opinion in regard to the order of business, and it is not any reflection upon the Program Committee; they have done good work and splendid work, but we are not obliged to accept their idea of the order of business. If we think that some other order of business will suit us better and enable us to transact it better, we are entitled, we have the right, to change that so-called program.

Miss McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania. I move that this resolution be laid upon the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this resolution be laid upon the table. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

MISS JOHNSTON. Madam President, Members of the Seventh Continental Congress, I have been requested to have this paper presented to you, which I will ask the Reader to be so kind as to read.

READER (reads):

### A STATUE OF WASHINGTON FOR FRANCE.

TO BE GIVEN BY THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

The people of this country, though cherishing warm sentiments of gratitude to France for her timely and generous assistance in our struggle for freedom, have never given expression to that feeling in the form of any lasting memorial. France, on the other hand, in her gift fittingly placed on an island in the largest harbor of our eastern coast, of the colossal figure representing "Liberty enlightening the world," has exhibited her unwavering friendship for our nation. It is true that when Lafayette revisited our shores, nearly fifty years after the Revolution, the whole nation arose to do him honor; now it has seemed to many of our citizens that it would be a more fitting recognition of our obligation to France to offer some memorial which should convey to present and future generations our grateful remembrances, and tend to strengthen the ties of friendship which have bound firmly together the two greatest republics of the old and new worlds.

To this end, an association composed of women from all parts of this country was formed for the purpose of procuring a bronze equestrian statue of Washington, whose life and character symbolize not only to the American mind, but, in a great degree, to the world, and especially to the French, what is most valuable in our national life. An appeal was made by this association for the necessary funds to carry out this patriotic desire, and a large portion of the sum required was collected, but the financial depression of the last two years has retarded the work of completing the fund. Recently, however, two very generous gifts from members of the association have stimulated the ladies to renewed efforts. About fifteen thousand dollars more are needed, and to raise this sum the association now makes its final appeal. It is hoped that many among the "Daughters of the Revolution" and the "Colonial Dames" will avail themselves of the opportunity offered to have a share in the proposed memorial. The approaching Paris Exposition of 1900 seems to the association a fitting time to present the gift to the people of France.

To facilitate its work the society has been incorporated under the

title of "The Association of American Women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France." An eminent American sculptor, Mr. Daniel French, has been chosen to design and execute the work, which is to be completed in time for presentation at the opening of the Exposition.

The headquarters of the association are at Washington, and Mr. E. Francis Riggs, of Riggs National Bank, Washington city, is the treasurer.

Donations can be sent to any of the officers whose names are appended.

MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,

*President.*

MRS. GARRET A. HOBART,

MRS. JAMES McMILLAN,

MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST,

MRS. CALVIN S. BRICE,

*Vice-Presidents.*

MRS. L. D. M. SWEAT,

MRS. WILLIAM REED,

MRS. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE,

MRS. T. M. CHATARD,

MRS. JAMES K. KELLY,

*Members of Committees.*

Miss JOHNSTON. This paper places before you the work of patriotic women, from Maine to California, and it also demonstrates to you and to the world the fact that American women are grateful. They ask your interest. Several members of this committee, as you see, are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They ask your personal and individual consideration. They ask your help, small or great, as you choose to give it. I have seen a photograph of the great work, which has been done by our eminent artist, Daniel E. French. I do not stand here to praise Mr. French at all; he needs no comment from me; but I do stand here to express our pride that this great offering of American women, which is a symbol of their gratitude, is the work of a man who is emphatically an American artist, has never studied abroad, and he will present to the world an embodiment of an American idea. We ask your interest in this matter, but I am only speaking for the committee. I will have some of these papers distributed.

Mrs. McLEAN. Having spoken on the subject of our gratitude to France this morning, it gives me a great deal of pleas-



ure to say that the New York City Chapter, while my most honored confrere, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, was Regent, raised the first sum for that project. We sent about \$500, and we are still most heartily in accord with this project. Of course it is not a mission confined to the Daughters of the American Revolution; it is a mission of all patriotic women in America, and I trust every patriotic woman will respond.

MISS DORSEY. I call attention to the fact that the word "American" is omitted from the title.

READER. It is not there; the word "American" does not occur here as I read it.

MISS JOHNSTON. That is evidently a mistake, ladies; because members of this committee are prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. The word "American" should be there.

MISS DORSEY. I was so sure of it that I thought it might be that way.

A MEMBER. That seems to have nothing to do with it; it is merely an appeal brought before us.

MISS DORSEY. Might we commend it to the consideration of the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to say that it would seem to me a more courteous act for this large body to respond a trifle more personally to the appeal. I offer this resolution: *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, in session assembled, February, 1898, expresses its lively interest in the appeal presented to it by the personages who have formed a committee to present a statue to France; and the Congress appreciates the bringing before it of such appeal.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is unanimously carried.

READER. Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan, moves that in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled

by the National Board of Management at the request of the majority of Chapter Regents in the State who shall endorse the State Regent so named.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to hear it again? Please read it again.

READER reads it again.

Mrs. THURSTON. Have we been working under a motion like that before this?

CHAIRMAN. Do you want to speak to this motion, Mrs. Thurston?

Mrs. THURSTON. It is a little peculiar in my State; we have three Chapter Regents in my State; two of them have endorsed a lady for State Regent, and she has been acknowledged here, and I wanted to know if this motion is something new or if, before this, we have been acting under a motion similar to this.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Does this mean that this gives the State Regent the monopoly? Does she have all the rights and privileges of a State Regent, or is she simply chairman of the delegation?

CHAIRMAN. A question is asked which seems very strange after reading that twice.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Will the Official Reader please read that again?

READER (reads). Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan, moves that in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled by the National Board of Management at the request of the majority of Chapter Regents in the State who shall endorse the State Regent so named.

Dr. McGEE. I want to know what has become of the section of the Constitution that we passed the other day. It states that the National Board has the power to fill vacancies in office, and I do not know exactly how we can pass what seems to be a conflicting motion. We amended it the other day so that it should read that the National Board should fill vacancies in office until the next Congress. Of course the question is raised, what office? But the construction that I should put on

it would be, the vacancies in the National Board, and as State Regents are members of the National Board, it has been always so understood.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Congress does not elect State Regents; it elects National Officers.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. They are ex-officio members.

Dr. MCGEE. There should be a definite ruling of the Congress on the subject, and that would then be in order if such is the understanding of the House; but it would be a new ruling, however.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me that this is a little conflicting; it seems to work both ways; but as it is not legal to hold their elections at any other time than the Congress—of course I am speaking now for a State, belonging to the District of Columbia, a large State—I think it is a very gracious thing to allow a majority of the Chapter Regents to decide who shall be the State Regent, rather than that the Board use their power to select one.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not get that impression; was it intended that the Board should select the State Regent?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Not as a State Regent, but as a member of the National Board; State Regent is a National Officer.

CHAIRMAN. Ex-officio a member, not an officer.

Mrs. BALLINGER. As I understand the motion, it is to allow the majority of the Chapter Regents to select their State Regent and represent them on the Board.

Mrs. JOY. Only in case of a vacancy in that office occurring in the intervals of Congress. There might be an illness or death, which would occasion a new State Regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. I don't think I catch the point of the lady from the District of Columbia. Who elects the State Regents? This majority of the Chapter Regents usually elects the State Regents at the time of the annual meeting. If anything happens, sickness, death, or anything prevents that State Regent from filling her duties, and she is obliged to give it up, who shall say who shall be the State Regent for the next year? The Board merely confirms the action of the Chapter Regents. I don't think the lady would object if she understood the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I agree with Mrs. Draper, and have tried to put it so before the House. I only said it would be better for the Chapter Regents to select their State Regent, rather than for the Board to do it.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read it again.

READER reads it again.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I understood perfectly, and that is what I was trying to say, that I thought it was most excellent.

A MEMBER. I ask for information; what is the rule on that question at present?

CHAIRMAN. You mean what is the present usage—the custom?

SAME MEMBER. We had this case happen in Connecticut. I was not a Regent at that time, but perhaps some of the Connecticut representatives remember just what we did then. I think that at the suggestion of the Regents of Connecticut at that time, our present Regent, Mrs. Kinney, was appointed to fill the office until the next election—the next regular election—so that there must be somewhere some rule on that subject at present.

Mrs. DRAPER. I was on the Board at that time, and I can tell you what was done in Connecticut. The Chapter Regents met together and decided who they wanted for their State Regent. They sent that name on to the Board, and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters named her to the Board, and she was immediately confirmed. It is simply a little point, the new amendment to the Constitution, about filling vacancies in office. Now, if we pass this resolution this will settle any question that may come up, Does "office" mean State Regent? This will give the authority to the Chapter Regents to do what they want to do and have been doing right straight along.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. HULL. I was about to make the same remarks that Mrs. Draper has already made. The power of election of State Regents resides in the delegates to the Continental Congress, and I do not see, unless we changed our Constitution itself, how we could take the power away from the members of the Chapters to select their own State Regent. And in case of

death, as it has several times occurred, the Chapters have simply been called together and made their selection and sent the result of their selection here, and it has been confirmed by the Board, and that is all that they can do. They can do no more nor no less when they gather at their State conferences. There is no power in the Constitution that can prevent any State Regent from calling together her delegates or Chapter Regents for an election, and that was the question that was brought up this morning, and simply their election or their selection is confirmed here at this Congress, or by the National Board when they send on their names; their selection, not their election.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I think the wording is ambiguous. We desire, I think, the state of things which has occurred in the case of Connecticut, but in this wording it seems to me that at the request of the Regents the Board appoints, and the Regents shall endorse. Now, the Regents select—

(Cries, "Not at all.")

Mrs. ALEXANDER. This, I think, would be understood so, that the Regents would be obliged to select the one whom they appoint; that is to say, it reads that the Board would select as the Regents ask them to.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Two-thirds of the Regents ask the Board to appoint, but they do not name the Regent.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. That is it; there is the ambiguity which I desire to correct.

CHAIRMAN. While Mrs. Alexander is reading this just to herself, the Reader will make an announcement.

Mrs. THOMAS. I have heard that circulars with regard to the Revolutionary Relics are in the house, but I have not been able to get one.

CHAIRMAN. They are here. The chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee wished to state that they are here.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can the pages distribute them?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman, said they would rather get them here, or as they come out. It is the wish of Mrs. Lindsay that they should not be distributed. You can all have them, ladies—they are here for you—but I think it had been intended to have sent them out, had they been ready, in

some other way. Mrs. Alexander, have you any light upon this?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I see that it is ambiguous, but I do not know how to fix it.

READER. Mrs. Edwards, will you allow us to transpose it to make it a little clearer?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. While we are waiting may the Chair speak to you personally? [Cries, "Yes."] There has come to me, individually, this most beautiful offering (flowers). It says, "From her loving friends." I do not know who they are, but I appreciate them more than I can tell you. There came to me yesterday something very beautiful from the Kentucky delegation; I can thank them now. But there came to me this morning something that is so very dear, and I will tell you where it comes from. For two years it has been my duty, my privilege, and pleasure, to have a great deal to do with the administration of affairs at the Board rooms. We have there a number of young ladies employed—our clerks. They are, every one, each and all of them, most efficient, faithful, capable in every way. I must say this to you now—I owe this to them and am glad to say it—that I love them dearly; and this came to me from them with their love, and their names on the cards. I wish to make this public recognition of them, because I know who sent it; I would to the others did I know. My loving friends, I thank, and also the Kentucky delegation.

READER. As transposed this reads as follows: "That in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled by the National Board of Management by the appointment of a State Regent, to be named by the majority of Chapter Regents in the State."

Mrs. DRAPER. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried.

READER. Motion from Mrs. S. V. White: "Believing that many more life memberships would be secured——"

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\* This motion was but partly reported, and the original written motion was not furnished with the proceedings.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN. That was settled a few days ago.

READER. From Miss Pike: "I move that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Hatcher for her very admirable arrangements for the comfort of this Congress."

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

(Rising vote called for.)

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is called for. All in favor will please rise. It is unanimously carried.

READER. Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards offers another motion: "That Chapters be not admitted to representation in Congress after the January meeting of the National Board of Management, and that no Regent or delegate of Chapters organized after that date be admitted to the floor of the next following Congress."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard this, ladies; is there a second? It is moved and seconded, ladies; are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." It will be impossible for the Chair to decide. Ladies, if you would be quiet it would be a kindness to the Reader. I don't think she will hold out much longer. She has to read these so often; won't you pay attention?

READER (reads it again): "That Chapters be not admitted to representation in Congress after the January meeting of the National Board of Management, and that no Regent or delegate of Chapters organized after that date be admitted to the floor of the next following Congress."

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. DICKINS. Does that amend the Constitution?

A MEMBER. It is unconstitutional.

CHAIRMAN. This is said to be unconstitutional. It would have to be sent up as an amendment to the Constitution. You may read it this year and act upon it another year. The Chair could not put it if it is unconstitutional.

A MEMBER. I move that it be laid upon the table.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Is there anything in the Constitution with regard to the time of admittance of Chapters? There have been Chapters admitted after that date, and they have had representation on the floor of this Congress. It is simply to



bring the question up and have the Congress decide the limit of time for the representation.

Mrs. McLEAN. The Constitution says that you shall be represented on the floor of this Congress by a certain ratio of delegates, Regents, etc., and the Congress shall convene in the week wherein falls the 22d of February. According to the Constitution, therefore, there is no limit to the time at which you shall be admitted, either Regents or delegates, until the time of the convening of the Congress; but the by-laws of the Society say that no delegate can be sent here, elected after the first day of February. It would have been supposed simply that it was a clerical omission, that no delegate or Regent, that is, no part of this Congress, should be elected to represent it on its floor after the first day of February; then it would have been fair to all parties concerned. As it now stands, I would not suppose there had been a question, save that it has been answered. As it now stands no Chapter can elect a delegate to attend the Continental Congress, although such Chapter must accumulate fifty members to elect such delegate, after the first day of February. But a new Chapter may be organized, containing twelve members, the day before the Congress convenes, and its Regent be here upon the floor of this Congress. [Applause.] Now the point is, that of course, the delegates, which, after all, it requires fifty members to elect, should have the same privilege as the Regents, and the Regents should certainly be admitted up to as late a day as it is possible for the roll-call, or the poll-list, to be properly made out. The only point, as I understand the question, is, that the delegates shall be elected not later than a certain date, and the Regents appointed not later than a certain date, and those dates to be synonymous, in order that no delegate has an advantage over a Chapter, and that no Chapter has an advantage over a delegate. Is that your point, Mrs. Edwards?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes; thank you.

Mrs. DICKINS. Unfortunately, the lady changes the date which is named in the Constitution. It is all right to make them synonymous and make them the same date, but we will have to change the date according to the Constitution.

READER. Mrs. Edwards withdraws that motion, and asks the National Board to name that date.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair presumes there is no objection to its withdrawal.

Mrs. HATCH. Ladies, I did not hear Mrs. McLean very clearly, but I fear from what I did hear that she intimated that a Chapter has been formed and represented on this floor after the first day of February. To my knowledge, and I am sure to the knowledge of my entire committee, there has not been one illegal vote cast upon this floor, not in any way, so far as I know, or any of my five members of my committee.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, it is hardly fair to impute to Mrs. McLean any such thing. Mrs. McLean knows the votes cast were legal.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that we listen to some statements regarding a plan of work to be proposed by Mrs. Thompson, Regent of the Buffalo Chapter.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam Chairman and ladies, I deem myself most fortunate that I have opportunity to speak just for a few moments on the patriotic work of my Chapter. Is not patriotism the object for which this Society is organized? And it is patriotic to buy and keep colonial houses, where signers of the Declaration lived; it is patriotic to raise statues to the memory of Revolutionary heroes. But what work are we doing, we Daughters of the American Revolution, which illustrates the spirit of our mothers, when the work fell from their tired but willing hands? We know that they gave husbands, fathers, and brothers to the Revolutionary War; that they marched away and never came back; we know that when currency failed so that one handful of it would not buy a breakfast, to quote the words of a hero, and when the furniture of their little homes was sold and when they stood by the door and watched it going from their houses, with their little children clinging to their skirts, yet I never have read that one of them said that she had paid too dear a price for freedom. Now let the Daughters take

some distinctive work to uphold and perpetuate this spirit of their mothers, and with the lapse of years this work has altered. We have a large country, a large population, a large immigration; and a distinguished clergyman has said that the American stomach could digest all this foreign immigration, but I fear that this stomach is in danger of indigestion unless the Daughters put forth their hands somewhat in the degree of a tonic. This work is eminently appropriate for us, because we are not a voting population; but these men, who come to our country, and who, after a reasonable time, and by methods somewhat peculiar to politicians, are made voters, they are the men who need to be instructed; and now if you will allow me and will pardon what may be in some respects a personal narrative, so far as it regards my Chapter, I would like to tell you what we in Buffalo are doing.

In that city there is a population of 75,000 Poles, and the district of the city in which they live is called Little Poland. There is also a population of between twenty and thirty thousand Italians. The children are mainly gathered in the public schools, or in the parochial schools; but there is a large Pole population which does not understand our language, and these are the people we are trying to reach, and to inform a little upon the history of our country, and also upon the nature and principles of the Constitution of the United States. And for that purpose we are having written lectures by members of our own Society. We are 395 strong—probably 400 by this time—and possess, if you will allow me to say it, many bright women who write extremely well. These ladies write the lectures, and they are translated into the Polish and the Italian languages by skilled translators, and then they are to be illustrated by stereopticon views, and delivered, in their native language, by Poles and by Italians. This project has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the population of which I speak, and one priest of the Polish nation has offered us his assembly, free, and has said, "You need take no pains to publish it; I will tell my congregation." And the man who is going to deliver the lecture, who is a teacher, says, "You are going to help me Americanize my children, and that is what I want to do." Now this is the work which we have taken up as our distinctive work

this winter; but we have already tried to influence these children in the schools in a certain way. In an address delivered by the late Bishop Cox, of Western New York, on the 17th of June some three years ago, he spoke of the value of the youth, and not only the youth but everybody in our land, understanding the maxims of Washington; and these maxims we have prepared and have placed in sixty-one public schools of the city of Buffalo; and we are so fortunate in having patriotic teachers, and they have said that they from time to time take up one or more of these maxims and explain them to the pupils, and thus we are trying to do what we can to make good American citizens of our foreign population. Remember the second object of our Society, which is, it seems to me, as our country is constituted, a grand object—to protect and foster institutions of learning for the young, and offering to help them and to give them such advantages as to render them capable of performing the duties of American citizens; and can we do more than this? [Applause.]

Mrs. MILLS. I rise for information. I would like to know if the method of seating the delegates and alternates at the next Continental Congress is left in the hands of the National Board? If that is not the case, I would like to move that it be left to the National Board.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that was done, but it has been discussed in the Chair's presence and she cannot remember whether it was carried here or not.

A MEMBER. The badges and other details were referred to the Board, but I think this has not come before you.

Mrs. MILLS. Until this Congress the matter has been left to the National Board, and their methods have been much better than the method adopted by the last Congress. That certainly has not been a success this year. Heretofore the National Board has arranged the seats, and when we have come here we have been told where we could sit; and in the following year the members who sat in front the year before were put in the back of the house, making a perfectly just arrangement, and I would like to move that the method of seating the delegates and alternates at the next Continental Congress be left to the National Board. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. As you know, the National Board of Management is always the Committee on Arrangements; if left to the Committee on Arrangements perhaps it would sound better in the ears of some who are afraid of overtaxing the Board.

Mrs. BROCKETT. I have said very little on the floor of the Congress this year. Last year the able chairman of the House Committee discussed this thing thoroughly with gentlemen that seat conventions. They said they always adopted the endless-chain plan. We commenced, unfortunately, I am afraid, with the letter "A" and by the time we got to the last of the States they were at the back of the house; but if we had let it go on this year, the endless chain would have gone around and those at the back would have been in front; but last year those in the back did not like it, and they proposed some other plan that I am afraid they like less.

(Cries of "Question." "Question.")

READER. Substitute offered by Mrs. Edwards: "That it is the sense of this Congress that the National Board of Management be instructed to abide by the date fixed by by-law for the admission of Regents and delegates to the Continental Congress."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and it is carried.

Miss PIKE. I move that we shall have three clerks for the Registrar General, one of whom shall be a professional genealogist, and all of whom shall be Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. I move that that be referred to the Board.

Seconded.

Mrs. DICKINS. Does that say also a Daughter of the American Revolution?

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this be referred to the Board of Management. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

READER. Another motion by Mrs. Swift: "I move that the National Board meet only four times a year, or during the winter months, meeting on the first Monday in the month and sit-

ting all the week if necessary, and that a standing committee be appointed by the Board to act on applications."

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President and ladies, it seems to me that for this Board to meet every month in the year, or nine times, is too much work, and that many of the Board live at a great distance; some live in California, or would like to spend the summer months there, and some live in Chicago, and it is a long way to come for this Board, and if they came through the winter months, or four times a year, they would do just as good work and not have so much work to do through the hot season, if we had a standing committee to act on application papers, who live in the District of Columbia; they could be coming together at almost any time. The Vice-Presidents General are from all parts of the country, and to ask them to come here during the summer when they might be in Europe or somewhere else where it is cool, it would be asking them to go to a great expense, both of time and money, and it seems to me you would get just as good work out of those women in four times or six.

READER. They meet only seven times a year; they don't meet from June to October.

Mrs. JOY. I call the attention of the Reader that in Article VI, Section 1, of our Constitution, it provides for the meetings of the Board. This would therefore have to come up in the form of an amendment.

Mrs. SWIFT. I cannot understand, then, how they have been meeting nine times a year.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. The exigencies of the Society.

Dr. MCGEE. May I read the Constitution further? Article III, Section 2, says, "Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her application shall then be submitted to the Registrars General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted on by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approves such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society." The Board has tried to be relieved from this duty, but under this clause of the Constitution it was absolutely impossible.



Mrs. McCARTNEY. The Constitution also says, "A National Executive Committee of nine, of which the President General shall be chairman ex-officio, shall be elected by the National Board of Management from among its members, and shall, in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the National Board of Management." We have that Executive Committee, to consider all things referred to it. Is it not provided for in the Constitution?

Mrs. SWIFT. Certainly.

Mrs. DICKINS. If the Constitution says National Board of Management I do not see how we can change to a committee, without amendment.

Mrs. MANNING. Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress, I have had the great pleasure of serving on the National Board during the past year. I am very sure that it would be impossible to get through with the work of the Board in four meetings during the year. I am sorry to differ with my friend from California, but I must make that statement.

Mrs. SWIFT. I withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is withdrawn; and the Chair will state that this matter has come before the National Board repeatedly during her long service on it, and the Board is so careful to do everything right, whatever you may think, that this matter of referring it to the Executive Committee, which would have relieved the Board greatly, because we sit there and listen to hundreds of names read, has not been adopted. We always came upon that point in the Constitution which requires that they be approved by the Board of Management, and that is why we have always adhered to that method.

READER. Another motion: Mrs. Robinson, of Massachusetts offers the following: "*Resolved*, That the Eighth Continental Congress vote by the Australian ballot system; that the nominations be made from the floor, during the afternoon of the second day of the Congress; that the names of all chosen candidates for all offices be printed on each blanket ballot; that voting be done, at will, during the hours of nine and two, on the morning following the day of nominations; and that the ballot box, with a requisite number of voting booths and any



other paraphernalia necessary for voting by this system, be placed in the lobby of the theater."

Seconded.

Mrs. NASH. May we ask that that motion be divided into sections, so that we may understand it?

CHAIRMAN. The first section would be that the Congress vote by the Australian ballot system; those of you who were here last year will remember the explanations and discussions as to what the Australian ballot system is.

READER (reads it again): "*Resolved, That the Eighth Continental Congress vote by the Australian ballot system.*"

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that you vote by the Australian ballot system. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. GIST. That form of balloting has been so successful this year, and we fully understand what it is now, and we can walk up and put our ballots in, and I certainly must approve of that way of doing.

CHAIRMAN. We have not voted by the Australian ballot system this year.

Mrs. GIST. Blanket ballot.

Mrs. NASH. I would amend, that we also have a system of registration; that is, that as the delegates arrive and get their badges they register their names; have a list arranged, we will say, alphabetically, then when they drop their ballots into the box their numbers to be checked off. Is the registration included in the Australian ballot?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. NASH. Then I withdraw that.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to move a substitute for that amendment; that is, that we follow the method of voting adopted this year.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment before you is that we follow the method adopted this year.

Seconded.

Mrs. MILLS. I have been through a number of Congresses, and I think in all of them we never before got through our voting and nominating as well as we have this year. Therefore, I

move the substitute that we follow the method adopted this year.

Mrs. GIST. The amendment is accepted, ladies. There is so little difference, I would like to ask for instruction regarding the difference.

Mrs. SARGENT. If the ladies will remember, last year Mrs. Robinson made this same motion, that the Australian ballot system be used, and by your vote it was used, and by your votes the system was changed and we used another this year. Mrs. Robinson is absent and I speak for her. This has worked so well that she is anxious you should do even better next year. Under the Australian ballot you would not have to rely on the bulletin board; the names would be printed on the ballots; that would make it still simpler. That is her reason for giving it.

Mrs. GIST. That was my reason for using the word "Australian."

Mrs. NASH. I would like to understand when the printing of those names on the ballot would come in, and how it would be done? When the nominations would be made, and when the printing would be done? It is suggested that the names are to be printed on the ballot. I believe the real Australian ballot is that you have the names of all the candidates, then you scratch out the names of all except those you wish to vote for.

Mrs. GIST. My motion covered that.

Mrs. SWIFT. The nominations would have to be made the day before, and the ballots printed the night before. You cannot put these names on until we know who they are.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would certainly rule that those coming here would have to attend to that. Now the motion will be read once more.

READER. Substitute motion offered by Mrs. Mills, of New York: "That we follow the method of voting adopted this year."

CHAIRMAN. The first clause is that you vote by the Australian ballot. How are you going to vote upon that if you do not understand thoroughly what the Australian ballot is? Now the question has come, do you know that the Australian system requires that no two voters can come within 100 feet of

the box at the same time? [Laughter, and cries of "That is true."]

Mrs. WALCOTT, of New York. Is there not an amendment before the House, or a substitute to that motion?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Mills' amendment is before you. It must be read and will be offered now.

READER (reads): "That we follow the method of voting adopted this year."

(Cries of "I second that motion heartily.")

Mrs. MILLS. Let these people study the Australian ballot system this year so that we can understand it and talk about it next year.

CHAIRMAN. The vote is called upon Mrs. Mills' amendment, which has been read to you. You understand it; all in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is carried.

READER. From Mrs. Kendrick: "I move the reconsideration of last clause of amendment to Article IV, Section I, which now reads: 'No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Reconsideration is moved, ladies.

Mrs. SWIFT. I do not think it is fair for us to consider this question in this small House when it was passed yesterday or the day before with a large House.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you for consideration. You can dispose of it according to your opinion. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is lost.

READER. Mrs. Nash moves, "that we adopt a system of registration instead of a roll-call."

Seconded.

Mrs. NASH. The reason, ladies, that I suggest this is that I think it would take less time, and that I think it would insure accuracy. My idea is, that as the delegates arrive, when they go for their badges, or immediately on arriving the first morning, that they go to the hall and register their names. For instance, we will say that there is a large book that is arranged A, B, C, indexed; those ladies whose names begin with A under A, B under B, etc.; when they come they register their names;

then when they vote, as they deposit their votes their names are checked off. I think that would be simpler and take less time than roll-call.

Mrs. MILLS. Wouldn't that be in the nature of rescinding what we just passed? We have passed a motion that we should follow the method adopted this year, which includes a roll call. Now we must first rescind that, I am afraid, before we can consider this.

Mrs. DRAPER. If there is no motion to reconsider there is no motion before the House, then.

Mrs. NASH. My motion is before the House.

Mrs. DRAPER. It conflicts, and therefore there is no motion. Am I in order to offer a motion now? It is to take from the table a motion that was laid on the table two or three days ago, simply because it was so late.

CHAIRMAN. You are in order, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to take from the table the motion of Mrs. Nesmith, of Massachusetts, in regard to the verbatim reports, that there should be verbatim reports of the proceedings of the Continental Congress printed and sent to each State Regent and to each Chapter Regent, and that the National Board be authorized to employ a stenographer, and that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be sent to each State Regent. That was offered, and laid upon the table because of the lateness of the hour. I move to take it from the table now.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to take this motion from the table. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The Chair is under the impression that the noes have it. Are you satisfied with the vote, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes; I am satisfied.

(Mrs. Hatcher presents bouquet.)

Miss MILLER. I simply want to thank, with all my heart, the members of the District who have sent these to me.

READER. I have three proposed amendments to the Constitution, to be acted upon by the Congress of '99.

CHAIRMAN. It is understood that all of these amendments

are simply read this year, and will be acted upon next year, according to the amendment which you passed the other day.

READER. Mrs. Joy: "Article IV, Section 3. I move to amend by adding after 'the power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress' the words 'and there shall be not more than one Honorary Vice-President General elected each year.' "

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Let them all be read.

READER (reads them):

Louise Peabody Sargent: "I move an amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use.' "

Amendment to the Constitution, Article VIII, Section 3, offered by Sarah A. Worcester. To read: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The by-laws of said Chapters may provide for additional dues for Chapter uses."

An amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, from Mrs. Wolcott: "*Resolved*, That the local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use three-fourths of the annual dues paid to them on the basis of two dollars."

Mrs. ALEXANDER. With regard to the representation, I understood that the Board had fixed a date, but I do not find it in the by-laws or the Constitution.

Dr. McGEE. Here it is; first of February.

CHAIRMAN. Has any one a motion? The Chair will entertain motions first, and then we will have invitations, or announcements, or anything.

Mrs. SWIFT. There is a motion from Mrs. Turner on the table.

READER. Mrs. Turner: "I move that the nominations be made the day before elections."

CHAIRMAN. That was in the other matter.

Dr. McGEE. No; that is not the same. We can nominate the day before and then elect the next morning. If they are

nominated one day and voted on the next it is very much better.

Mrs. MILLS. Do you hear the discussion that is going on? I can't hear it.

CHAIRMAN. You would probably be very much interested in it; it is in regard to the method of nomination; the point is made about nominating the day before.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to hear it; I do not remember the wording of my amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Your amendment was passed, that we follow the method of election which was followed at this session.

Mrs. MILLS. I had intended that to include the nominating.

CHAIRMAN. Did the House understand that nominations were to be made as they were this year?

(Cries of "No!" and "Yes!")

Dr. McGEE. I understood that the same method was to be employed, both as to nominations and elections, but the time was not stated. The motion which is offered now is regarding the time and not affecting the method at all; merely having the nominations in the morning and having elections in the afternoon makes the tellers stay up all night. If we should nominate late in one day and elect the next morning, the tellers would have the afternoon in which to do their work.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. If we pursue the same method that we have this year, and the names are put on the Board, the next morning a different set of people might possibly be here, and there might be some confusion. I think the intention this year seemed to be to proceed with the nominations and then the elections as soon as we could, and we simply adjourned. Was it not so?

(Cries, "We did not get through.")

Mrs. SWIFT. A different set of people cannot be here.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is certainly in order, looking at the wording of Mrs. Mills' amendment, because Mrs. Mills' amendment reads "the method of voting."

Mrs. MILLS. The House voted for that, thinking that it included, as I intended it to include, the hours. I think the time, the hours, should be left to the program.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move a reconsideration of Mrs. Mills' motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. Did you vote in the affirmative, Mrs. Swift?

Mrs. SWIFT. I did.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of reconsidering will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. DICKINS. We did not intend this year to work the tellers all night. As arranged this year the nominations were to be made in the morning and the elections in the afternoon. It simply was postponed to attend to business in the hours set for it. Things were deferred and were introduced before the nominations, and the nominations were forced on till noon. But if the program as accepted had been carried out, and the nominations made in the morning, and the elections at the hours stated, the tellers would not have been forced to work all night. I don't see that it would help it any by changing. Suppose we say we will nominate in the afternoon, and that would give us the morning to vote; we begin to nominate in the afternoon and we can't get through. The nominations go over until morning. I don't think we can arrange everything for the future; I would have the nominations in the morning and elections in the afternoon as we did this year.

Mrs. BIDDLE, of Connecticut. I heartily endorse what Mrs. Dickins has said. If the people had been here in their seats, we could have carried out our program and have been through with our nominations before, but as long as there are so many who care more to visit in the lobby than they do to come in on the floor of the House, and then make it very disagreeable for others, we will get just in the same confused state that we have been this year. If people will be in their places and carry out the program as it was arranged for this year, it will be very easy to both nominate and vote and not have the tellers up all night.

Dr. McGEE. I don't know what the ladies mean by being up all night. The polls closed two and a half hours after the time named in the program; the chief teller told you she left at four o'clock. Two and one-half hours earlier would have had her leave here at half past one; I consider that sitting up quite late.

Mrs. NESMITH. I should like to suggest for the benefit of the ladies who live far away and are not personally acquainted with



those who are nominated, that if the nominations are made on the previous day they have the rest of that day and the evening to ascertain something about the qualifications of candidates of whom they have never heard before.

Mrs. TURNER. That was the point I wished to make, in making this motion. We did not feel that we acted intelligently this time, those of us who came from afar, and I think it would facilitate the voting very much. We would be able to vote intelligently and quickly.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I suppose that you are all very tired of debating, and would be very glad if I would not say anything; but if you will kindly allow me to say a few words, I wish to suggest a way which I think will simplify matters very much. We have been talking upon the Australian ballot system; we must be very careful about adopting a system. We might adopt features, but to adopt a system we cannot make practicable to our Congress would not be well. In New York State, my own State, we use an adaptation of the Australian ballot system—

CHAIRMAN. Excuse me, I will make an explanation—it is this: A request was sent a few moments ago by a lady who wished to explain the Australian ballot system; the Chair advised her that she did not think this was a time the House would care to listen to it.

Mrs. BURHANS. I was speaking of it in passing. I was only going to speak of it in passing. I have voted the Australian ballot in New York State on school matters, and therefore I understand what I am speaking about when I allude to it. In the last Congress this suggestion was made, that we vote the Australian ballot in blank. We have done so this year. Now there is a very simple way of simplifying our voting, and we can do it very easily, and it is simply this—the difference between a roll call and a poll list. I do not wish to instruct these intelligent women, but I will say that all of us know the difference between a roll call and a poll list is this—the poll list is in fact a roll call if used that way; it can be used as a roll call or as a poll list. If we use it as a roll call the Reader would call the names from the stage and the person would pass up and deposit the ballot and pass off the stage. It would work off

very smoothly and quickly. If we use it as a poll list, the person who comes up gives her name instead of the Reader calling it, then the teller has to find that name on the poll list, and it has to be checked, and that is what blocks the ballot box. I stood here the day we were voting, for about two hours, to protect that little step there, so that the ladies might not fall or sprain their ankles. As I was specially interested, I noticed the consumption of time. The tellers were very quick and prompt; I was specially impressed with the one who had charge of the poll list, how quickly and promptly she did her work; and I think it was done just as quickly and promptly as could have been done under these circumstances, using it as a poll list. But it is my honest conviction, ladies, as I stood there and had this subject constantly in mind, that if the names had been called from the stage, or in other words a roll call, there would have been deposited six ballots to one. Really, ladies, six ballots to one would have been deposited for the time consumed for one person by the presentation of her name and the checking of our roll list. So there is nothing to do if we would only decide that we would use the same ballot another year, and have it as a roll call from the stage rather than as a poll list by the persons.

Mrs. DRAPER. It seems to me that Mrs. Mills' motion was in regard simply to the method of voting; that has been passed. Now the question of the days on which nominations and elections take place is not very definite. I am one who believes in government of the people. We have no right to dictate for next year's Congress in matters of detail, and I therefore offer this motion: That the question of the days on which nominations and elections in the Eighth Continental Congress shall take place be referred to the Committee of Arrangements, which is the National Board.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

A MEMBER. If there is no motion before the House, is it in order to move we adjourn?

Mrs. EDWARDS. I wish to withdraw my motion and substitute another.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read the motion.

READER. "Moved, that the Board of Management fix a date for the admission of Chapters to representation on the floor of Congress, and that after that date no Regent or delegate of Chapters organized after the date fixed be admitted to the floor of the House."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is seconded, and is open for discussion. Do you understand it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. No.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish it read again?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, pay attention to this.

READER reads motion again.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. EDWARDS. It must be the date fixed for the election of the delegates, not later than that.

Mrs. BALLINGER. As I understand the motion, it is that the Board of Management decide the time when the Chapter shall find representation upon the floor of this Congress.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes, and abide by that date.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think the power to decide that should lie with the Congress, and not with the Board of Management. I think all should have a voice.

Mrs. MILLS. What has become of the motion we have already passed with regard to that?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Will you allow me one moment? All that I want is to have some date fixed by Congress, or the Board of Management, for the admission of Chapters, and the election of delegates to this Congress, and that, after that, no Chapter organized, if admitted on the 15th of February, or the 19th of February, shall have representation on the floor of this Congress, either by its Regent or delegate. The reason for that is, that we out in the West cannot have our representation here. Last year we might have had another delegate had we known that it was possible for them to come, but we supposed the rule, first of February, was adhered to, and we lost our delegate. I simply want Congress to fix the date and abide by it.

Dr. MCGEE. If I understand Mrs. Edwards, she wishes to make a motion to this effect: that representation in the Conti-

mental Congress be based on the status of Chapters on the first of February? Is that the idea?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Let the Congress fix the date. I will fix that date in my motion. The first of February is an excellent date.

Mrs. NESMITH. I think the point the lady desires to make is that the delegates to this Congress from the Chapters shall have the same date fixed for their limitation as the Chapters have to have their Regents appointed; that the same date should serve them, both Regents of Chapters and delegates from Chapters, and I feel that I can speak to this point because we, in our Chapter, lost almost all our alternates and one of our delegates on the 11th of February, and we could not have them replaced.

Mrs. GIST. I should like to look at this a moment from a financial point of view. Just before the Congress, as we have learned this year, there is a great rush for membership, more than there will be during the whole of the year. I think this organization should get in all the money it can. One Registrar tells me that she signed 800 papers after the first of January; the other Registrar signed a large number. Now that means a good deal of money to the treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Please let me plead that you make it as late as possible, consistent with the pressing duties of the Board. I know that after the first of February they are so burdened that they cannot give this matter attention, and I earnestly favor that motion. The remark of this lady in regard to the Chapter elections being at the same time, so that they may have the utmost limit of time, it means a good deal of money to the treasury.

Mrs. SHIELDS. As far as I know, this is not a money-making institution. I think that ought not to figure; therefore I would like to amend Mrs. Edwards' resolution to the effect that the first of February be the date set by which delegates may be elected to this Congress.

READER (reads it as amended). "That representation in the Continental Congress be based on the status of the Chapters on the first day of February."

CHAIRMAN. Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. MILLS. The Constitution reads, Article V, Section 1, "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be

composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States." I think it clearly shows that if the Chapter is organized before this Continental Congress, even the day before, the Regent of that Chapter, according to our National Constitution, has a right to represent that Chapter in this Congress. Now, in regard to the delegates, I think that arrangement was made about having the election of delegates of already constituted Chapters not later than the first of February, because you can imagine how much work there is in Washington for the Credential Committee, and how long it takes to get these names before this Credential Committee in time for the thing to be in order when we arrive here for our Congress. I do not think that we can, without an amendment to this Constitution, deprive the Regent of a Chapter—and the Chapter means twelve members—from representation in this Congress, even if the Chapter has not been formed until the day before. That very seldom occurs, and it does not make any difference. I think the Constitution demands that that Chapter be recognized.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Ladies, that is the very point I want to make. If you lived out in Oregon, or California, or Louisiana, or Georgia, your Regent representing the newly organized Chapter could not get here in time for the Congress if a Chapter was admitted at the last meeting of the Board before the Congress convenes; therefore I wish Congress would settle upon some fixed date for the admission of Chapters who shall have representation upon the floor of this House during the Congress. If that is not clear I wish that you would ask me questions, for it is a point of vital importance to us in the West.

Mrs. DRAPER. It seems to me that this will require an amendment to the Constitution and an amendment to the By-laws to make the two agree; and I therefore offer these to be acted upon at the next session of the Congress, and at that time we can change the wording. All of us have the same idea, but we can by that time have clearer minds and can change the wording so that it will be absolutely clear. "To Article V, Section 1, add—\* That is as

\* Omitted portion of sentence referring to amendments not reported and committee cannot identify any paper from which to supply omission.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

clear as I can make it now. Next year's Congress will undoubtedly change the wording and make it plainer but the idea will be the same.

Mrs. NESMITH. I think that the only point that there is any question about at all is that the Regents of the newly organized Chapters should stand on the same footing as the fifty members of a Chapter, who may be entitled to another delegate, and there is no more reason why the Regent of a newly organized Chapter should be admitted to representation on the floor of the House than that a delegate elected by a Chapter which has paid for its fiftieth member than the other; and I say that I think it is necessary that the same date should answer for the Chapter Regents and for the delegates.

Mrs. MILLS. The only point of difference is that that must be done by an amendment to the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper has just read two amendments and they will be acted upon at the next Congress.

Mrs. DRAPER. I did not know—I had forgotten, there has been so much business—that there is a committee, that this Congress has asked to have a committee appointed to conform the By-laws to the Constitution; and I suppose the amendment to the By-laws should be referred to that committee.

CHAIRMAN. To that committee; yes.

Miss PIKE. I rise to ask for information, as I think it concerns all the Chapters. If a Chapter has been organized, or a delegate has been elected, in accordance with the law, on or before the first day of February preceding the Congress at which they are to vote, and the alternate should die, would not the Chapter have the power to appoint a representative in either place; seeing that they are duly elected and the Chapter has its representation, is it not inherent in the Chapter that it should have the power to appoint a representative?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, my amendment, proposed amendment to the By-laws, settles that very point. I did not say the delegates must be elected; the delegates must be elected on the representation of each Chapter on the first of February. As a member of the Credential Committee last year, there were a great many difficult questions. A large Chapter would elect lawfully, as it had a right to do, delegates in November; then



some of those members might withdraw to join another Chapter. Thus delicate questions came up—what should be done? This would settle all these points.

Mrs. NESMITH. I wish to state that such is not the case now, because my alternates and my delegate were elected on the 11th of February and they could not be admitted.

CHAIRMAN. That is just the point. Mrs. Draper's amendment covers that, and will be offered for your consideration next year. She gives notice now of an amendment to be offered next year.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. In case of the failure of a delegate to be able to come, or of the death, it appears to me that since the election has occurred, they might substitute for that elected member some one who wished to come here and be recognized by the Board—simply a substitute for the one elected.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will have to call your attention to the fact that you are not talking to any question.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I withdraw my amendment.

Mrs. NESMITH. I would like to inquire whether an ex-officer of the Society can offer a resolution or a motion on the floor of the House.

CHAIRMAN. As your Constitution now stands, ex-officers have all the privileges of the floor except a vote.

Mrs. NESMITH. I did not understand, and I wished to inquire.

Mrs. NASH. An amendment was offered yesterday striking out the words "and participate in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to vote." The present occupant of the Chair has always ruled just as your Constitution says; you have the privileges of the floor, which we know include debate—everything except a vote.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I have been asked to announce that twenty-two more dollars have been handed in from the sale of "Miss Washington, of Virginia," Mrs. Moran's book, making \$42 from the sale of that book during the Congress.

Mrs. McLEAN. As a member of the Committee of the National Association for Rearing a Monument over the Grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star-Spangled Banner, I have the honor to extend to every officer and delegate



and member of this Society a warm invitation to attend the unveiling of that monument, on the 14th of June, 1898. Scott Key lies buried in Frederick, Md.; his grave has been practically unmarked. This association has gathered a sufficient amount of money to rear a dignified, appropriate monument over his remains. I think it would be an inspiring thing were every Daughter of the American Revolution who can possibly reach Frederick, Md., two hours' ride from Baltimore, on Flag Day, to go and assist in unveiling that monument, and see raised at the same time the most immortal monument ever reared to a man, the Star-Spangled Banner itself. [Applause.]

READER reads appeal to Daughters of the American Revolution.\*

Mrs. SWIFT. May I make a statement? I would like to tell the ladies of this Congress that in the Golden Gate Park, California, we have a magnificent monument of Scott Key, and his granddaughter and great-granddaughter assisted in unveiling it, and the monument is by W. W. Story. We feel very proud of our monuments in Golden Gate Park.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is one of the greatest monuments I have ever heard of, and now that Key's grave is to be marked, both sides of the country can join hands in honoring him.

Mrs. JOY. I move that the invitation of the Key Association be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is now before you. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried.

Mrs. SARGENT. Madam Chairman, ladies of the Congress, I won't detain you but a moment. I only wish I could have said this word when every seat in the house was filled, but I did not know until this morning that I had the authority to say it. In a chance conversation with an eminent scientist a few weeks ago I was asked the reason why I was a Daughter of the American Revolution. I answered him as well as I could, and he said, "Good; I am glad that the women are trying to further the cause of patriotism, but there is no patriotism; for instance, there stands Faneuil Hall, which is menaced daily by its use as a market, danger of fire and undermining; and no one has had

\* This paper was not furnished with Proceedings.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

the patriotism to put a stop to it." I learned this morning that I was appointed by my State Regent one of a committee of five to approach the city officials of the city of Boston on this subject. Now, I ask you, and I wish I could ask the 23,000 Daughters in every State, to stand behind this committee and endorse this, that this cradle of liberty, which has rocked the world I may say, be preserved. I have prepared a petition hastily this morning, and I wish that every one who is present could sign this petition. It is the only plan that came to me. It is hastily done. I would have liked to have had our retiring President General and all the other officers sign this. I would like to send this to the State Regents, till I can get 23,000 and odd names on it, if I can, to present to the Mayor of the city of Boston.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the hearty endorsement of this.

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I do not like to speak to the motion, but history compels me to do so. The subject is a most worthy one. It has many times been brought up, but unfortunately that property was given to the city of Boston with the express stipulation that it should forever be used as a market. The heirs have endeavored many times to get some action taken which should remove the market from Faneuil Hall, in the hope that it might return to them when they could use it for various purposes, one being the taking down of the building, perhaps. At any rate, the market has been there from the beginning, and, though we may regret it, there is no power that will take that market away that will not at the same time return the Hall to the heirs. It will cease to belong to the city of Boston. I inquired into the matter some twenty years ago, and that was what I discovered.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to state that this matter is in the hands of a large committee, and it is trying to purchase this property, to take care of it, so that we may be helped; that every one that comes to Boston may see this building, this embodiment, I may say, of our cause for freedom, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have been asked to assist in it, and I would like your endorsement behind a petition.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I do not see why it could not be bought and then revert to the heirs.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to ask Dr. McGee a question, in order that I may make a motion. I understood Dr. McGee to make a motion yesterday for a Committee on Revision, to make it a Committee on Revision of the By-laws. It is very evident, from the talk this afternoon, that it should be a Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws.

(Cries of "No.")

Dr. McGEE. Make the by-laws conform to the Constitution, so that the amendments now passed at this session should not conflict with the by-laws.

Mrs. WILES. That was what I understood, but the by-laws cannot be made to conform to the Constitution without some changes in both. It seems to me that since this committee has no power whatever to act, but is simply to consider them and make a report in writing, they should have power to make a report on both, if they find it necessary. That is only to give them the power to report them. They have no power to act, in any case. I think it might save a great deal of time.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, have you any explanation to make?

Dr. McGEE. She wishes to add to my motion of yesterday that the committee should add if it finds any revision of the Constitution necessary. I think the idea is that we made amendments to the Constitution, some of them in partial conflict with clauses of the by-laws; and it seemed to me the revision of the by-laws was what was wanted.

Mrs. WILES. I think the committee would be going beyond what it was allowed to do if it brought in one line of the Constitution. I could acknowledge their very valuable services, but if they find any confliction they ought to note it very carefully and send out a printed report to us.

Dr. McGEE. Merely in the matter of possible conflict?

Mrs. WILES. Yes; just to avoid conflict. I move, Madam Chairman, that the committee appointed yesterday to revise the by-laws of the Society have power to make any recommendation which seems to them necessary to avoid confliction in the Constitution and by-laws with amendments passed during this session.

CHAIRMAN. Has not the committee always the power to make recommendations of any kind?

Mrs. WILES. They have, I suppose, but they might be criticised for doing something they were not told to do.

CHAIRMAN. A committee can always make recommendations. It is moved and seconded, ladies; all in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it. The Chair wishes to ask if any one has sent a motion here which has not been read. The Chair would not like to overlook any request, any business. The Chair would not like you to go away without having attended to all you came here for.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Wiles, please send up your motion in writing.

READER (reads). Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois: "Moved, that the Committee on Revision of By-laws be given authority to include in its report any revision of Constitution necessary, to avoid confliction between the Constitution and amendments to it made at this session."

Mrs. McLEAN. May I read an announcement?

Miss PIKE. Has there been a vote of thanks to the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. The announcements will be read, Miss Pike, then the Chair will hear you.

Mrs. McLEAN. Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Commander Wainwright, has just sent this to me, announcing that there will be a musicale for the families of the "Maine" sufferers—\* Of course, I need not undertake personally to draw your attention and your hearts to the families of the "Maine" sufferers.

Miss MILLER. I move we adjourn.

Miss PIKE. I wish to move that we give a vote of thanks to those officers that we have not already thanked, and also to the employees of this theatre, who have been very courteous and nice indeed.

Seconded.

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\* Communication not furnished with Proceedings.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Dr. MCGEE. As one of the Vice-Presidents General you have recently elected, I wish to say for myself that I hope the coming year will be one of the most profitable in the history of the Society, and I am quite sure that every one of the newly elected officers will echo that sentiment; and I wish also to say that there is something which every member here can do toward that end. You have now taken away a very vexing question, namely, the power of the Board to alter the Constitution and By-laws, and since that is out of the way, let me ask every lady here to carry to her home the sentiment that it is most important for the success of our Society that it should have confidence in the officers that it elects. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. As a retiring member of the National Board, I want to ask you to teach your Daughters a little more patience with the National Board, and when you have complaints to make, do digest them well before you send them. [Applause.]

READER reads announcements; also the following papers, as—

REPORT OF MRS. PRINCE, OF NEW MEXICO, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF CENSUS OF 1790.

SANTE FE, N. M., February 9, 1898.

*To the Honorable the President of the Senate*—SIR: At a recent meeting of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a committee consisting of the following members of that body, Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming; Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan; Mrs. Hull, of Iowa; Mrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky, was appointed to present the enclosed memorial to the Congress of the United States. I therefore have the honor to transmit the same to you, with the request that you will present it to the Senate and secure its reference to the appropriate committee.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. PRINCE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

The memorial of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully represents that the first census of the United States, taken in 1790, being but seven years after the close of the Revolutionary War, contained matter of very great importance to all who are interested in the early history of the country, and especially to the pa-

triotic societies which are designed to commemorate the heroes and events of the struggle for independence.

We therefore respectfully petition that Congress cause to be published in permanent form the name, age, occupation, residence, and nativity of each head of a family contained in the census of 1790.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER. I simply wanted to move we adjourn, Madam Chairman. I move that we adjourn *sine die*.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The Seventh Continental Congress stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p. m.

This unsigned amendment was delivered to the Editing Committee with other loose papers. The Committee has been unable to determine from what portion of the Proceedings it was omitted, but it being necessary for members of the Congress to have all proposed amendments stated, insert it here:

Amend Article V, Section 1. Strike out the words "and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States" and insert the following, "and the Regents and delegates of each Chapter before the 1st of February preceding the Continental Congress."

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The undersigned Committee to Edit Minutes and Proceedings of the Seventh Continental Congress do certify that they have performed that duty, and that the foregoing Proceedings have been carefully edited.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,  
Chairman.

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,  
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,  
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.



## OFFICIAL.

### HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

### National Officers

1898

#### President General.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

153 Washington Ave., Albany, New York, and "Arlington Hotel," Washington, D. C.

#### Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,

318 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

#### Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Detroit, Michigan; 1601 K St., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SHIPPEN,

New Jersey; 160 E. 38th St., New York  
City.

MRS. N. D. SPERRY,

466 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut;  
"The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,

Lewiston, Maine; "The Hamilto  
Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,\*

Omaha, Nebraska; Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,

412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illi

MRS. HORATION NELSON TAPLIN,

Montpelier, Vermont; 1538 I St., Wash-  
ington, D. C.

MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD,

818 Prince St., Alexandria, Virg

MRS. MARCUS A. HANNA,

Cleveland, Ohio; "The Arlington," Wash-  
ington, D. C.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,

Iowa; 2010 Wyoming Ave., Washi  
D. C.

\* Died March 14, 1898.



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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MRS. ELLEN MASON COLTON,</b><br>San Francisco, California; 617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.  | <b>MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL,</b><br>Massachusetts; "The Grafton," Washington, D. C.    |
| <b>MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE,</b><br>316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville, Tennessee.                         | <b>MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,</b><br>1420 Broad St., Columbus, Georgia.          |
| <b>MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,</b><br>Indianapolis, Indiana; 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. | <b>MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,</b><br>Kentucky; 23d and Q Sts., Washington D. C.     |
| <b>MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,</b><br>Kingston, Ulster County, New York.                               | <b>MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,</b><br>2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. |
| <b>MRS. ABNER HOOPES,</b><br>West Chester, Pennsylvania.                                               | <b>MRS. ANGUS CAMERON,</b><br>La Crosse, Wisconsin; Washington, D. C.             |

**Chaplain General.**

- MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELEY,**  
1301 Yale St., Washington, D. C.

**Secretaries General.**

- |                                                                                        |                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Recording Secretary General.</b>                                                    | <b>Corresponding Secretary General.</b>                         |
| <b>MRS. ALBERT AKERS,</b><br>Nashville, Tennessee; "Colonial Hotel," Washington, D. C. | <b>MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,</b><br>902 F St., Washington, D. C. |

**Registrar General.**

- MISS SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL,**  
Virginia; 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer General.**

- MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH (SARAH H. HATCH),**  
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

**Historian General.**

- MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,**  
Springfield, Mass.  
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

**Assistant Historian General.**

- MRS. ROBT. STOCKWELL HATCHER,**  
Stockton Place, Lafayette, Indiana, and Washington, D. C.

**Librarian General.**

- MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,**  
1524 28th St., Washington, D. C.

**HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.**

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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### THE DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

The recent Continental Congress ordered a new Directory of the Daughters, to bear date June 30, 1898. As this will be prepared from the records at headquarters it is important that changes of address, marriages, deaths, etc., should be known to us. The Secretary of each and every Chapter is therefore earnestly requested to send every such change which has occurred since the issue of the last Directory, February, 1896 (two years ago), addressed to "Compiler of Directory, N. S. D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C." The compiler hopes, for the sake of accuracy, that replies to this appeal will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Information will be gladly received from any one, whether Chapter officer or not.

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Mrs. S. V. White's motion, as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

## MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, February 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents, Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Atkins, of Indiana; Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio; Mrs. White, of Maine; Mrs. King, of Georgia; Mrs. Shields, of Missouri; Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois; Mrs. Torrance, of Minnesota; Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The President General said: "I have great pleasure in meeting the National Board this morning, and I hope that we will work together with great success and for the best interests of the Society through the coming year. May I ask the privilege of the Board of appointing a member from the list of Vice-Presidents General to assist me at any time I may find necessary? Circumstances may render it necessary for me to name a member to act with me, and I therefore ask that Mrs. Jewett will be my assistant this morning." It was so ordered.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read by the Stenographer, and with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

At the request of the Recording Secretary General and by permission of the Board, the former Recording Secretary General read the minutes as prepared for publication, which, upon motion, were approved.

Mrs. Main requested authority to have access to the records of the office, in order to complete the annual report of the National Society for the Smithsonian Institution, which had been ordered by the last Board. This authority was given.

At 11.15 a. m. it was moved and carried to go into executive session. At 11.30 a. m. the regular order of business was resumed.

The minutes of the special meeting of February 19th were read by the Stenographer, which, upon motion, were accepted.

Mrs. Main brought to the notice of the Board the bill of equity, prepared by the attorneys of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., which required the signature of the President General before the firm of Harvey & Otis, of Rhode Island, could be prosecuted for the infringement of the patent of our insignia. Mrs. Main explained that Mr. Ross Perry, attorney to the National Society, D. A. R., had prepared a bond of indemnity, which had been signed not only by the firm of Messrs. Caldwell & Co.,

but also by the Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, which not only insures this Society against any costs of the suit, but against any future damages. She also stated that it was so near the close of the last administration before these documents were all prepared, that Mrs. Stevenson had preferred that it should be passed over to the new Board.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the President General be authorized to sign this document, if, upon investigation, it is found necessary to do so." Carried.

Mrs. Page, of Virginia, moved: "That after the first meeting of the National Board, all the State Regents present after the roll call of the National officers, shall be asked to rise."

Amended by adding that the Regents rise, giving their names. Amendment lost. Original motion voted on and carried.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Jewett took the Chair.

Mrs. Manning moved: "That at the first meeting of the Board, each year, the State Regents' names shall be called." Motion carried.

Reports of the officers were presented as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE FORMER RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Charters issued, "Baron Steuben," Bath, N. J.; "Otaquecher," Woodstock, Vermont; "Dolly Todd Madison," Tiffin, Ohio; "Margaret Taliafero," Winchester, Kentucky; "Conrad Weiser," Selinsgrove, Penna.; "Pilgrim," Iowa City, Iowa; "Fort Findlay," Findlay, Ohio; total, 7. Re-issue of "Oneida" Chapter, Utica, N. Y. Letters written, 65.

Respectfully submitted,  
February 28, 1898.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,  
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE FORMER CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Application blanks issued, 2,628; Constitutions, 333; circulars, 189; letters received, 212; letters written, 158.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

February 28, 1898.

Report accepted.

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,  
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, read a communication from the former Corresponding Secretary General, urging the appointment of a clerk for her successor.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be allowed a clerk." Motion carried.

Speaking to this motion, the Treasurer General said: "During the past two months we have had a name added to our roll of clerks, Miss Holcombe, who is willing to do the work of the Corresponding Secretary General. If this arrangement can be made it will not necessitate employing another clerk."

Mrs. Henry stated that this arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory to her. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the President General appoint a Committee to prepare an inscription for the Loving Cup presented Mrs. Stevenson, the retiring President General." Motion carried.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, brought the question of the badges for the Continental Congress to the consideration of the Board, stating that this matter had been referred to the National Board.

It was moved and carried that "upon the arrival of a State Regent, or some one appointed for the purpose, the badges would be distributed through the State Regent or her official representative."

Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio, moved: "That the Registrar General send to each State Regent a list of the names of applicants for membership at large in her State, before they are presented to the National Board for acceptance." Motion carried.

At 12.20 it was moved and carried to go into executive session.

At 12.35 it was moved to go out of executive session.

A request was received from Mrs. Moran, ex-Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, of Virginia, to address the Board. On motion of Miss Forsyth, this request was granted. At the close of Mrs. Moran's statement, Mrs. Shepard moved: "That thanks be tendered Mrs. Moran for all money offered from sale of her book, with request that this money and all which results in the future from sale of this book be returned to Mrs. Moran, to be given in cash to the Continental Hall Committee, when the Hall is commenced." Motion carried.

Thanking the Board for their courtesy, Mrs. Moran withdrew.

At 1 o'clock p. m. it was moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. Motion carried.

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*Afternoon Session, Monday, February 28, 1898.*

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

At 2.20 p. m. it was moved to go into executive session. Carried.

At 2.30 p. m. Mrs. Brockett moved that the regular order of business be resumed. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Van Roden, a representative of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, making a proposition for furnishing the National Society, D. A. R., with a certificate plate.

Members of last year's Committee on Certificate Plate stated that the design of Bailey, Banks & Biddle had been accepted at the Board meeting of May, '97, but that no certificates had ever been printed from it.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the use of the new certificate plate begin with the new official year just opening, and that the first lot be ordered from Bailey, Banks & Biddle." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That our Corresponding Secretary General write to Bailey, Banks & Biddle, stating the decision of this meeting regarding the use of the new certificate plate, and explaining that the long delay in communicating with them has been due, in part, to the

loss of a letter on this subject, sent by mistake to the Dead Letter Office." Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the matter of the selection of the paper for certificates be referred to the Executive Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the agent from Bailey, Banks & Biddle be allowed to come before the Board and make his own statement." Motion carried.

Mr. Young appeared before the Board. The President General made inquiries as to the cost and time required in the printing of the proposed new certificates.

Mr. Young stated that the plate was not an engraving (as the former Board and Committee has supposed) but was an etching. This made the use of this plate for the certificate impossible, as only 2,000 could be prepared in a year, and the cost (on parchment paper) would be one dollar apiece.

The motions regarding the use of the plate were therefore annulled. Mr. Young further stated that the plate could be used as if it were an engraving, and if so, 1,000 certificates could be prepared in two months, at a cost of thirty-five cents each; but that, in his opinion, such certificates would not be considered satisfactory. He offered to send a sample of such a print.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That this whole matter be laid on the table until the sample is received from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, and passed upon by the Board." Carried.

Dr. McGee brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the new Directory, which had been ordered by the Congress, stating that Mrs. Amos G. Draper, a former Treasurer General, was willing to undertake the work, and nominated Mrs. Draper as compiler of the Directory.

Dr. McGee was nominated and unanimously elected compiler. While expressing her appreciation of this vote, Dr. McGee begged that some one else be selected for this work.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That Mrs. Amos G. Draper be associated with Dr. McGee in the work of compiling the Directory, and that both names be printed on the title-page of said Directory as having done the work." Motion carried.

The President General announces the Committee on Prison Ships, as follows: Mrs. Avery, Chairman; Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Ambler, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Depue, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Foster, of Indiana; Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Edwards and Miss McMillan.

Mrs. Fizhugh Edwards made a statement regarding the work of this committee, at the same time reading the copy of a letter which is still extant from the sufferers of the Prison Ships.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That this account just given us of the



martyrs of the Prison Ships, together with the letter read, be published in the Magazine." Motion carried.

Mrs. Edwards said: "If we show the Chapters all over the country that we are interesting ourselves in the building of this monument, it might induce them to subscribe to the Magazine. I therefore move that the Committee on Prison Ships be authorized to make an appeal through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to every member of the D. A. R., and that this appeal be placed with the other matter upon this subject already ordered printed; also, that this number be sent to every Chapter Regent in the Society, with a printed notice on the outside of the cover calling attention to the appeal." Motion lost.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That a mimeograph letter be sent to every Chapter Regent where no copy of our Magazine is taken, with the request that such Chapter shall purchase this special number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY." Motion lost.

Miss Temple moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General send a mimeographed postal card to every Chapter Regent, calling attention to the article on the subject of Prison Ships, with the request that this be read to the Chapters; also, that the Magazine bear a notice of this, on the outside, in red ink." Motion carried.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That when we adjourn, it be to meet on Tuesday at two p. m." Motion lost.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That an expert genealogist be employed to assist the Registrar General." Motion carried.

The following names were placed in nomination: Mrs. Vernon Dorsey, D. C.; Miss Ball, of Virginia; Miss Mickley, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Cameron moved: "That if an expert genealogist, who is a woman, can be found, she be employed instead of a man." Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: That a committee be appointed to investigate the subject of employment of an expert genealogist. Report to be made as early as possible." Motion carried.

The President General named the following Committee: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. O'Neil, and Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. Torrance moved: "That the salary of expert genealogist be first decided." Motion lost.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That the President General nominate the Executive Committee, which may be elected by the Board." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to send a note of thanks to Messrs. Harris & Shaffner for their kindness in loaning a clock to the National Society, D. A. R., which was used at the Grand Opera House during the Seventh Continental Congress." Motion carried.

At 5.20 p. m. Mrs. Brockett moved to adjourn until Tuesday at two o'clock p. m. Motion carried.



*Tuesday Afternoon, March 1, 1898.*

The adjourned special meeting opened at 2 o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The President General nominated the Executive Committee, as follows: Mrs. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Stakely, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Hatcher, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Taplin, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sperry, Connecticut.

The President General stated that she selected these ladies in preference to active officers, with the intention of relieving the latter of any unnecessary committee work.

Mrs. White moved: "That the Executive Committee nominated by the President General be elected by voice." Motion carried.

The President General announced the appointments on the other Committees.

Mrs. Main, former Recording Secretary General, asked permission to omit the customary notifications to newly-elected officers, as commissions are now sent them. Granted.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee read a letter from an ex-State Regent, relative to non-representation of one of the Chapters at the Continental Congress, which had given dissatisfaction to the Chapter. The Treasurer General stated that she had simply adhered on this case to the ruling of the Board on the point of Chapter representation at the Congress, and that her action had been approved by the Board prior to the Congress.

At 3.15 p. m. it was moved to go into executive session. Carried.

At 3.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to return to the regular session.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the President General appoint a Committee, of which the Corresponding Secretary General shall be Chairman, to answer the letter referred to." Carried.

Mrs. Henry, Miss Forsyth and Dr. McGee were appointed as this Committee.

Dr. McGee announced that she had received a letter from Mrs. Draper, saying that circumstances over which she had no control, will prevent her assisting with the Directory. Dr. McGee added that as she, herself, had agreed to take charge of the work only on condition that Mrs. Draper was to be associated with her, she urgently requested that some other person be found to undertake it.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That Dr. McGee take the work of the Directory in hand." Carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That authority be given the compiler to employ such assistants as may be necessary in the preparation and printing of the Directory, and that the Executive Committee have authority to settle any details requiring action." Carried.

Dr. McGee again begged the Board to select another compiler, but

as this was not acceded to, she consented to act until some one else could be found.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That the name of Mrs. Brockett be substituted on the Directory for that of Mrs. Draper." Carried.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That the regular meetings of the National Board be held at 10 o'clock a. m., the second Tuesday of the month." Amended to read "the fourth Tuesday of the month." Carried as amended.

As the Finance Committee had not begun its work, the Treasurer General asked permission to pay an urgent bill, incurred for expenses of the Congress. This was granted.

A telegram was read, on the part of Mrs. Thurston, relative to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to which an invitation was extended the National Board.

Mrs. Cameron, as Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary, of Wisconsin, extended an invitation to the Board to use the Wisconsin building as headquarters. This was acknowledged by the President General, on the part of the Board.

A letter was read, which had been requested by Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, to be presented to the Board. It was moved and carried that this letter be referred to the Registrar General for action.

Mrs. Brockett asked that the order of the Continental Congress, viz: that Chapter Charters be issued by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be put into effect at once and that the Charter Clerk, Miss Brewer, be transferred to her department. On motion of Mrs. Main, it was so ordered.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That Caldwell's offer of a certificate plate be accepted, and a new plate be ordered, the same as the original, with improved workmanship, and that it stand as the certificate of admitted members of the National Society, as heretofore. The new certificate of Bailey, Banks & Biddle to be for life members only, the price being decided by the Board." Carried.

A letter was read requesting pecuniary assistance of the National Society for an aged lady. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to answer this in accordance with Article VIII, Section 6, of the Constitution, viz., that the Board has no authority to make such an appropriation, this being always the action of the Board in similar cases.

The committee to reply to the letter of the ex-State Regent regarding non-representation of a Chapter at the Congress, submitted its draft of an answer, which was accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, brought the attention of the Board to the matter of the badges and bars, which had been referred by the Congress to the National Board, and moved: "That the bars attached to the insignia bear the names of ancestors through whom the wearer has secured admission to the National Society, D. A. R., under the eligibility clause, and papers for whom have been approved by the

National Board." It was moved and carried that this be laid on the table.

Dr. McGee moved: "That a special committee be appointed by the President General to investigate the subject of the bars worn over the insignia of our Society." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked permission to have the type-writer and the card catalogue removed from her room, the noise of the type-writer being very annoying in the work done in the Treasurer General's room. This was granted, and Mrs. Brockett was requested to attend to the matter. Miss Forsyth moved: "That one of the clerks in the office be detailed to assist the Corresponding Secretary General until the next meeting of the National Board of Management." Carried.

At 5 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted, ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
March 22, 1898. Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

FEBRUARY 8, 1898, TO MARCH 21, 1898.

## RECEIPTS.

February 8, balance, .....	\$3,814 70
Charters and life members, .....	285 00
Fees and dues, .....	8,196 00
Continental Hall (per mail) .....	290 00
Certificates, .....	3 00
Rosettes, .....	67 50
Lineage, .....	115 30
Directory, .....	1 00
Ribbon, .....	15 63
Statute books, .....	2 75
Blanks, .....	1 12
	<hr/> \$12,792 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded, .....	\$3 00
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*Seventh Continental Congress.*

Clerk, .....	\$30 00
Printing, .....	4 60
Programmes, .....	40 00
Invitations, .....	38 50
Rent, Opera House, .....	759 50
Badges, .....	213 85
Printing, .....	40 50
Printing, .....	11 00
Music, .....	39 00
Flowers, .....	41 50
Precentor, .....	35 00
Tablets and pencils, .....	25 73
Decorating, .....	112 50
Transportation of Marine Band, .....	5 00
Engraving, .....	7 00
Flowers, .....	100 00
Paper, &c., .....	18 28
Official Reader, .....	75 00
	<hr/> 1,596 96

*Magazine.*

Salary of Editor, .....	\$83 33
Salary of Business Manager, .....	50 00
Publishing January issue, .....	281 96
Cuts, .....	5 85
Publishing February issue, .....	283 89
	<hr/> 705 03
Charters and Life Memberships refunded, .....	12 50

## OFFICIAL.

1001

Rosettes, .....	40 00
Ribbon, .....	36 00
Spoons, .....	33 40

*General Office.*

Stenographer, .....	\$75 00
Curator, .....	75 00
Rent, .....	125 00
Chairs, .....	3 50
Office expenses, .....	20 60
Amanuensis, .....	20 00
	<hr/>
	319 10

*Treasurer General.*

Ledger, .....	\$4 25
Ink eraser, .....	50
Cash book, .....	8 50
5,000 cards, .....	4 25
Record clerk, .....	50 00
Bookkeeper, .....	100 00
	<hr/>
	167 50

*Registrar General.*

Clerk, .....	\$50 00
Clerk, .....	50 00
Clerk, .....	50 00
Engrossing, .....	8 70
	<hr/>
	158 70

*Recording Secretary General.*

Clerk, .....	\$50 00
Engrossing, .....	14 85
Printing, .....	19 50
Postage, .....	6 00
Engrossing, .....	5 50
New seal, &c., .....	10 25
	<hr/>
	106 10

*Historian General.*

Clerk, .....	\$70 00
Clerk, .....	50 00
	<hr/>
	120 00

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Clerk, .....	\$30 00
Stationery, .....	2 04
	<hr/>
	32 04

*State Regents' Postage.*

North Dakota, .....	\$2 50
Indiana, .....	11 50
Michigan, .....	10 00
Mississippi, .....	5 00
Maine, .....	4 71

Mrs. Bronson, .....	5 00	
Kentucky, .....	5 00	
		43 71
Card Catalogue clerk, .....	50 00	
		\$3,434 04
Balance, .....		9,367 96
		<u>\$12,792 00</u>

## ASSETS.

Current investment, .....	\$4,465 00
Permanent investment, .....	26,184 51
Current fund: Loan and Trust Co., \$8,977.30; National Me-	
tropolitan Bank, \$390.66, .....	9,367 96
Permanent fund, .....	3,626 23

\$43,643 70

SARAH H. HATCH,  
Treasurer General.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CONTINENTAL HALL FUND AT THE SEVENTH  
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut, .....	\$2 50
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware, .....	25 00
Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, .....	25 09
Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, .....	25 00
Mrs. Philip Hichborn, District of Columbia, .....	10 00
Miss Pearre, District of Columbia, .....	10 00
Jacksonville Chapter, Florida, .....	50 00
Macon Chapter, Georgia, .....	50 00
Piedmont Continental Chapter, Georgia, .....	25 00
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, .....	500 00
Miss Mary Rouse, through the Peoria Chapter, Illinois, ....	5 00
Dubuque Chapter, Iowa, .....	25 00
Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, Kentucky, .....	100 00
Mrs. A. Louise Smith, through the Francis Dighton Wil-	
liams Chapter, Maine, .....	15 00
Mrs. I. B. Stimpson, through General Israel Putnam Chap-	
ter, Massachusetts, .....	10 00
New Jersey Chapters, .....	151 00
General David Forman Chapter, New Jersey, .....	15 00
Washington Heights Chapter, New York, .....	1,000 00
Chemung Chapter, New York, .....	10 00
Fort Greene Chapter, New York, .....	103 00
Mrs. Higgins, through Fort Greene Chapter, New York, ..	10 00
Mrs. Benton McConnell, .....	10 00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, .....	250 00

## OFFICIAL.

1003

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York, .....	10 00
Mrs. Daniel Manning, .....	100 00
Mrs. Emma C. King, of the Catharine Greene Chapter, of Xenia, Ohio, contributes to the Continental Hall Fund, in memory of her mother, the late Mrs. Betsey Kendall, a native of Suffield, Connecticut, .....	100 00
Catherine Greene Chapter, Ohio, .....	20 00
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, .....	113 00
George Clinton Chapter, Ohio, .....	10 00
Mrs. Lucius B. Wing, .....	10 00
Piqua Chapter, Ohio, .....	15 00
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, .....	85 00
Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Ohio, .....	2 00
Mrs. Henrietta B. Huff, through the Phoebe Bayard Chap- ter, Pennsylvania, .....	25 00
Mrs. Kate Huff, through the Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Penn- sylvania, .....	5 00
Miss Magee, Pennsylvania, .....	50 00
Rebecca Motte Chapter, South Carolina, .....	10 00
Bonny Kate Chapter, Tennessee, .....	30 00
Campbell Chapter, Tennessee, .....	100 00
Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee, .....	60 00
Margaret Gaston Chapter, Tennessee, .....	25 00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, .....	52 00
A Daughter, .....	20 00
Braddock Rock Chapter, C. A. R., District of Columbia, ...	10 00
Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, C. A. R., Minnesota, .....	15 00
Hiawatha Chapter, C. A. R., New York, .....	40 00
Fort Washington Chapter, C. A. R., Ohio, .....	5 00
Total, .....	\$3,338 50

\*Life membership fees paid by the following ladies:

Mrs. Edward Graves, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, .....	\$12 50
Mrs. D. L. B. Conover, Chicago Chapter, Illinois, .....	12 50
Mrs. John M. Thurston, Omaha, Nebraska, .....	12 50
Mrs. Annie M. Spaulding, Buffalo, New York, .....	12 50
Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Buffalo, New York, .....	12 50
Mrs. Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo, New York, .....	12 50
Mrs. John Horton, Buffalo, New York, .....	12 50
Mrs. William P. Irwin, Mohawk, New York, .....	12 50
Mrs. Clifford Gregory, Mohawk, New York, .....	12 50

Total, ..... \$3,451 00

\* Each of the above named ladies contributed \$25.00. \$12.50 goes into the Conti-  
nental Hall Fund, and \$12.50 was refunded to the Chapters.





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